Report on the Madras Observatory for the year 1898-99.

1. *Staff.*—The only change in the staff during the year was caused by the resignation of Mr. Sambasiva Pathar, 6th assistant. His place was taken by Mr. Nagaraja Aiyar.

2. *Buildings and Instruments.*—The buildings and instruments were maintained in good order during the year. The "Shepherd" mean-time clock and the "Shelton" siderial-time clock were cleaned, and the latter was fitted with an attachment for making electrical contacts every second.

Milne's Seismograph, for recording photographically distant earthquakes, was brought into regular use in May, and except from June 4 to August 11 (when the Government Astronomer was absent from Madras), has been in constant operation. The following is a list of the shocks recorded. The time given is the Greenwich mean time, reckoned from midnight, of the beginning of each shock :—

1898		H.	M.	S.		
May	21	17	20	01	Slight.	Recorded also at Shide by Prof. Milne.
	,,	19	54	00	Do.	Do.
August	31	20	12	25	Well marked.	Do.
September	9	3	43	38	Slight.	
	13	17	34	25	Very slight.	
	22	12	34	43	Do.	
	25	12	24	13	Do.	
October	1	3	27	49	Do.	
	11	17	02	36	Do.	
	15	3	50	19	Moderate	Felt in N. India and recorded at Shide.
November	12	9	47	01	Very slight.	
	30	12	32	30	Do.	
December	1	12	45	14	Moderate.	Recorded at Shide.
	15	12	06	31	Very slight.	
	21	13	51	31	Do.	
1899						
January	23	2	04	25	Slight.	
	,,	17	48	19	Moderate.	
February	5	14	08	29	Large.	
	,,	16	41	05	Do.	
	6	18	32	36	Moderate.	
	,,	20	42	15	Do.	
	7	4	53	29	Do.	
	,,	20	28	27	Large.	
	8	0	50	01	Moderate.	
	10	13	36	28	Do.	
March	17	6 to 11	9 to 9		Many small movements.	

The instrument, though on the whole working well, has given a great deal of trouble and it is intended to move it to Kodaikanal as soon as the buildings there are ready for it. It is anticipated that it will be much easier to work it there than in Madras, since a good rock foundation can be obtained at Kodaikanal instead of the clay foundation in Madras, while photographic difficulties will be much decreased. Prof. Milne approves of the proposed removal of the instrument.

3. *Time Service.*—The time service was maintained as in former years. The time-gun at Fort St. George failed on 14 occasions out of 910 giving a percentage of success of 98·5. The semaphore at the Port Office failed at 1 P.M. on five days, but on three of these it was dropped correctly at 2 P.M. The semaphore was temporarily replaced by a time ball on January 24, 1899. The 4 P.M. signal was received at the Central Telegraph office on every day except one The number of failures is somewhat larger than usual, but on only two occasions, so far as could be ascertained, did the fault lie at the Observatory. The following table shows all the failures and their causes so far as these could be ascertained :—

Month and date	Signal	Fault	Cause
1898 January 11 . .	Semaphore .	Failed 1 P.M., dropped 2 P M. .	Unknown.
" " 12 . .	Do. .	Failed both at 1 and 2 P M. .	Do.
" " 22 . .	8 P.M. gun .	Failed	Bad tube.
" February 2 . .	Semaphore .	Failed both at 1 and 2 P.M. .	Unknown.
" May 25 . .	Noon gun .	Failed	Tube failed.
" June 12 . .	8 P.M. gun .	Do.	Do.
" " 24 . .	Noon gun .	Do.	Do.
" August 14 . .	Do. .	Do.	Tube broke.
" October 6 . .	8 P.M. gun .	Fired about 25^s late . . .	Gunner at fault.
" " 7 . .	Do. .	Do. 4^s late . . .	Do.
" " 14 . .	Do. .	Do. 2^s late . . .	Do.
" " 16 . .	Do. .	Do. $2\frac{1}{2}^s$ late . .	Do.
" " 23 . .	Noon gun .	Failed	Gunner late.
" " 25 . .	Do. .	Do.	Bad tube.
" November 5 . .	8 P.M. gun .	Do.	Tube failed.
" December 12 . .	Semaphore .	Failed at 1 P.M., but dropped at 2 P.M.	Apparently bad contact.
1899 January 1 . .	Do. .	Do. do.	Unknown.
" " 19 . .	8 P.M. gun .	Failed	Tube failed.
" February 23 . .	Noon gun .	Do.	Bad contact in the clock.
" " " . .	Semaphore .	Failed 1 P.M., dropped 2 P.M. .	Do. do.
" March 26 . .	4 P.M. roll .	Failed	Unknown. Apparently bad connection at Telegraph office.

4. *Observations and Reductions.*—The observations for the determination of time were carried on as usual. Four hundred and sixty-three observations of time stars, 84 of azimuth stars, and 107 determination of level and collimation were made during the year.

Observations of the November meteors (Leonids) were made by the Government Astronomer, and Mr. K. V. Siva Ramiah on 4 nights in accordance with the plan of international observations issued by the Harvard College observatory. The results of these observations were forwarded to Prof. E. C. Pickering, and will be published along with the observations made elsewhere. Observations were also made of stars occulted by the moon during the total eclipse of

December 27, in compliance with a request made by Dr. O. Backlund of the Pulkowa Sternwarte. The observations were partly interrupted by clouds and by the unfavourable position of the moon which towards the end of totality got behind the anemometer staging. The observations were communicated to Dr. Backlund. The preparation of the *New Madras Star Catalogue* made considerable progress. The press manuscript was completed in August and by the close of the year the first 20 hours were printed off.

5. *Library.*—During the year 240 books and pamphlets were presented to the library.

6. *Kodaikanal Observatory.*—As mentioned in last Report the Government of India requested the Astronomer Royal, and Sir Norman Lockyer to report on the various Indian observatories. The former after visiting Kodaikanal approved generally of the plans for the observatory there and made some suggestions for minor alterations which were at once adopted. Sir Norman Lockyer, on the other hand, without visiting the place objected entirely to the plans, and on his return to England represented to the Secretary of State for India that the buildings were "too costly and too permanent" and generally were badly designed and unsuited for their purpose. He went on to point out that "the South Kensington Solar Physics Observatory thus equipped with temporary structures is the most powerful in the world. It does more and better work than the similar institution at Potsdam where the buildings cost £250,000," and urged that the new buildings at Kodaikanal should be like those at South Keningston "shanties" built of wood and canvas. As a consequence, the Secretary of State telegraphed out that the work on the observatory was to be stopped till the reports of the Astronomer Royal, and Sir Norman Lockyer had been duly considered.

To any one acquainted with the climatic conditions existing at Kodaikanal the proposal to house valuable instruments in such "shanties," as Sir Norman Lockyer recommended seems as strange as his estimate of the relative value of the work done at South Kensington and Potsdam, and the Government Astronomer protested strongly against his proposals.* Whether or not this protest was forwarded to the Indian Observatories Committee is not known, but the result of the deliberation of the committee was that no reference whatever was made to the buildings and after a delay extending from the beginning of June to the end of October the buildings were allowed to go on according to the designs which had been so strongly condemned. The stopping of the work for so long naturally led to further delay, for not only was the favourable season for building lost and the staff of workmen dispersed, but the Assistant Engineer in charge of the work was given the superintendence of other works in Madura which necessitate his frequent absence from Kodaikanal and the consequent delay of the work there. Hence the buildings which would have been finished before the end of the year are still far from completion.

As it was necessary that the books and instruments which had to be transferred from Madras should be sent up the ghaut in the dry weather, packing was begun in December, and by the end of March most of the cases—more than 1,000 coolie loads—had reached Kodaikanal. All the cases of books were received before the rain began, and on the whole the removal has been effected with remarkably little damage, considering the difficulties that had to be overcome. The Government Astronomer took up his residence in Kodaikanal towards the end of February as it was necessary for him to be there to advise the Assistant Engineer in charge of the buildings regarding details of the work and to take charge of the instruments on their arrival.

* Since this was written, the roofs of two of the out houses, though well fixed, have been blown off. The corrugated iron being in parts torn off as if it had been little stronger than card board.

7. *Meteorological.*—The meteorological registers were maintained as in former years. A Richard wet and dry bulb thermograph was set up in January, 1898, and was maintained in use throughout the year. Special observations of the motion of the upper clouds were continued three times a day, and daily observations were made with the evaporimeter described in last report. The chief features of the meteorology of the year 1898 are shown in the appended tables and diagram. They may be summarised as follows :—

Pressure—was above average in January and August and below it during the other months. The highest mean daily pressure recorded was 30·143 on January 29, the lowest 29·484 on July 25.

Temperature—was below average in January, March, September, and October, it was normal in November, and above average during the other months. The highest shade temperature recorded was 109°·8 on May 9, the lowest was 59°·8 on February 3.

Humidity—was below average in February and above it in all other months. The driest day of the year was May 12 with a mean humidity of only 27 per cent.

Rainfall—was below average in January and from March to July and above average in the other months. The excess for the whole year was 19·12 inches. The rainfall, during the period, 15th October to 31st December, was 43 inches against an average of 26 inches, and a fall last year of only 9½ inches. The greatest fall on one day was 5·65 inches on December 26.

Wind.—The wind direction was nearly normal from January to October, but in November it was 3 points and in December 2 points more easterly than the normal. The air movement was below normal throughout the year, the defect being large in March, May, July, September, October, and December. This weakness of the wind is probably partly only apparent and is due to the sheltering effect of the trees in the region surrounding the Observatory—an effect which seems to be slowly increasing.

Cloud and Sunshine.—The percentage of cloudy sky was less than normal in January, March, May, October, and December; it was normal in June and above normal in the remaining months. There were 2,464 hours of bright sunshine during the year out of a total possible of 4,380 hours.

Storms.—The centre of a small cyclone passed a little to the south of Madras on November 6, but no damage was done by it in Madras.

C. MICHIE SMITH,

Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories.

Appendix I.

Abstract of the Mean Meteorological Condition of Madras in the year 1898, compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1898	Difference from		Average
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·849	0·018	below	29·867
Temperature of air	81·4	0·3	above	81·1
Do. of evaporation	75·4	0·9	do.	74·5
Percentage of humidity	75	3	do.	72
Greatest solar heat in *vacuo*	147·0	7·3	do.	139·7
Maximum in shade	91·0	0·2	do.	90·8
Minimum in shade	74·3	0·4	below	74·7
Do. on grass	72·4	0·5	above	71·9
Rainfall since January 1st on 102 days	68·14	19·12	do.	49·02
General direction of wind	S.E.	Same as		S.E.
Daily velocity in miles	151	20	below	171
Percentage of clear sky	52	1	above	51
Do. of bright sunshine	56·3	4·8	below	61·1

Duration and Quantity of Wind from different points.

From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles
North.	88	6,13	East.	226	1,199	South.	162	1,133	West.	259	2,121
N. by E.	162	1,102	E. by S.	366	1,896	S. by W.	224	1,379	W. by N.	268	2,453
N.N.E.	370	2,396	E.S.E.	337	1,721	S.S.W.	232	1,419	W.N.W.	144	1,166
N.E. by N.	486	3,361	S.E. by E.	464	2,887	S.W. by S.	253	1,348	N.W. by W.	72	490
N.E.	391	2,311	S.E.	389	2,636	S.W.	140	793	N.W.	37	260
N.E. by E.	449	2,630	S.E. by S.	879	6,924	S. W. by W.	184	1,002	N.W. by N.	46	229
E.N.E.	281	1,762	S.S.E.	374	2,780	W.S.W.	221	1,370	N.N.W.	49	235
E. by N.	281	1,610	S. by E.	261	1,645	W. by S.	302	2,186	N. by W.	66	264

There were two hundred and ninety-seven calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is a S.E. by S. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 39 miles.

Appendix II.

Mean Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Madras Observatory in 1898.

	Barometer		Dry Bulb Thermometer				Wet Bulb	Tension of Vapour	Relative Humidity	Sun Max. in Vac.	Min. on Grass	Wind			Rain		Clear Sky	Bright sun-shine
	Reduced to 32°	Daily Range	Mean	Max.	Min.	Range	Mean	By Blanford's Tables				Daily Velocity	Mean Direction		Amount	Days		
	Inches	Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	Cents	°	°	Miles	Points	Points	Inches	No.	Cents	Hours
January . . .	30.019	0.113	74.6	84.1	65.5	18.6	69.4	0.651	76	144.3	62.0	139	4	NE	...	...	73	262.3
February . . .	29.909	.119	76.8	86.6	66.7	19.9	70.6	.673	72	147.7	64.1	119	8	E	0.49	1	69	239.3
March	.893	.132	79.4	89.9	69.1	20.8	73.6	.758	75	150.0	66.5	127	12	SE	...	...	90	293.1
April	.806	.131	84.5	92.9	77.7	15.2	79.0	.921	78	157.5	76.1	178	13	SE by S	...	...	65	254.8
May	.726	.119	88.2	100.0	81.4	18.6	79.6	.897	68	157.7	80.3	194	15	S by E	0.65	1	72	280.4
June	.689	.125	87.1	98.9	80.9	18.0	77.6	.819	64	149.5	79.7	206	19	SW by S	2.09	5	36	149.5
July	.681	.130	85.5	97.4	78.9	18.5	77.2	.825	63	145.6	77.4	170	21	SW by W	3.41	15	22	118.5
August . . .	.756	.123	84.1	94.9	77.5	17.4	76.8	.829	71	147.3	76.1	164	18	SSW	7.14	15	32	177.7
September . . .	.775	.131	82.1	91.1	76.0	15.1	77.3	.873	80	147.0	74.8	118	18	SSW	8.20	20	35	165.8
October . . .	.838	.119	80.3	88.0	74.6	13.4	77.1	.887	85	140.2	73.4	97	8	E	17.91	19	43	168.0
November . . .	.882	.111	77.5	83.8	72.9	10.9	74.3	.806	85	137.5	70.6	146	5	NE by E	20.13	16	38	139.8
December . . .	.967	.113	77.0	84.0	70.8	13.2	72.6	.745	80	139.9	67.7	158	4	NE	8.12	10	53	215.0
Annual . . .	29.828	0.123	81.4	91.0	74.3	16.6	75.4	0.807	75	147.0	72.4	151	12	SE	63.14	102	52	2464.2

Appendix III.

Extreme Monthly Meteorological Records at the Madras Observatory in 1898.

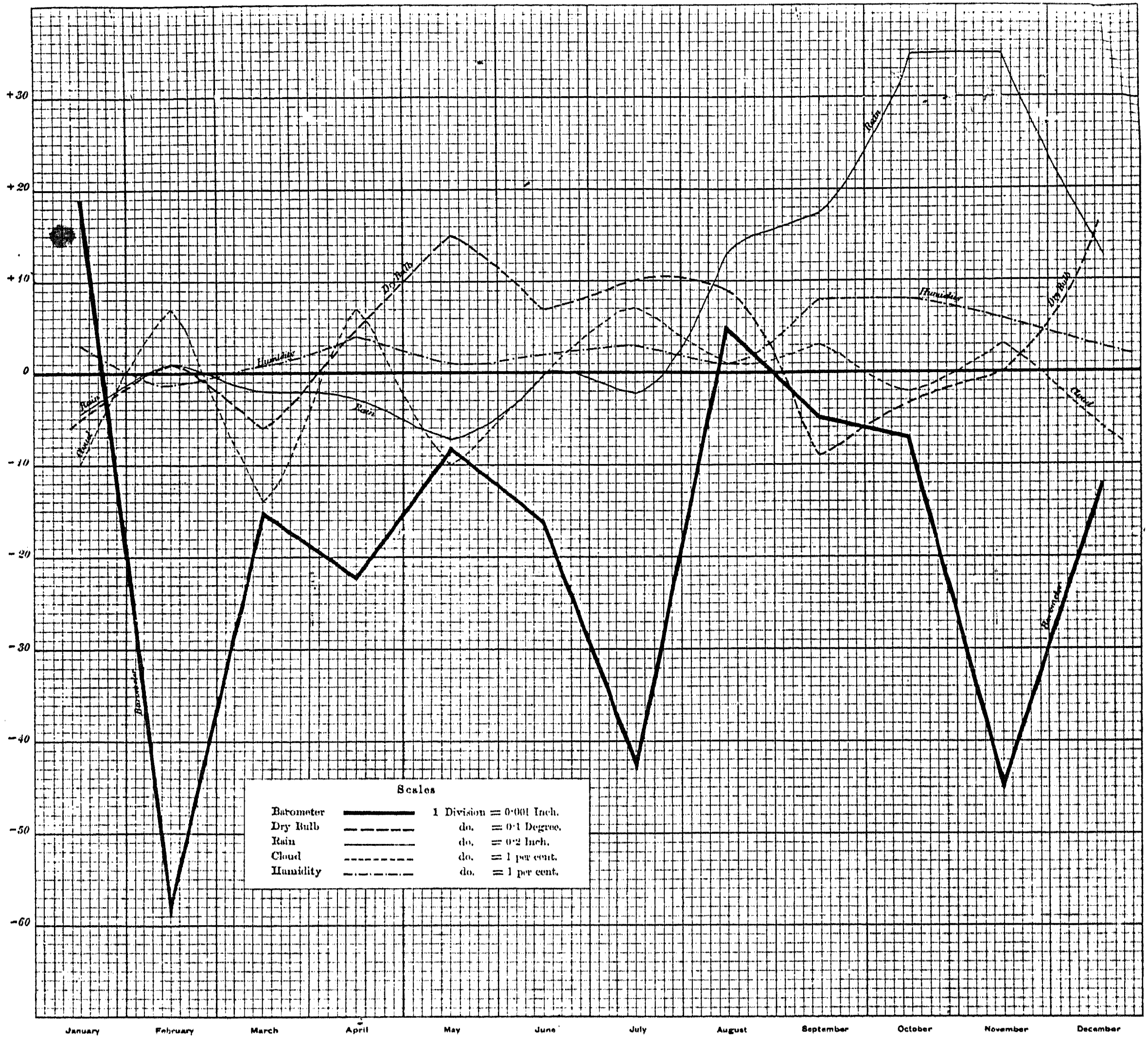
	Barometer					Dry Bulb Thermometer				Humidity		Sun Th in Vacuo		Grass Therm.		Wind				Rain	
	Highest		Lowest		Range	Highest		Lowest		Lowest		Highest		Lowest		Highest		Lowest		Greatest Fall	
	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Cents.	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Inches	Day.
January	**30·143**	**29**	29·899	31	0·244	86·3	30	59·9	21	46	20	149·1	22	**55·9**	**18**	301	11	48	17	...	...
February	·094	28	·662	19	·432	96·0	19	**59·8**	**3**	30	19	156·3	23	56·2	3	203	10	67	3	0·49	11
March	·051	7	·736	21	·315	96·5	14	62·9	12	42	15	156·1	30	60·4	12	190	21	75	10	...	...
April	·013	14	·649	26	·364	97·8	26	72·3	4	50	4	164·5	30	70·1	4	233	11	117	14	...	...
May	29·866	23	·529	6	·337	**109·8**	**9**	72·4	31	**27**	**12**	165·1	18	73·2	31	295	30	125	28	0·65	31
June	·815	1	·528	14	·287	104·2	7	71·3	3	32	16	**166·5**	**5**	72·3	3	276	5	138	12	1·13	3
July	·808	15	**·484**	**25**	·324	104·2	2	72·3	20	34	30	159·9	23	70·0	20	235	6	93	18	0·89	18
August	·901	27	·597	1	·304	100·8	1	72·0	17	41	10	155·6	30	71·2	17	214	6	118	17	1·92	19
September	·940	28	·625	11 & 12	·315	96·1	15	73·0	21	53	14	160·3	30	72·0	21	202	14	68	22	3·21	21
October	·977	22	·639	11	·338	95·2	17	70·4	19	47	17	157·0	7	66·4	19	175	11	**48**	**8**	**5·01**	**30**
November	30·050	28	·600	6	·450	87·1	12	66·6	18	53	19	153·5	13	62·4	18	**301**	**5**	52	8	3·25	5
December	·068	16	·852	25	·216	85·6	12&15	67·1	3	58	6 & 19	147·4	23	63·9	6	264	25	87	31	5·65	26

Appendix IV.

Abnormals for 1898.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
Barometer	+0·019	−0·059	−0·015	−0·022	−0·012	−0·016	−0·043	+0·005	−0·005	−0·007	−0·045	−0·014	−0·018
Temperature of air	−0·5	+0·1	−0·6	+0·5	+1·5	+0·7	+1·0	+0·8	−0·9	−0·3	Same as	+1·5	+0·3
Do. evaporation	+0·2	−0·2	−0·3	+1·4	+1·3	+1·0	+1·3	+0·8	+1·0	+1·5	+1·4	+2·0	+0·9
Percentage of humidity	+3	−1	+1	+4	+1	+2	+3	+1	+8	+8	+6	+3	+3
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	+5·9	+8·0	+9·5	+15·8	+14·7	+9·0	+6·9	+7·3	+5·7	+1·1	+0·1	+4·1	+7·3
Maximum in shade	−0·5	Same as	+0·7	Same as	+2·2	+0·6	+1·8	+1·2	−2·1	−1·0	−1·2	+0·4	+0·2
Minimum do.	−2·0	−1·3	−3·0	+0·5	+0·6	+0·6	+0·4	+0·2	−1·1	−0·6	+0·6	+1·0	−0·4
Do. on grass	−1·1	+0·3	−2·1	+1·4	+1·4	+1·1	+0·8	+0·7	−0·2	+0·6	+1·1	+1·3	+0·5
Rainfall in inches	−0·89	+0·21	−0·39	−0·62	−1·47	−0·02	−0·46	+2·58	+3·51	+6·91	+6·92	+2·84	...
Do. since January 1st	...	−0·68	−1·07	−1·69	−3·16	−3·18	−3·64	−1·06	+2·45	+9·36	+16·28	+19·12	+19·12
General direction of wind	1 point N	Same as	Same as	Same as	Same as	Same as	1 point W	1 point S	Same as	1 point E	3 points E	2 points E	Same as
Daily velocity in miles	−5	−3	−25	−13	−33	−14	−28	−10	−38	−26	−19	−25	−20
Percentage of clear sky	+10	−7	+14	−7	+10	Same as	−7	−1	−3	+2	−3	+5	+1
Do. bright sunshine	−1·5	−11·4	−2·4	−8·2	+2·3	−13·5	−2·8	+4·3	+1·0	−9·5	−14·7	−2·3	−4·8

+ Above normal. − Below normal.


+30
+20
+10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
Rain
Humidity
Dry Bulb
Cloud
Barometer
Scales
Barometer 1 Division = 0·001 Inch.
Dry Bulb do. = 0·1 Degree.
Rain do. = 0·2 Inch.
Cloud do. = 1 per cent.
Humidity do. = 1 per cent.
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

Report on the Kodaikánal and Madras Observatories from 1st April to 31st December 1901.

Kodaikánal Observatory.

In accordance with the wish of the Observatories Committee of the Royal Society the annual report is hereafter to be for the calendar and not the official year, and hence the present report is for the nine months 1st April to 31st December 1901.

2. *Staff.*—The only change amongst the assistants was the transfer of Mr. C. Theodore, the fourth assistant, to the new post of Magnetic Observer, and the appointment of Mr. M. G. Subrahmania Aiyar, B.A., in his place. Mr. Theodore since his transfer has been at Dehra Dun undergoing special training in Magnetic work.

3. *Buildings and Grounds.*—The work on the main buildings was practically completed during the year, with the exception of the supply of water to the dark room. Porches, not included in the original design, have also been erected to protect the east and west doors, as it was found impossible without them to keep the laboratory and spectrograph room dry during the monsoon. These porches have greatly improved matters, but it may be necessary to take further steps to protect the parts of the buildings exposed to the strongest winds, for in gales accompanied by rain the moisture is driven through the walls in several places and the rooms become so damp that it is difficult to keep the instruments in good order. The transit room was nearly completed by the close of the year and the anemometer tower was about half built.

Work on the Magnetic buildings was begun in February, but the excavation for the underground room took much more time than was expected owing to the difficulty of blasting away a mass of very hard rock in a position not far from other buildings. The building is now ready to be roofed in and all materials for this are on the spot.

Considerable progress has been made in planting and laying out the grounds, but it will be a good many years before this will have much effect in modifying the strength of the winds to which the Observatory is exposed. The chief difficulty at present lies in the selection of suitable trees, since the ground is largely covered with gravel (where it is not rocky) and dries up very quickly, even after heavy rain.

4. *Instruments.*—The chief instruments in use in the Observatory are the following:—

(*a*) *The Cooke Equatorial.*—This is an old instrument originally bought by the Government of India for observations on the transit of Venus and afterwards used for some years at South Kensington and Poona. It is mounted in the south dome. It is of 6-inch aperture and about 7 feet focus. It is mounted on Messrs. Cooke's usual plan which is hardly suitable for such a low latitude as this. It has been fitted with a projection apparatus for roughly determining the position of sunspots and faculæ.

(*b*) *The Lerebour and Secretan Equatorial.*—This is also an old instrument from the Madras Observatory, but before setting it up here it was reconstructed by Sir Howard Grubb and provided with a new driving clock with electrical control. It is mounted in the north dome, on the English plan, which is specially suitable for this latitude, but the mounting is not quite so rigid as might be desired. The object glass has an aperture of 6 inches and the focal length is about 8 feet. It is mounted side by side with a Grubb portrait lens of 5 inches aperture and 36 inches focus.

(*c*) *Spectrograph.*—This consists of a polar siderostat with an 11-inch mirror, a 6-inch lens of 40 feet focus by Grubb and a concave

Rowland grating of 10 feet focus mounted on Rowland's plan by Hilger. The slit can be replaced by a camera so that direct photographs of the sun of about 4½ inches diameter can be obtained at any time.

(*d*) *Table Spectroscope.*—An automatic 6-prism spectroscope (Hilger) which can be used either for eye-observations or for photographing the spectrum. It is usually employed in connection with the 40-foot lens and a right-angled prism.

(*e*) *Small grating Spectroscope*, by Hilger, is used chiefly with the Lerebour and Secretan equatorial.

(*f*) *Photo-heliograph*, similar to that used at Greenwich and Dehra Dun, giving an enlarged image of the sun 8 inches in diameter.

(*g*) *Mean time clock*, Kuhlberg, No. 6326.

(*h*) *Sidereal clock*, Shelton.

(*i*) *Mean time Chronometer*, Kuhlberg, No. 6299.

(*j*) *Sidereal Chronometer*, Kuhlberg, No. 6134.

(*k*) *Transit Instrument.*—This is one of the instruments formerly used by the G. T. Survey of India for longitude work.

(*l*) *Chronograph.*—This also belonged to the Survey of India and is of a very heavy pattern. A new tape chronograph has now been indented for.

(*m*) *Micrometer*, for measuring photographs of the spectrum, by Hilger.

(*n*) *Theodolite.*

(*o*) A pair of *Photo-Theodolites* for work on clouds.

(*p*) *Sextant.*

(*q*) *Seismometer.*—Milne's horizontal pendulum.

(*r*) *Actinometer.*—Balfour Stewart's form.

(*s*) *Solar Calorimeter.*—Buchanan's.

(*t*) *Induction coil and vacuum tubes.*

(*u*) *Small heliostat*, and a complete set of meteorological instruments, which will be referred to in detail below.

Plans and specifications have been sent home for a spectro-heliograph and for a plane grating spectroscope to be used with the 40-foot lens.

5. *Astronomical Observations.*—Instructions having been received from the Government of India to draw up a programme of observations, the following was submitted as a tentative scheme, it being recognized that some experience with the instruments was necessary before a final satisfactory plan of operations could be fixed on :—

I.—Sun spots.

(*a*) A daily examination of the sun's surface for spots.

(*b*) When a spot of sufficient size is present, one or more photographs of the spectrum with the necessary comparison spectra will be taken. It is intended to take photographs of as large a part of the spectrum as possible, so that the taking of the photographs will occupy a considerable time ; only a small part of the spectrum can be taken at a time.

(*c*) If it be found impracticable to photograph the whole of the visible spectrum, the photographs will be supplemented by eye-observations.

(*d*) The photographs will be at once developed.

(*e*) The measurement and reduction of the negatives will, as far as possible, be kept up to date, but as there will always be plenty of cloudy days on which this work can be done, the first duty on bright days will always be the making of observations.

II.—Prominences.

A similar programme to that for sun spots, but this cannot be fully carried out till some additional apparatus has been obtained.

III.—Photography of the Sun in monochromatic light.

The instrument for this has not yet been obtained.

IV.—Actinometry.

Systematic observations with Balfour Stewart's Actinometer have been carried on for a year and will be continued. Additional observations will be made with another form of instrument which has been lent by Dr. J. Y. Buchanan.

V.—Meteorological observations.

These have been carried on for nearly two years and will be continued.

VI.—Earthquake records.

This has been in progress since the beginning of 1900 and will be continued.

VII.—Cloud photography.

VIII.—Special observations.

In addition to these routine observations an observatory, must always be ready to make special observations when the need for them arises. To make the best use of the solar observations much laboratory work will be required, but for this no programme can be laid down. Its nature and extent will depend entirely on the problems which suggest themselves during the progress of the work.

It is hardly likely that the whole of the above programme can be carried out by the existing staff, but I., IV, V, and VI will be carried out in full and as much as possible will be done in connection with the others.

This was submitted by the Government of India to the Observatories Committee of the Royal Society, but was not accepted by them. They instead laid down the following plan of work :—

Solar physics work.

1. That the most widened lines in the sun spots should be visually observed daily, six of such lines being observed between F and b and six between b and D.
2. That other widened lines should be noted.
3. That visual observations should be made of the prominences and chromosphere.
4. That photographs should be taken by the Hale-Deslandres method.

After the above requirements are fulfilled, it is desirable that if possible—

5. Photographs should be taken of sun spot spectra, for which, it is to be noted, comparison spectra, other than the solar spectrum, are unnecessary.

Meteorological observations.

6. As at present.

Other observations.

7. Actinometry.
8. Earthquake records.
9. Cloud photography.

The observations under the heads 7, 8 and 9 should only be undertaken if the resources of the Observatory admit of the complete fulfilment of the earlier part of the programme.

The work of the Observatory is consequently now conducted according to this plan so far as it is possible to do so with instruments designed specially for photographic work. The daily routine of work on the sun is as follows: Early in the morning the sun's surface is carefully examined with the Cooke equatorial. If any spots or prominent faculæ are present, their positions are approximately determined by projecting the sun's image on a graduated disc 8 inches in diameter. Drawings are made of the details of the spot and notes of any special features. The spectrum of the spot is then examined either with the small

grating spectroscope attached to the Lerebour and Secretan equatorial, or with the table spectroscope used in connection with the 40-foot lens. If the spot be of considerable size, or if it seems probable that the weather at Dehra Dun will be cloudy, photographs of the spot are also taken. In the case of large spots photographs of the spectrum will also be taken with the spectrograph. Daily observations of the bright lines visible in the chromosphere and prominences are made with the small grating spectroscope and with the table spectroscope.

From March 14th, when regular observations were begun, to December 31st the sun's surface was examined on 248 days, and on 62 of these, spots were recorded, but most of them were very small. Drawings were made on 48 days, and 21 photographs were taken. Eighty photographs of spectra have been taken, and diagrams have been prepared both for the grating spectrograph and the table spectroscope to facilitate the identification of lines. The work with the spectrograph was seriously interfered with by the building operations during a considerable part of the time, but this is now past and the instrument is in excellent working order. To facilitate work on the prominences an instrument for bringing any part of the limb on to the slit has been indented for. Two small electromotors for actuating the slow motions of the siderostat in right ascension and declination have also been asked for.

During the total eclipse of May 18th observations were made of the times of contact, some photographs were taken, and observations were made with the solar calorimeter. Clouds, however, rendered the last of these valueless. Preparations were made for fully observing the annular eclipse of November 10th-11th, but the day was cloudy throughout with very high wind and a thick drifting mist. Slight glimpses of the sun lasting for a few seconds, and even then only through clouds, were all that could be obtained. The only interesting observations that could be made were those on the barometer which behaved as in total eclipses.

The great comet (1901a), though looked for in the morning after the receipt of the telegram announcing its discovery, was first seen on the evening of May 8th. It was then a very brilliant object, though close to the horizon. Several photographs of it were taken with the Grubb portrait lens, but the possible exposures were short and were much interfered with by clouds near the horizon and by lightning, so that the results were not very satisfactory.

Time observations are made with a sextant twice a week pending the erection of the transit instrument.

6. *Actinometer Observations.*—These are made only on the finest days and are consequently not very numerous, except in the first three months of the year which are not included in this report. Observations with the Balfour Stewart Actinometer have been made on 29 days, on only 2 of which complete sets (*i. e.*, at 10h., 12h., 14h.,) were obtained. Observations with the Solar Calorimeter have been made on 4 days and extending over 12 hours. To avoid the effect of wind these observations are now made inside one of the domes.

7. *Meteorological Observations.*—Eye-observations of temperature (wet and dry bulb, maximum and minimum) pressure, wind direction and velocity, cloud, and rainfall are made daily at 8h., 10h. and 16h. local mean time at both Kodaikánal and Periyakulam. Readings are also taken at both stations of sun-maximum and grass minimum thermometers. Continuous records of temperature (wet and dry) and pressure are taken at both stations with Richard recording instruments. These records are at once tabulated and reduced using the eye-observations to give scale corrections. At Kodaikánal wind velocity, rainfall, and bright sunshine are also recorded continuously. No record is as yet got of wind direction owing to the anemometer tower not being completed. As soon as the tower is ready a Beckley anemograph and a Dines "pressure tube" recorder will be set up. It is hoped that this may be done early in March.

All meteorological observations are at once reduced and tabulated. A daily 8 A.M. weather telegram is sent to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras, and copies of the 8h. observations and of the 10h. and 16h. registers are sent to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. Various attempts have been made to obtain a suitable formula for reducing the

Periyakulam barometer observations to sea-level. The height of the barometer cistern above mean sea-level is 944 feet, and its distance from Madura is about 40 miles. The Madura barometer is 447 feet above mean sea-level, but none of the usual formulæ will give satisfactory sea-level reductions for the Periyakulam readings, as judged by the Madura readings, even when due allowance has been made for the run of the isobars as shown by the Daily Weather Chart. The best results are got by using the maximum temperature of the previous day instead of the actual temperature at the time of observation in the reduction. This gives a good result in the mean of a number of observations, but the errors on individual observations are considerable. Similar difficulties are experienced at other stations situated near large hill masses, and for the present it has been thought best not to attempt any reduction to sea-level.

8. *Seismometer Records.*—The Milne Horizontal Pendulum is placed in the room below the south dome. The boom is placed north and south and the pier is built on the solid rock. The instrument has been in good working order throughout the whole period. A list of the principal shocks recorded during the year 1901 is given in Appendix I.

9. *Library.*—A book-binder and a book-binder's boy have now been added to the establishment, and 70 volumes have been bound. Two hundred and fifty books and pamphlets have been presented to the Observatory during the year and 12 volumes have been purchased. Two hundred and twenty-nine sheets of *L'Atlas de la Carte Photographique du Ciel* have also been received.

10. *General.*—The past year has been one of distinct progress but, of course, a great part of the work done has been more or less experimental. Much time has had to be devoted to the adjustment of instruments, the supervision of workmen, and the training of assistants. At the same time the paucity of sun spots has made it impossible to train the assistants in the special work of the spectroscopic observations of sun spots. Meteorologically the year has been an abnormal one so far as can be judged by existing statistics. The rainfall in January, February, June, and September was much above the average, and the total number of days on which rain fell was also much above the average. The period October to December is probably always the most trying period of the year, but in the past year it was very much worse than in either 1899 or 1900, and the health of the assistants and servants suffered considerably. High winds are experienced in all months of the year, and, though they are at all times trying in such an exposed situation, they are peculiarly so when accompanied by mist or rain as is usually the case during the North-East monsoon. It is interesting to note that the highest wind velocity for any one day was 882 miles on April 26th, when a cyclone was passing up the Arabian Sea at some considerable distance from the coast. The highest velocity recorded at a coast station on the same day was 360 miles at Minicoy. The lowest dry bulb reading in the shed was $39^{\circ}\cdot1$ on November 27th but the lowest reading on the grass was $23^{\circ}\cdot4$ on December 6th. The temperature of the air 4 feet above the ground probably never falls below freezing point in a fairly exposed situation, but, especially in damp places, hoar frost is of frequent occurrence when the air is dry and evaporation is going on rapidly.

The Madras Observatory.

The following report has been submitted by Professor R. Ll. Jones, Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory.

This report refers to the period 1st April to 31st December 1901.

1. *Staff.*—There has been no change in the staff since the last report.

2. *Astronomical observations and reductions.*—The observations for the time determination were carried on as usual with the transit instrument by Troughton and Simms and the sidereal clock, No. 1408, by Dent. The observing weather was not very favourable during the period.

The following is a summary of the work:—

Transits observed of clock stars	222
Ditto for Azimuth	57
Separate determination of level and collimation error . .	59

3. *Meteorological observations.*—Meteorological observations were carried on as before and the registers brought up to date. An attempt was made to get a series of the temperatures of the air film in contact with the ground during the hot weather by means of a platinum thermometer and a Calendar Recorder. The series obtained was satisfactory but was not so complete as is desirable. They show that there is a very large difference between the temperature at the ground and the temperature at 4 feet above during the day hours when the dry westerly winds are blowing, and that this difference is smaller when the sea breeze sets in.

These observations will be continued during the year; later on an attempt will be made to determine the intervening temperature gradient.

4. *Time Service.*—The time service was continued as usual. The Fort Time Signal Gun failed on 19 occasions out of 550, giving a percentage of success of 96·5. The Time Ball at the Port Office failed at 1 P.M. on 3 days, but on two occasions it was dropped at 2 P.M. and the 4 P.M. signal was received at the Central Telegraph Office every day except on December 29, when there was an interruption on the line.

The following table gives a list of failures:—

Month and date.	Signal.	Fault.	Cause.
1901.			
7th April . . .	Noon gun . .	Failed . . .	Gunner absent.
4th May . . .	8 P.M. „ . .	Ditto . . .	Not known.
3rd June . . .	8 P.M. „ . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
25th „ . . .	Noon „ . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
27th „ . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Gunner absent.
1st August . . .	8 P.M. gun . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
5th „ . . .	Noon „ . .	Ditto . . .	Bad tube.
10th „ . . .	Time ball . . .	Failed at 1 P.M., dropped at 2.	Not known.
18th „ . . .	Noon gun . .	Failed . . .	Tube failed.
21st „ . . .	Time ball . .	Failed at 1 P.M., dropped at 2.	Not known.
„ „ . . .	8 P.M. gun . .	Failed . . .	Ditto.
31st „ . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Gunner absent.
1st September . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Bad tube.
19th „ . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Gunner absent.
20th „ . .	Noon gun . .	Ditto . . .	Bad tube.
23rd „ . .	8 P.M. „ . .	Ditto . . .	Not known.

Month and date.	Signal.	Fault.	Cause.
1901.			
29th September . .	8 P.M. gun . .	Failed . . .	Not known.
11th November . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
20th " . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
22nd December . .	Noon gun . .	Fired 2^m late . .	Probably by hand.
" " . .	8 P.M. " . .	Failed . . .	Not known.
29th " . .	Time ball . .	Ditto . . .	Line interrupted.
" " . .	4 P.M. roll . .	Not received at T. O. .	Ditto.

Daily weather telegrams and special storm observations.—Daily weather messages were sent to Simla, Bombay, and Calcutta. The 10^h and 16^h observations of Madras were reduced and sent to Calcutta every month. Special storm observations were supplied to the Bengal Reporter on the following occasions :—

May 5 and 6 and 22 to 24; June 6; September 19 to 22; November 13 and 14 and 24 to 26; December 8 and 9.

6. *Instruments.*—The working of all the instruments except the "wet bulb" of the thermograph has been satisfactory. The electric clock by Shephard and Sons was cleaned and has been working very satisfactorily since.

7. The following weather summary of Madras for the year 1901 was published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette.*

Pressure.—Was above the average for March, May, June, September and December, and below the average for the remaining months. The mean pressure for the day was lowest on the 7th June, 29·529 inches, and highest on the 23rd January, 30·168 inches.

Temperature.—Was above the average for every month except December when it was 0°·2 F. below. The highest shade temperature was 108°·5 F. on the 4th June and the lowest 59°·5 F. on the 26th November. The excess of the mean temperature was greatest in February and it averaged 3°·7 F.

Humidity.—Was below the average for March, equal to the average for May and June, and above the average for all the other months. Humidity was lowest on the 23rd May when it averaged 31.

Rainfall.—Was below the average for January, March, April, May, June, September, and October and above the average for the remaining months. The deficiency was greatest for May, 2·06 inches, and the excess was greatest for December for which month it was 8·87 inches. The rainfall for the year was 10·82 inches above the average, the total fall being 59·84 inches.

Wind.—Was most abnormal in February when it was one point more southerly than usual, with a daily velocity 38 miles higher than the average. The highest daily velocity was 415 miles on the 9th December; the lowest daily velocity was 42 miles on the 3rd October.

Sunshine.—Was below normal for all months.

Storms.—A storm formed in the south of the Bay at the end of the first week in December which crossed the Coromandel Coast near Madras. It was a depression of but slight intensity, but gave somewhat stormy weather over the centre of the Bay and on the Madras Coast. The chief feature of the storm was the exceptionally heavy rain it gave at Madras and in the neighbourhood. The amount that fell at the Observatory on the 9th was 10·62 inches and this has been exceeded only on one occasion during the last 41 years, *viz.*, on the 18th May 1877, when the fall was 13·01 inches.

C. MICHIE SMITH,

Director, Kodaikánal and Madras Observatories.

KODAIKÁNAL,

The 11th February 1902.

Appendix I.

Kodaikánal Observatory Seismological Records.

No.	Date.	Commencement, G. M. T.		Maxima, G. M. T.		Amplitude.		Duration.		REMARKS.
	1901.	h.	m.	h.	m.	Mm.	Seconds.	h.	m.	
2	January 7 . .	1	0·2	1	57·7	0· 5	0·3	...		P. Ts. 45m.
				2	0·2	0·75	0·4	...		
					5·9	1· 0	0·5	1	24	
3	8 . .	19	51·0	20	6·3	0· 5	0·3	0	29	
16	February 15 .	8	0·0	8	10·4	0· 5	0·3	...		P. Ts. 11m.
					24·8	0· 7	0·5	...		
					36·6	0· 5	0·3	0	43	
26	March 4 . .	16	35·5	16	44·9	0· 5	0·3	...		
					48·0	0· 5	0·3	...		
					51·1	0·25	0·2	0	30	
29	15 . .	3	5·9	3	31·3	0·75	0·5	0	57	P. Ts. 24m.
31	16 . .	12	8·5	12	19·3	1· 0	0·6	...		P. Ts. 3·5m. Felt in Zanzibar.
					21·4	0·75	0·5	...		
					34·9	0·75	0·5	1	4	
32	19 . .	0	10·8	0	12·3	1·25	0·8	0	47	
33	19 . .	20	43·0	21	3·8	0·25	0·3	0	35	
34	23 . .	15	1·8	15	2·8	0· 5	0·3	0	12	
35	25 . .	11	26·6	11	31·8	0· 5	0·3	0	10	P. Ts. 4m.
36	25 . .	22	58·7	22	59·7	1· 0	0·6	...		
				23	1·8	0·75	0·4	...		
					8·9	0·75	0·4	0	32	
38	April 5 . .	23	40·7	23	51·0	1· 0	0·6	...		P. Ts. 30m.
	6 . .			0	14·7	4· 0	2·5	...		
					16·3	4· 5	2·8	...		
					21·6	3· 0	1·9	...		
					27·3	2· 0	1·3	...		
					31·4	0· 5	0·9	1	50	
39	6 . .	21	16·3	21	17·3	0· 5	0·3	0	52	Well marked, though small.
40	7 . .	3	31·0	4	4·3	0· 5	0·3	...		
					19·7	1· 0	0·7	...		
					29·5	0· 5	0·3	...		
				5	7·3	1· 0	0·7	2	0	
42	11 . .	11	58·3	......		...	...	0	4	Widening of line.
43	15 . .	17	40·2	17	44·3	1· 0	0·6	0	7	
44	16 . .	17	18·7	......		...	...	...		Ditto.
45	18 . .	3	18·7	3	35·3	0·75	0·4	...		P. Ts. 16m.
					39·4	1· 0	0·5	...		
					45·6	0· 5	0·3	0	37	
46	19 . .	11	14·2	11	14·2	0· 5	0·3	...		
					44·1	1· 5	0·8	...		
				12	31·7	0· 5	0·3	1	20	
50	27 . .	4	7·4	4	9·4	3· 0	1·1	0	33	P. Ts. 3m.

No.	Date.	Commencement, G. M. T.		Maxima, G. M. T.		Amplitude.		Duration.		REMARKS.
	1901.	h.	m.	h.	m.	Mm.	Seconds.	h.	m.	
51	April 29	11	38·5	11	38·5 42·0 44·5	1·5 0·5 1·0	0·7 0·2 0·5	 1	 0	
53	May 7	10	21·1	10	23·2	2·0	1·0	0	20	
54	21	11	15·1	11	15·6	0·5	0·2	0	3	
55	25	0	53·3	1	25·0 32·1 46·4	0·5 0·5 1·0	0·2 0·2 0·4	 2	 8	P. Ts. 30·6m.
56	June 12	9	25·7	9	26·0	...	...	0	12	Slight.
57	24	7	11·8	7	22·6 42·8	0·7 1·2	0·4 0·8	... 1	 35	P. Ts. 10m.
59	July 16	0	16·3	0 1 2	16·3 29·2 8·6 32·9	1·0 1·25 0·25 1·0	0·5 0·6 0·1 0·5	 2	 25	
60	16	3	31·0	3	32·1 34·0 42·3	1·0 0·75 0·5	0·5 0·4 0·2	 0	 15	
61	21	3	51·6	3	52·6 53·8	0·75 1·1	0·5 0·6	... 0	 5	
62	22	8	55·9	8 9	55·9 24·1 25·6	0·25 0·75 0·5	0·2 0·5 0·3	 1	 5	
63	30	21	35·4	21 22	35·4 36·9 53·5 19·3	0·75 0·75 1·0 1·0	0·4 0·4 0·5 0·5	 1	 14	
65	August 2	11	28·0	11 12	53·9 50·7 59·0	1·0 1·5 1·0	0·5 0·8 0·5	 1	 24	
66	3	12	12·7	......		...	...	0	7	Widening of line.
68	4	8	5·6	8	5·6 7·7 12·8	0·75 1·0 0·3	0·6 0·9 0·3	...		Single marks.
69	6	18	47·5	18	55·3	1·2	1·0	0	40	P. Ts. 6m.
70	9	9	33·8	9 10	43·2 13·1	1·0 1·0	1·0 1·0	... 1	 25	P. Ts. 8m. Many small maxima. Actual maximum probably lost as sheet was marked at 9h. 57m.
71	9	13	14·2	13 14	26·6 29·7 32·3 40·1 55·6 56·8 59·5 01·7	1·5 1·5 2·0 1·75 1·25 1·5 1·5 1·75	1·5 1·5 2·0 1·8 1·3 1·5 1·5 1·8	 2	 45	P. Ts. 6m.
72	9	18	53·5	19	17·3 19·3 21·8 25·6	2·0 1·5 1·25 2·0	2·0 1·5 1·3 2·0	 1	 20	

No.	Date.	Commencement, G. M. T.		Maxima, G. M. T.		Amplitude.		Duration.		REMARKS.
	1901.	h.	m.	h.	m.	Mm.	Seconds.	h.	m.	
73	August 11	15	15·2	...		...	...	0	20	Slight.
79	September 10	4	23·7	4	37·5	2·0	1·3	0	43	Port Blair Tide gauge clock stopped at 10-32 A. M. (Probably local time). P. Ts. 5m.
80	24	8	17·3	8	22·9	1·0	0·5	0	15	
82	30	10	39·0	10 11	58·3 00·4 02·4 05·4	0·5 0·5 0·5 1·0	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·5	 1	 00	P. Ts. 17m.
84	October 4	11	12·6	11	14·6 19·7	... ...	... ...	0	08	Slight.
86	17	6	00·5	6	07·0 13·1	0·5 1·0	0·4 0·7	... 0	 30	P. Ts. 6m.
87	19	10	10·6	10	10·9	1·0	0·7	1	00	Maximum probably lost. Sheet marked 10h. 20m.
88	26	19	22·1	19	25·7	3·0	1·5	?		A series of large movements which drove the boom over to the east where it was caught. Maximum at least 5mm.
89	29	8	01·5	8	29·1	0·5	0·2	1	00	Small but well marked.
90	November 15	20	44·2	21	16·1	0·5	0·2	0	50	Widening of line.
91	17—18	23	59·4	0	15·1 17·7	4·5 3·5	2·2 1·7	... 1	 11	
92	25	1	50·9	1 2	54·5 01·2	1·0 1·5	0·5 0·7	1	08	
93	December 12	3	22·6	3	22·6	...	...	0	03	Slight.
94	14	23	05·0	23	11·6 13·2 27·5	1·5 1·5 2·0	0·9 0·9 1·3	 1	 25	P. Ts. 3m.
97	30	23	01·3	23	27·0 32·6 37·2	0·3 0·3 0·5	0·1 0·1 0·3	 1	 20	P. Ts. 24m.
98	31	6	30·1	...		...	...	0	40	Slight but quite distinct.
99	31	9	14·7	9 10	28·1 00·9 04·0 06·1	0·8 2·5 2·0 2·0	0·4 1·4 1·1 1·1	 3	 00	P. Ts. 12m.
100	31	13	54·2	14	08·6	0·5	0·3	1	05	Slight.

Appendix II.

Longitude 5h 09m 52s E.
Latitude 10° 13′ 50″ N.

Height of barometer cistern above sea-level 7,688 feet.

Mean monthly and annual meteorological results at the Kodaikánal Observatory in 1901.

	Barometer.		Dry Bulb Thermometer.				Wet Bulb.		Tension of Vapour.	Relative Humidity.	Sun Max. in Vac.	Min. on Grass.	Wind.			Rain.		Clear Sky.	Bright Sunshine.
	Reduced to 32°.	Daily Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Min.	By Blanford's Tables.				Daily Velocity.	Mean Direction.		Amount.	Days.		
	Inches.	Inch.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inch.	Cents.	°	°	Miles.	Points.	Points.	Inches.	No.	Cents.	Hours.
January	22·866	0·070	54·6	63·0	47·5	15·5	49·0	42·0	0·299	71	129·4	40·4	335	5	NE by E	2·05	3	59	245·2
February	·857	·070	54·9	63·4	48·6	14·8	51·2	45·1	·341	78	133·5	41·5	260	4	NE	3·55	5	44	175·6
March	·863	·069	56·6	66·4	49·8	16·6	49·3	42·7	·280	61	134·8	43·4	374	5	NE by E	4·47	3	60	256·3
April	·819	·069	59·4	68·6	53·5	15·2	53·4	46·7	·350	69	141·2	47·1	280	6	ENE	4·70	9	46	202·6
May	·811	·070	59·6	67·1	54·3	12·8	54·7	50·1	·381	74	134·8	48·4	283	1	N by E	5·33	8	41	201·9
June	·776	·056	57·8	65·3	53·5	11·8	53·7	49·3	·375	78	137·1	49·3	357	28	NW	6·35	14	30	154·3
July	·753	·053	56·1	63·1	52·2	10·9	52·9	48·5	·370	82	130·9	47·4	387	28	NW	6·23	8	28	120·0
August	·772	·062	56·8	63·6	52·5	11·1	53·8	49·3	·386	83	130·5	48·9	301	31	N by W	4·67	11	27	122·8
September	·812	·074	56·8	63·6	52·8	10·8	54·5	50·8	·403	87	134·1	49·5	248	1	N by E	11·14	15	28	104·6
October	·803	·080	55·7	63·0	51·9	11·1	53·7	49·7	·384	86	128·5	47·1	269	0	N	7·10	12	36	127·9
November	·804	·078	54·0	60·7	50·1	10·6	52·1	48·4	·374	89	120·6	47·6	247	3	NE by N	8·65	17	27	100·6
December	·838	·074	52·7	60·5	47·6	12·9	47·2	41·4	·275	68	117·7	41·3	337	5	NE by E	4·45	7	57	188·0
Annual	22·814	0·069	56·2	64·0	51·2	12·8	52·1	47·0	0·352	77	131·1	46·0	306	2	NNE	65·69	112	40	1,999·8

Extreme monthly meteorological records at the Kodaikánal Observatory in 1901.

	Barometer.					Dry Bulb Thermometer.				Wet Bulb.		Humidity.		Sun Therm in Vacuo.		Grass Therm.		Wind.				Rain.	
	Highest.		Lowest.		Range.	Highest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Greatest Fall.	
	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	Day.	Inch.	°	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Cents.	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Inches.	Day.
January	**22·953**	**23**	22·762	2	0·191	67·1	24	43·2	24	33·3	24	9	25	145·7	10	34·0	7	569	26	160	20	0·90	11
February	**·953**	**19**	·781	12	·172	67·0	11	43·3	1; 2	**33·0**	**2**	**5**	**2**	146·5	12	34·1	5	469	3	155	13	1·23	21
March	**·953**	**22**	·800	1	·153	70·6	31	46·8	12	34·9	11	17	27	145·5	28	39·0	9	493	31	248	22	**3·74**	**18**
April	·905	6	·730	24	·175	**73·6**	**16**	49·0	1	39·7	1	16	1	150·3	12; 18	40·0	30	**882**	**26**	194	30	1·57	25
May	·922	1	·733	10; 25	·189	71·1	29	50·7	14	42·6	10	31	9; 29	148·4	15	40·6	29	441	24	159	**7**	1·53	16
June	·855	20	**·654**	**7**	·201	70·2	2	50·6	17	41·4	21	36	21	**156·7**	**6**	43·0	22	778	16	122	3	1·67	2
July	·839	21	·670	2	·169	6·66	9	49·3	7	41·1	7	42	8	145·3	9	45·9	20	603	27	166	19	0·75	14
August	·865	30	·693	9	·172	66·2	19	49·6	10	41·7	25	40	25	155·0	27	43·7	24	508	15	131	20	1·10	29
September	·883	10	·722	21	·161	67·8	9	50·3	29	46·5	21	64	21	146·7	9	43·8	4	459	27	144	17	1·91	26
October	·897	23	·682	1	·215	67·0	21	48·2	29	45·0	15	56	15	145·5	23	38·8	16	720	7	141	25	1·81	24
November	·891	4	·720	27	·171	66·1	17	**39·1**	**27**	35·0	27	13	29	136·6	9	28·3	27	554	25	132	23	2·25	8
December	·939	11	·764	25	·175	67·3	25	42·2	6	**33·0**	**5; 6**	15	14	134·9	8	**23·4**	**6**	700	5	**87**	**6**	1·66	2

Appendix III.

Kodaikánal Observatory.—Mean hourly wind velocity for the year 1901.

Hours.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total
January	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	15	16	15	15	13	11	10	10	11	13	13	14	15	15	332
February	11	10	10	11	10	10	10	10	11	13	13	13	12	11	11	10	10	9	8	9	9	10	11	10	252
March	18	19	18	18	18	17	18	18	20	19	19	18	16	15	14	13	11	11	10	10	10	12	17	18	377
April	13	13	13	13	13	12	13	13	14	15	14	14	13	11	11	11	11	10	9	10	10	10	11	12	289
May	12	12	11	11	10	10	10	11	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	10	11	11	12	12	12	12	283
June	15	15	15	16	17	16	16	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	13	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	354
July	17	17	16	17	16	16	15	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	16	16	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	17	386
August	13	15	15	14	13	13	14	12	11	12	12	13	12	12	12	14	13	12	11	11	12	12	12	11	301
September	11	12	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	11	10	10	10	9	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	246
October	13	12	12	12	12	10	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	11	9	9	9	9	11	11	10	12	13	13	266
November	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	11	11	10	9	9	9	8	9	10	10	11	11	10	250
December	14	14	14	13	14	15	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	14	13	12	11	12	12	13	14	14	14	14	336
Sums	162	165	161	162	159	156	157	156	162	167	168	165	159	151	145	142	135	131	131	138	140	147	156	157	3,672
Means	14	14	13	14	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	13	13	12	12	11	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	306

Appendix IV.

Kodaikánal Observatory.—Mean hourly bright sunshine for the year 1901.

Month.	Mean bright hours of month.													
	5-6.	6-7.	7-8.	8-9.	9-10	10-11.	11-12.	12-13.	13-14.	14-15.	15-16.	16-17.	17-18.	18-19.
January	...	0·2	0·8	0·9	0·9	0·9	0·8	0·8	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·4	0·1	...
February	...	0·2	0·8	0·9	0·9	0·8	0·7	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·0	...
March	...	0·3	0·8	0·9	0·9	0·9	0·8	0·8	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·5	0·3	...
April	...	0·3	0·7	0·7	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·1	...
May	...	0·3	0·6	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·3	0·3	0·1	...
June	...	0·2	0·5	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·7	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·1	...
July	...	0·1	0·4	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	...
August	...	0·2	0·4	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·0	...
September	...	0·1	0·4	0·7	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·0	0·0	...
October	...	0·0	0·5	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·5	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·0	...
November	...	0·0	0·3	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·0	...
December	...	0·1	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·0	...
Mean	...	0·2	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	...

Note—These statistics are given for solar time not for mean time.

Appendix V.

Kodaikánal Observatory.—Number of days in each month on which the Nilgiris were visible.

Month.	Very clear.	Visible.	Just visible.	Tops only visible.	Total.
April	1	6	8	2	17
May	5	7	2	3	17
June	10	5	2	1	18
July	3	4	2	2	11
August	1	2	1	6	10
September . . .	10	4	5	2	21
October	2	2	5	1	10
November . . .	7	6	2	1	16
December . . .	6	10	3	2	21
Total . .	45	46	30	20	141

Appendix VI.

Longitude 5 h. 10 m. 10 s. E. Latitude 10° 9′ N.

Mean Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Periyakulam Observatory in 1901.

Height of barometer cistern above sea-level 944 feet.

	Barometer.		Dry Bulb Thermometer.				Wet Bulb.		Tension of Vapour.	Relative Humidity.	Sun Max. in Vac.	Min. on Grass.	Wind.			Rain.		Clear Sky.
	Reduced to 32°.	Daily Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Min.	By Blanford's Table.				Daily Velocity.	Mean Direction.		Amount.	Days.	
	Inches.	Inch.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inch.	Cents.	°	°	Miles.	Points.	Points.	Inches.	No.	Cents.
January	29.026	0.144	77.4	88.8	67.1	21.8	69.6	64.8	0.620	66	...	61.1	47.0	1	N by E	5.99	4	66
February	28.992	.151	80.0	91.5	69.9	21.6	70.8	66.6	.631	61	151.5	64.7	52.0	1	N by E	2.13	3	57
March	.989	.154	80.7	92.7	69.6	23.1	70.5	66.0	.624	60	151.6	62.4	47.7	30	NNW	2.13	3	64
April	.891	.140	83.5	95.8	73.8	22.0	73.7	70.3	.691	63	155.4	69.5	51.7	4	NE	3.57	6	48
May	.865	.122	83.4	96.6	73.5	23.1	74.0	70.4	.700	63	160.0	70.0	60.4	1	N by E	1.70	7	48
June	.854	.107	81.3	93.7	71.5	22.2	72.2	68.5	.664	63	155.2	67.9	92.0	28	NW	1.48	5	39
July	.836	.110	81.0	94.2	71.2	23.0	71.1	67.4	.626	59	158.5	65.8	98.1	26	WNW	0.21	0	34
August	.855	.123	81.7	94.9	71.5	23.4	71.8	67.9	.646	61	160.5	66.8	91.3	0	N	1.36	4	36
September	.905	.122	80.5	92.3	72.4	19.8	73.0	69.9	.705	69	158.0	69.4	69.2	28	NW	4.85	8	37
October	.909	.120	78.6	88.7	70.9	17.8	72.3	68.9	.708	72	150.0	67.2	44.0	29	NW by N	4.85	12	40
November	.946	.116	76.1	84.5	70.3	14.2	71.4	68.3	.709	79	137.3	66.0	29.1	2	NNE	8.17	9	37
December	29.026	.126	73.5	84.0	65.1	18.9	67.2	63.0	.586	71	136.6	58.8	36.7	3	NE by N	1.36	2	55
Annual	28.925	0.128	79.8	91.5	70.6	20.9	71.5	67.7	0.659	66	152.2	65.8	59.9	31	N by W	37.80	63	47

Extreme Monthly Meteorological Records at the Periyakulam Observatory in 1901.

	Barometer.					Dry Bulb Thermometer.				Wet Bulb.		Humidity.		Sun Therm. in Vacuo.		Grass Therm.		Wind.				Rain.	
	Highest.		Lowest.		Range.	Highest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Greatest Fall.	
	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	Day.	Inch.	°	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Cents.	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Inches.	Day.
January	**29.184**	**24**	28.860	3	0.324	93.0	5	59.2	26	57.5	26	35	30	...	...	50.5	26, 28	77.1	4	24.5	6	**3.30**	**11**
February	.137	19	.836	12	.301	95.2	13	59.2	3	56.7	3	32	2	159.0	15	51.3	2	113.1	2	23.9	9	0.82	23
March	.126	22	.868	31	.258	97.0	29	61.7	11	56.9	11	26	26	158.8	28	51.1	11	89.9	13	22.5	17	1.38	2
April	.039	1	.732	20	.307	99.8	16, 21	68.5	1	65.4	1	24	17	164.8	19	61.1	1	91.9	7	17.3	28	1.07	5
May	.028	1	.707	10	.321	**102.3**	**29**	65.9	9	63.3	9	**20**	**9**	**174.0**	**22**	61.8	10	99.7	7	38.4	4	0.74	19
June	28.980	14	.712	6	.268	98.8	20	65.9	21	62.8	21	29	20	163.3	9	60.6	22	151.4	25	25.0	28	0.75	1
July	.937	11	**.690**	**7**	.247	100.0	7	65.9	8	60.8	9	28	7	170.5	31	57.4	8	143.6	31	34.0	16	0.07	14
August	.991	31	.725	6	.266	99.3	30	66.7	25	63.3	25	31	24	170.3	4	59.7	25	**155.0**	**14**	35.2	15	0.44	31
September	29.000	10	.761	21	.239	98.3	5	70.4	14	67.5	3, 5	34	8	167.3	1	66.1	14	133.9	6	33.7	30	0.96	8
October	.039	27	.764	6	.275	92.4	22	66.9	16	64.0	16	42	16	156.3	4	60.8	16	71.5	17	19.7	11	0.75	25
November	.043	8	.838	14	.205	89.1	17	62.0	27	59.2	27	44	30	148.8	1	53.3	27	60.0	16	**12.2**	**26**	2.31	18
December	.146	23	.911	28	.235	86.7	30	**58.0**	**6**	**56.0**	**6**	37	5, 16, 22	147.6	19	**47.3**	6	70.5	31	16.4	11	0.59	2, 10

Appendix VII.

ABSTRACT of the MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION of MADRAS in 1901, compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1901.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·862	0·002 below	29·864
Temperature of air	82·4	1·3 above	81·1
Do. of evaporation	76·1	1·6 "	74·5
Percentage of humidity	74	2 "	72
Greatest solar heat in *vacuo*	138·8	0·9 below	139·7
Maximum in shade	91·5	0·7 above	90·8
Minimum in shade	75·5	0·8 "	74·7
Do. on grass	73·9	2·0 "	71·9
Rainfall in inches on 99 days	59·84	10·82 "	49·02
General direction of wind	SE by E	1 point E	SE
Daily velocity in miles	159	12 below	171
Percentage of clear sky	52	1 above	51
Do. of bright sunshine	51·5	9·5 below	61·0

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North	196	1,197	East	274	1,707	South	166	1,133	West	269	2,332
N by E	120	891	E by S	557	3,004	S by W	247	1,575	W by N	213	1,983
NNE	239	1,536	ESE	205	1,384	SSW	172	1,163	WNW	100	844
NE by N	481	2,826	SE by E	726	4,012	SW by S	227	1,402	NW by W	96	660
NE	233	1,865	SE	330	2,044	SW	150	954	NW	45	236
NE by E	467	3,008	SE by S	801	6,922	SW by W	137	819	NW by N	114	486
ENE	226	1,339	SSE	277	2,358	WSW	163	1,180	NNW	47	253
E by N	434	2,674	S by E	334	2,654	W by S	284	2,219	N by W	283	1,460

There were 147 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. by E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 45 miles.

Appendix VIII.

Madras Observatory.—Number of hours of wind from each point in the year 1901.

Month.	N	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	...	1	2	35	12	111	83	216	70	138	8	...	16	24	1	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
February	...	...	...	1	19	113	20	43	54	104	78	114	10	42	24	14	1	3	1	2	3	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
March	...	...	1	29	19	78	30	45	25	122	20	290	64	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	10	12	103	47	350	68	28	14	28	20	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
May	...	1	...	2	1	3	4	7	5	13	17	71	23	187	51	75	33	45	30	45	18	11	23	10	5	15	9	12	4	11	2	2	9
June	3	1	2	2	1	1	...	1	7	7	9	22	32	72	49	72	25	43	30	39	16	14	32	78	46	58	22	25	5	3	...	3	...
July	10	1	1	2	4	3	1	3	3	6	4	4	21	19	17	34	37	28	31	49	25	38	37	82	128	64	31	20	7	14	1	13	6
August	4	...	...	...	4	...	1	5	6	25	3	28	20	18	25	56	37	49	41	49	43	30	44	61	55	46	18	21	14	22	3	9	7
September	8	1	1	11	5	9	1	23	29	70	27	70	38	24	36	25	9	47	11	22	29	20	18	28	29	23	15	6	3	15	3	48	16
October	27	20	47	45	22	59	16	12	16	31	18	13	56	49	6	6	9	2	3	12	15	15	7	23	6	7	5	12	12	29	30	74	40
November	104	56	40	57	63	43	42	44	40	29	9	8	1	8	...	22	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	111	9
December	40	39	145	297	83	47	28	16	17	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2
Annual .	196	120	239	481	233	467	226	434	274	557	205	726	330	801	277	334	166	247	172	227	150	137	163	284	269	213	100	96	45	114	47	283	147

Appendix IX.

Madras Observatory.—Number of miles of wind from each point in the year 1901.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.
January	...	8	22	187	153	530	460	1388	456	661	16	...	41	137	7	12	...	4	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4110
February	...	...	...	8	205	840	212	274	298	680	483	728	89	306	124	121	9	25	6	16	21	16	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4470
March	...	...	10	122	135	518	239	229	168	642	169	1347	377	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4084
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	25	97	123	532	384	3039	638	280	100	197	164	74	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5741
May	...	5	...	18	11	32	36	63	45	102	172	531	212	1840	506	616	223	290	230	268	121	58	180	76	42	137	80	106	33	103	16	33	6185
June	30	10	24	15	11	7	...	4	70	63	90	216	260	729	500	664	217	273	228	300	140	131	303	773	490	675	240	265	49	22	...	24	6823
July	58	7	6	10	9	10	10	22	20	50	29	20	176	158	159	272	255	211	128	316	187	255	263	647	1174	661	294	96	25	58	4	37	5681
August	15	...	...	...	41	...	5	28	48	120	18	226	133	118	169	368	209	317	238	227	251	199	298	471	386	341	112	109	76	84	29	30	4666
September	25	8	8	48	34	33	7	167	212	305	149	273	164	177	226	186	53	243	71	112	132	86	100	163	213	131	96	27	15	54	23	203	3744
October	111	141	150	187	86	221	62	54	54	124	84	69	181	253	29	35	58	10	17	75	94	59	31	85	27	38	22	57	38	94	108	359	3013
November	694	355	284	376	411	299	181	186	157	125	51	41	9	37	...	100	9	5	13	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	73	567	4049
December	264	357	1032	1855	769	518	127	189	154	35	...	29	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	5554
Annual	1197	891	1536	2826	1865	3008	1339	2674	1707	3004	1384	4012	2044	6932	2358	2654	1133	1575	1163	1402	954	819	1180	2219	2332	1983	844	660	236	486	253	1460	58120

Appendix X.

Madras Observatory.—Number of inches of rain from each point in the year 1901.

Month.	N	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.	Total.
January	...	0·04	...	0·12	...	...	0·03	0·04	0·16	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	0·23	0·31	...	0·42	0·13	...	0·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·31
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·03	0·01	0·01	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·38
July	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·93	0·14	0·23	0·02	0·17	0·53	0·05	0·40	0·19	0·30	0·30	0·28	0·18	0·53	0·37	0·02	0·04	1·08	0·03	0·35	...	0·41	...	...	...	6·64
August	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·99	...	0·14	0·44	0·02	0·65	1·50	0·03	0·08	0·13	0·06	0·10	0·04	0·10	1·76	0·01	0·78	0·23	...	...	7·28
September	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	...	0·10	0·35	0·53	...	0·52	0·08	0·23	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·01	...	...	0·64	0·03	0·57	...	4·15
October	0·29	0·39	0·08	2·15	...	1·07	0·08	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	3·91	0·10	9·11
November	0·39	0·05	1·46	0·75	0·35	0·34	1·19	2·13	1·82	0·95	2·43	0·48	1·10	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	0·14	15·01
December	1·52	0·19	0·43	1·76	1·05	0·80	0·46	0·66	0·73	1·08	...	3·41	1·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	14·15
Annual	2·57	0·67	1·97	4·78	1·69	2·21	1·76	4·16	3·64	2·53	2·76	4·49	3·94	2·43	0·99	0·84	0·97	0·99	0·98	1·78	0·43	0·61	0·65	0·11	0·63	1·19	0·15	2·11	0·02	1·83	0·43	5·29	0·24	59·84

Appendix XI.

Madras Observatory.—Wind, Cloud, Bright Sunshine, and Evaporation.

Month.	Wind Resultant.		Clouds (0-10).					Bright sunshine.		Amount of evaporation.
	Velocity.	Direction.	8 h.	10 h.	16 h.	20 h.	Mean.	Average per day.	Greatest No. of hours in a day.	Average per day.
1901	Miles.	Point.						Hours.	Hours.	Inch.
January . . .	120	E by N	2·9	4·5	3·3	2·3	3·3	8·1	10·0	0·170
February . . .	128	E by S	3·6	4·5	2·8	2·1	3·3	8·7	10·5	·204
March . . .	113	E by S	2·1	3·1	1·6	1·3	2·0	9·4	10·6	·215
April . . .	175	SE by S	5·2	4·4	3·5	2·1	3·8	8·3	11·2	·271
May . . .	130	SSE	3·9	3·3	3·2	3·0	3·4	7·9	9·9	·288
June . . .	115	SW by S	4·7	5·2	6·3	5·3	5·4	5·4	9·0	·336
July . . .	156	WSW	7·7	7·3	8·2	8·3	7·8	3·2	9·5	·242
August . . .	81	SW	7·5	6·8	7·0	5·7	6·7	4·9	10·6	·234
September . . .	41	SE by S	6·1	5·9	5·2	3·8	5·3	4·7	10·0	·187
October . . .	26	NE	5·4	5·7	5·8	5·1	5·5	5·6	10·7	·201
November . . .	104	NE by N	6·2	7·2	7·2	5·7	6·7	3·5	8·4	·127
December . . .	166	NE by N	4·4	5·4	4·8	3·5	4·5	5·4	8·5	·159
Annual .	45	SE by E	5·0	5·3	4·9	4·0	4·8	6·3	...	...

Appendix XII.

Mean Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Madras Observatory in 1901.

	Barometer.		Dry Bulb Thermometer.				Wet Bulb.	Tension of Vapour.	Relative Humidity	Sun Max. in Vac.	Min on grass.	Wind.			Rain.		Clear Sky.	Bright sun-shine.	General Weather.
	Reduced to 32°	Daily Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	By Blanford's Tables.				Daily Velocity.	Mean Direction.		Amount.	Days.			
	Inches.	Inch.	°	°	°	°	°	Inch.	Cents.	°	°	Miles.	Points.	Points.	Inches.	No.	Cents.	Hours.	
January	29·989	0·120	78·4	86·5	70·1	16·4	73·0	0·741	76	139·0	67·9	133	7	E by N	0·72	7	67	252·6	
February	·952	·120	80·4	87·6	73·1	14·5	74·3	·767	74	139·7	71·4	160	9	E by S	2·31	7	67	242·9	
March	·944	·124	81·0	89·8	71·6	18·2	74·6	·771	73	140·9	69·6	132	9	E by S	0·03	1	80	291·3	
April	·820	·133	84·6	92·8	77·6	15·2	78·3	·888	75	143·1	76·0	191	13	SE by S	...	...	62	240·4	
May	·743	·122	88·0	100·0	80·6	19·4	79·3	·890	67	144·4	79·4	200	15	S by E	0·06	2	66	245·1	
June	·711	·119	88·4	101·0	82·5	18·5	78·2	·829	62	143·9	81·3	227	19	SW by S	0·38	5	46	160·7	
July	·699	·122	85·3	96·1	78·9	17·2	76·9	·810	67	133·5	77·5	183	21	SW by W	6·64	16	22	100·5	
August	·734	·135	83·8	94·2	77·7	16·5	77·5	·859	74	139·6	76·4	151	20	SW	7·28	20	33	152·0	
September	·793	·122	83·9	93·2	77·5	15·7	78·4	·898	77	142·1	76·3	125	14	SSE	4·15	12	47	142·2	
October	·819	·127	81·9	90·4	75·3	15·1	77·4	·881	81	137·9	73·5	97	3	NE by N	9·11	8	45	174·9	
November	·884	·113	77·9	84·6	72·7	11·9	74·3	·807	84	130·8	71·1	135	4	NE	15·01	14	33	104·6	
December	30·000	·114	75·3	82·3	68·9	13·4	70·6	·690	78	130·6	66·3	179	3	NE by N	14·15	7	55	166·1	
Annual	29·841	0·123	82·4	91·5	75·5	16·0	76·1	0·819	74	138·8	73·9	159	11	SE by E	59·84	99	52	2273·3	=51·5%

Extreme Monthly Meteorological Records at the Madras Observatory in 1901.

	Barometer.					Dry Bulb Thermometer.				Humidity.		Sun Therm. in Vacuo.		Grass Therm.		Wind.				Rain.	
	Highest.		Lowest.		Range.	Highest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Greatest Fall.	
	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	Day.	Inch.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Cents.	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Inches.	Day.
January	***30·168***	***23***	29·826	3	0·342	89·7	19	64·0	24	46	23	144·9	19	61·6	24	225	13	77	26	0·18	10
February	·090	19	·781	2	·309	89·3	24	67·4	10	***52***	9	144·3	17	64·9	10	271	24	98	15	0·67	15
March	·072	3	·803	29	·269	92·0	15	69·2	7	53	7	146·8	15	66·7	7	175	10	92	5	0·03	15
April	29·975	1	·651	19	·324	95·4	19	70·9	1	49	10	151·6	8	68·8	1	261	20	128	1	...	...
May	·958	1	·589	10	·369	107·2	9	76·5	1	***31***	***23***	151·9	7	75·4	1	255	16	135	3	0·03	6, 25
June	·841	14	***·529***	***7***	·312	***108·5***	***4***	78·5	27	37	13	152·9	18	76·4	27	319	9	157	24	0·16	15
July	·812	21	·558	6	·254	102·3	12	73·5	15	34	7	152·7	8	71·8	22	280	8	82	2	1·84	25
August	·890	30	·572	5	·318	99·1	11	73·3	14	45	3	148·8	29	73·2	14	186	10	115	30	1·43	4
September	·929	29	·620	21	·309	97·5	21	72·9	20	44	21	153·7	15	72·1	20	180	24	76	18	1·08	28
October	·971	18	·655	5	·315	97·3	15	69·4	29	39	25	***156·8***	***24***	66·9	29	155	15	***24***	***3***	3·63	27
November	·994	8	·751	18	·243	90·2	16	***59·5***	***26***	37	26	143·3	4	***55·1***		243	20	75	28	3·28	7
December	30·117	23	·866	9	·251	85·5	1	63·4	13	46	4	138·4	28	60·0	5	***415***	***9***	70	13	***10·62***	***9***

Appendix XIII.

Madras Observatory.—Abnormals from monthly means for the year 1901:

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	—0·008	— 0·012	+0·039	— 0·005	+0·008	+ 0·008	—0·021	—0·015	+0·016	—0·023	— 0·040	+ 0·022	— 0·002
Temperature of air	+3·3	+ 3·7	+1·0	+ 0·6	+1·3	+ 2·0	+0·8	+0·5	+0·9	+1·3	+ 0·4	— 0·2	+ 1·3
Do. evaporation	+3·8	+ 3·5	+0·7	+ 0·7	+1·0	+ 1·6	+1·0	+1·5	+2·1	+1·8	+ 1·4	Same as	+ 1·6
Percentage of humidity	+3	+ 1	—1	+ 1	Same as	Same as	+2	+4	+5	+3	+ 5	+ 1	+ 2
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	+0·6	Same as	+0·4	+ 1·4	+1·4	+ 3·4	—5·2	—0·4	+0·8	—1·2	— 6·6	— 5·2	— 0·9
Maximum in shade	+1·9	+ 1·0	+0·6	— 0·1	+2·2	+ 2·7	+0·5	+0·5	Same as	+1·3	— 0·4	— 1·3	+ 0·7
Minimum do.	+2·6	+ 5·1	—0·5	+ 0·4	—0·2	+ 2·2	+0·4	+0·4	+0·4	+0·1	+ 0·4	— 0·9	+ 0·8
Do. on grass	+4·8	+ 7·6	+1·0	+ 1·3	+0·5	+ 2·7	+0·9	+1·0	+1·3	+0·7	+ 1·6	— 0·1	+ 2·0
Rainfall in inches	—0·17	+ 2·03	—0·36	— 0·62	—2·06	— 1·73	+2·77	+2·72	—0·54	—1·89	+ 1·80	+ 8·87	+10·82
Do since January 1st	...	+ 1·86	+1·50	+ 0·88	—1·18	— 2·91	—0·14	+2·58	+2·04	+0·15	+ 1·95	+10·82	...
General direction of wind	2 points E	1 point S	3 points E	Same as	Same as	Same as	1 point W	1 point W	4 points E	4 points N	2 points E	1 point E	1 point E
Daily velocity	—11	+38	—20	Do.	—27	+ 7	—15	—23	—34	—26	—30	— 4	— 12
Percentage of clear sky	+ 4	— 9	+ 4	—10	+ 4	+ 10	— 7	Same as	+ 9	+4	— 8	+ 7	+ 1
Do. bright sunshine	—4·4	—10·3	—2·9	—12·1	—6·7	—10·6	—7·2	—2·4	—5·5	—7·6	—24·9	—16·2	— 9·5

+ Means above normal, —below.

KODAIKÁNAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1902.

CONTENTS.

KODAIKÁNAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

I.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE KODAIKÁNAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1902.

(*a*) **Staff.**—The personal establishment of the observatory was as follows :—

Title.	Name.
Director	C. Michie Smith, B.Sc., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
First Assistant	K. V. Sivarama Aiyar, M.A.
Second ,, ...	S. Sitarama Aiyar, B.A.
Third ,, ...	G. Nagaraja Aiyar.
Fourth ,, ...	M. G. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.
Writer	L. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar.
Magnetic Observer	C. Theodore, B.A.

Owing to the absence of the first assistant, who went on privilege leave on July 21 and on sick leave on August 10, Mr. S. Balasundaram Aiyar was temporarily engaged on August 1 to assist in the observations and reductions. Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar has been removed from the observatory and placed in charge of the base meteorological station at the foot of the Palni Hills, near Periyakulam. He has been there since June 8, so that the numerous clerical duties here have been thrown on the general members of the staff.

On October 31 the Director went on leave to England, the observatory meanwhile being left in charge of Mr. Sitarama Aiyar until the arrival of Mr. Charles P. Butler, who had been appointed Acting Director during the absence of the Director.

A first-class book-binder from the Government Press, Madras, is attached to the establishment.

The subordinate staff consists of a mechanic, a book-binder's boy, five peons and two lascars.

(*b*) **Buildings and grounds**—*Main observatory.*—The porches built for the protection of the east and west doors have been of great value, and similar provision is being made for the south door. There is still considerable trouble, however, caused by the moisture being driven through the walls, and in continuous misty weather the whole of the inner walls of all the rooms are exceedingly damp. The effect of this is rendered more unfortunate as there is no provision whatever for adequate artificial heating, and it is impossible to overestimate the probable damage to the many delicate and costly instruments which are erected or stored in the various structures. The addition of a verandah to the wall of the north room has been sanctioned, and some method of treating the outer wall surfaces is under consideration by the engineer.

Photoheliograph.—This is a corrugated iron structure brought from Madras. The sliding semi-circular roof is very heavy and moreover the level of the slide is below the telescope so that great care has to be exercised when opening the roof or the instrument would be overturned. A small section of the end of the roof has been cut out and hinged to allow the roof to pass the telescope so that the instrument may be got partly into working order pending the construction of a more suitable cover which is under consideration.

Transit.—The transit building is now complete with the exception of a few minor details connected with the shutters and opening gear, but there is as yet no provision for keeping the place and instruments dry in wet weather.

Magnetic observatory.—The underground magnetic record vault was completed about the end of July and the two photographic recorders for Horizontal Force and Declination were installed by Captain Fraser on August 5. Considerable trouble has been occasioned by the presence of springs, causing the walls to be very damp

and various preventive devices have been and are being tried in hopes of finally overcoming this difficulty. The absolute comparison room above was completed about the beginning of August and with the exception of slight leakage in the roof, gives every satisfaction.

Anemometer tower.—The anemometer tower was completed about the beginning of April and the instruments were at once installed and got into working order. A second room below the present one is about to be constructed to contain the Dine's pressure tube anemometer (recording form).

Quarters are nearly completed for the accommodation of the book-binder and the mechanic, one peon and two lascars. At present they have to go backwards and forwards between the observatory and the settlement some miles down the hill.

(*c*) **Instruments.**—The following instruments are available for use in the observatory:—

Instrument.	Employed for
6″ Cooke Refractor. 7′ focus, Equatorially mounted.	Visual examination of sun and other celestial objects.
6″ Lerebour and Secretan Refractor 8′ focus. Equatorially mounted. Remodelled by Grubb.	Visual examination of spectrum of sunspots and chromosphere.
5″ Grubb portrait lens, 36″ focus. Mounted on Lerebour Equatorial.	Photographs of comets, meteors, variable or new stars, etc., for magnitude determination.
11″ polar siderostat in conjunction with 6″ Grubb lens, 40′ focus.	Feeds the concave grating spectrograph, and can also be used for direct photographs of the sun.
Altazimuth	Dismounted at present.
4″ Rowland concave grating, 10′ focus. 14,439 lines to the inch.	Spectra of sun, chromosphere, etc., and laboratory investigation.
Revolving plate-holder with clockwork.	Compensating rotation of field of Siderostat.
6″ Transit instrument from G.T. Survey of India.	For determination of standard time and general rating of chronometer.
Prism Spectroscope. Six prisms with automatic deviation (With photographic attachment and two dark slides).	For eye observations of solar and terrestrial spectra.
Small grating spectroscope	Examination of sunspot and chromospheric spectra with the Lerebour equatorial.
Photoheliograph by Dallmeyer ..	Arranged to give 8″ photographs of sun similar to others at Dehra, Mauritius and Greenwich.
Mean time clock. Kullberg No. 6326.	....
Mean time chronometer. Kullberg No. 6299.	....
Sidereal time chronometer. Kullberg No. 6134.	With electrical seconds contacts for chronographic registration.
Chronograph (old)	General recording purposes.
Drum Chronograph sidereal Clock. Shelton.	....
Chronograph new; by Fuess	For use with transit and magnetic work.
Stage micrometer. Hilger	For measurement of photographic spectra.
Theodolite 6″; Cooke	General adjustment of instruments, positions of special objects and laying out new buildings.
Unifilar Magnetometer. Elliott No. 16.	For absolute comparisons of magnetic elements.
Dip Circle. Barrow No. 46	
Declination and Horizontal Force Magnetograph. Watson No. 2.	Automatic recording of magnetic elements.
2 Phototheodolites. Steinheil	Cloud photography.
Sextant	Time determination.
Seismometer. Milne's horizontal pendulum.	Continuous photographic registration of seismic disturbances.
2 Actinometers. Balfour Stewart ..	For series of comparisons of value of sun's heat.
Solar Calorimeter. Buchanan	
Induction coil giving 4″ spark with 2 quart Leyden jars and vacuum tubes.	For comparison with spectra obtained from celestial sources.
Small polar heliostat	Adjustment of spectroscopes. Experimental work.
Complete set of meteorological instruments.	....

(*d*) **Astronomical observations.**—In this branch work has been chiefly directed to the examination of sunspots; drawing them and examining their spectra; a considerable time has also been devoted to the mapping of prominences with the spectroscope and the general spectrum of the chromosphere. The following table gives a resumé of the state of sun's surface during the year :—

Month.	Number of days on which sun was visible.	Number of days on which spots were seen.	Number of days on which there were no spots.	Number of days on which spots were extremely small.	Number of days on which no observation was possible.	Number of days on which widened lines were observed.
January	25	8	17	6	6	..
February	28	2	26	2	..	..
March	31	12	19	1	..	5
April	30	2	28	2	..	..
May	31	12	19	4	..	6
June	30	6	24	4	..	2
July	28	3	25	3	3	..
August	29	7	22	5	2	2
September	30	14	16	2	..	10
October	30	25	5	2	1	8
November	27	12	15	1	3	..
December	27	7	20	3	4	..
Total ..	346	110	236	35	19	33

Whenever there are spots the sun's image is projected on a graduated disc 8″ in diameter rigidly attached to the eye end of the 6″ cooke equatorial and the position of the spot marked on it, taking care that the east to west line marked on the disc is parallel to the diurnal motion. The heliographic latitudes and longitudes of the spots are subsequently derived from these positions (1) by applying L. Niesten's formula and (2) by superposing over the discs certain charts, also 8″ in diameter, prepared by the Rev. Father Beauripaire Louvagny giving the heliographic co-ordinates of every point on the charts for different heliographic latitudes of the centre of the sun's disc, and then by taking the means of the values derived by the two methods.

(*e*) **Meteorological observations.**—These include determinations of (1) temperature, (2) rainfall, (3) barometric pressure, (4) humidity, (5) wind direction and velocity, (6) actinometry for measurement of sun's heat, (7) cloud phenomena, (8) duration of sunshine, and (9) earthquake measurements. All the instruments have been in working order for most of the year and the tabulated results are given in the appendices.

Eye observations of temperature (wet and dry bulb, maximum and minimum), pressure, wind direction and velocity, cloud and rainfall are made daily at 8*h*., 10*h*. and 16*h*. local mean time at both Kodaikánal and the base station at Periyakulam. Continuous records of temperature and pressure are also taken at both stations with Richard's recorders. The records are reduced immediately and supply scale corrections. The anemometer (Dine's pressure tube) and the Beckley anemograph were installed in the new tower on April 1.

Seismometer.—The seismometer has been in continuous action throughout the year. A list of the principal shocks recorded during the year is given in Appendix I.

(*f*) **Terrestrial magnetism.**—The magnetographs were installed in the new vault in August and were in constant action up to the end of the year.

The atmosphere of the chamber has been very damp, notwithstanding the ventilation provided, and it has therefore been impossible to keep the optical system from becoming overrun by fungoid growths which considerably diminish the intensity of the photographic traces and at times occasion disturbances on the traces.

Deflection observations were taken every morning at 10 A.M. Madras mean time for determination of the scale co-efficient of horizontal force magnetograph. Six of these deflections are visually read. Once every week the deflection is photographically recorded on the sheet carrying the traces.

The recording cylinders are so arranged that two days' photographic traces are obtained on the same sheet of paper one above the other.

The sheets are developed every second day and are written up and read.

Monthly tabulation and reduction of results are also being done.

Disturbances.—No disturbance of a violent nature has been recorded since the instruments were set up, but moderate magnetic storms were found on the undermentioned dates :—

1902, August 16, 21.	1902, October 11, 31.
,, September 18, 19, 20.	,, November 23, 24.

Notices of these disturbances were sent immediately after their detection to the Director-General of Telegraphs.

No definitive values of the magnetic elements can be given from the records of so short a period, but the values below are the means from the bi-weekly series which have been undertaken :—

Mean westerly Declination	0° 19′
Mean Inclination	3° 2′
Mean Horizontal force	0·3739 C.G.S.

Absolute observations.—These are at present arranged so that a complete set of observations are taken twice a week as follows :—

Horizontal force	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Inclination	Mondays and Thursdays.
Declination	Tuesdays and Fridays.

The underground vault is supplied with a thermograph and two thermometers which are read thrice a day.

(*g*) **Library.**—One hundred and ten books have been bound during the year and the work will hereafter be facilitated by the extra room provided for the binder. About three hundred books and periodicals have been received during the year.

(*h*) **General**—*Rainfall.*—The rainfall for the year has been much above the normal, as it has also been the case at Periyakulam and Madras; the difference having been caused mainly by the rather excessive fall in October. The rainfall on any one day was not particularly heavy in October, the greatest amount for the year having fallen on the 8th January—an exceptional feature.

Wind.—The maximum daily wind velocity for the year was only 700 miles—much less than in previous years. Another peculiarity about it is that it did not occur during the South-west Monsoon months as it usually does, but in December.

Temperature.—The lowest dry bulb reading during the year was 39°·4 F. on the 26th January, and the lowest reading on the ground was 27°·2 F. on the 25th January.

In other respects the year was more or less normal, judging from the past three years' observations.

KODAIKÁNAL,
5th February 1903.

CHARLES P. BUTLER.

II.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY FOR 1902.

The following report has been submitted by Professor R. Ll. Jones, Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory :—

I was away on leave during the greater part of the year—from the 6th of February to the 30th of November. The Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., Professor of Physical Science at the Madras Christian College, officiated as Deputy Director during this period.

The First Assistant also was on leave during the greater part of the year.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of—

Mr. S. Solomon Pillay, Computer and Manager.
Mr. M. B. Subbâ Rao, B.A., First Assistant.
Mr. E. Ramanujam Pillay, Second Assistant.

Astronomical observations for time determination made during the year involved observations of 334 clock stars, 79 azimuth stars and 86 determinations of level and collimation errors. Nearly the whole of these observations were made by Mr. Solomon Pillay.

Time service.—There was no change made in the time signal distributed from the observatory. A reference has been received as to the possibility of transmitting a time signal to Colombo at 8 A.M. daily and disposed of, as far as the observatory is concerned.

The Fort time signal gun failed on 36 occasions out of 730, thus giving a percentage of successes of 95·1. The firing apparatus was replaced by the other spare one on the 9th October, as it was found to be defective.

The time ball at the Port office failed at 1 P.M. on three occasions, but successfully dropped at 2 P.M. On two other occasions it failed at 1 and 2 P.M.

The following table shows all the failures as far as they could be ascertained :—

Month and date.	Signal.	Fault.	Cause.
1902.			
8th January	Noon gun	Failed	Not known.
21st "	Time ball	Failed at 1 P.M., dropped at 2 P.M.	Do.
5th to 8th February ..	Gun	Failed	Instrument out of adjustment.
6th March	8 P.M. gun	Do.	Not known.
11th April	Noon gun	Do.	Bad tube.
14th May	Do.	Do.	Weight did not drop.
15th "	8 P.M. gun	Do.	Do.
16th "	Noon gun	Do.	Gunner disconnected instrument before time.
19th "	Do.	Do.	Weight did not drop.
29th "	Time ball	Failed both at 1 and 2 P.M.	Not known.
6th June	8 P.M. gun	Do. do.	Copper was bad.
7th "	Noon "	Do. do.	Do.
13th "	Time ball	Do. do.	Not known.
16th "	Noon gun	Do. do.	Do.
16th "	Time ball	Failed at 1 P.M., dropped at 2 P.M.	Do.

Month and date.	Signal.	Fault.	Cause.
1902.			
17th June	4 P.M. roll	Not received at T.O. ..	Not known.
18th ,, ...	Noon gun	Failed	Tube failed.
18th ,, ...	4 P.M. roll	Not received at T.O. ..	Not known.
19th ,, ...	Time ball	Failed at 1 P.M., dropped at 2 P.M.	Do.
24th ,, ...	Noon gun	Failed	Bad tube.
2nd July	Do.	Do.	Gunner late.
12th ,, ...	Do.	Do.	Do. absent.
18th ,, ...	Do.	Do.	Do. late.
19th ,, ...	Do.	Do.	Weight did not drop.
26th ,, ...	Do.	Do.	Gunner late.
31st ,, ...	Do.	Do.	Not known.
5th August	Do.	Do.	Gunner absent.
6th ,, ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
1st, 2nd, 12th, 15th, 18th, 20th and 27th September.	Do.	Do.	Weight did not drop.
26th September ..	8 P.M. gun	Do.	Do.
6th October	Noon gun	Do.	Do.
28th ,, ...	Do.	Do.	Tube failed.
16th November	Do.	Do.	Weight did not drop.
3rd December	4 P.M. roll	Not received	Fault at Telegraph office.

In all the cases marked "Not known," it was ascertained that the fault was not at the Observatory.

Meteorological observations.—Meteorological observations were carried on as in former years, and the registers are kept posted up to date. Mean meteorological results for the years 1891—1900, and a table of maximum and minimum temperatures observed at Madras from 1813 to 1900 were prepared. The observations at 10 hours and 16 hours were reduced and sent to the Imperial Reporter's Calcutta office at the end of every month. In addition to the weather messages sent daily to Simla, Bombay and Calcutta, special storm signal observations were called for and sent to the Bengal Reporter on the following dates: June 6 and 7; July 5 and 6; October 20—22, 29 and 30; November 10—13, 16 and 17; December 15.

Instruments.—The transit instrument was overhauled in January when the Director inspected the Observatory, and is, I believe, in excellent order.

The Sidereal clock by Dent is also in good order.

The mean time clock by Shepherd is in good order, and performing very satisfactorily. The hourly signals, the firing of the gun, and the working of the time ball at the Port office are all automatically controlled by this clock. None of the time signals, except the 4 P.M. roll, are sent by hand.

The mean time chronometer by Kullberg is also working very satisfactorily.

The 8-inch equatoreal is in good order. No systematic work is being done with it.

The Haswall clock in the dome is kept going, but is not satisfactory. This is of less consequence considering that no extra meridian work is being done here.

All the meteorological instruments are in good order, except the thermograph, which will shortly be replaced by a new one.

Buildings.—A new press room is being built for the lithographic presses by means of which the weather reports are printed. Considerable repairs to the buildings have been effected during the year, and others are in contemplation. When these are finished, I think it will be right to describe the condition of the whole property as "first rate".

The following is the weather summary of Madras for the year 1902:—

Pressure was above normal for February, May, June, September, October and November, and was below normal for the other months. The mean pressure for the day was lowest on the 25th of May, 29·532 inches, and highest on the 17th February, 30·186 inches.

Temperature.—The mean temperature was above the average for all months except October when it was slightly below normal, and September when it was normal. The highest temperature recorded during the year was 180° F. on the 8th May and the lowest was 62°·2 F. on the 6th of February.

Humidity was slightly below normal for May, normal for April and above normal for all other months. Humidity was lowest for the 18th May, the 9th and 15th June, for which days it averaged 32.

Rainfall was below the average for February, March, April, May, June, August, September and November, and above the average for the remaining months. The deficiency was greatest for September, 5·47 inches, and the excess was greatest for December, 5·42 inches. The rainfall for the year was above the average by 5·42 inches, the total fall being 54·44 inches.

Winds were stronger than usual in April: velocities were below the average for all other months, the deficiencies being greatest for September and December.

Sunshine was below normal for all months.

Storms.—A storm formed in the south of the Bay towards the end of October, moved towards the Coromandel Coast and passed inland a little to the south of Madras. It is noteworthy on account of the heavy rain it gave at Madras, 9·16 inches falling between 8 A.M. on the 27th and 8 A.M. on the 28th of October. At Masulipatam on the following day, the rainfall, due to the storm, was 9·50 inches.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

KODAIKANAL,
5th February 1903.

CHARLES P. BUTLER,
Ag. Director, Kodaikánal and Madras Observatories.

Appendix I.

KODAIKÁNAL Observatory seismological records.

No.	Date.	Commencement, G.M.T.		Maxima, G.M.T.		Amplitude.		Duration.		Remarks.
	1902.	H.	M.	H.	M.	MM.	SECONDS.	H.	M.	
1	January 1 ..	5	43·7	6	18·1 23·2	1·0 1·3	0·5 0·7	2	31	P. Ts. 29m.
2	,, 4 ..	3	44·5	3	45·0	..	..		02	Slight.
3	,, 11 ..	5	06·7	5	06·9	..	..		04	Do.
4	,, 12 ..	22	14·5	22	34·9 49·4	0·5 0·7	0·2 0·3	1	10	
5	,, 24-25 ..	23	37·9	23	48·9	1·0	0·7	1	40 (?)	P. Ts. 10m.
6	,, 29 ..	1	43·9	1 2	58·3 06·2	0·8 0·8	0·4 0·4	0	57	
7	,, 30 ..	14	10·6	14	19·9 47·0	1·0 2·0	0·5 1·0	1	20	P. Ts. 8m.
8	,, 31 ..	1	59·5	2	01·0 26·7 28·8	0·5 0·5 0·5	0·2 0·2 0·2	0	50	
9	February 5 ..	5	57·5	6	00·5	0·8	0·4	0	08	
10	,, 9 ..	7	57·5	8	00·5 32·3	0·5 1·2	0·3 0·8	1	12	
11	,, 9 ..	10	24·7	10 11	31·8 09·3	0·3 0·4	0·2 0·3	1	05	
12	,, 13 ..	9	47·6	10	02·6	0·5	0·3	0	55	Slight.
13	,, 15 ..	21	39·0	21	45·1	0·3	0·2	0	16	Do.
14	,, 17 ..	1	07·7	....		..	..	1	20	Do.
15	,, 25 ..	15	43·6	....		..	..	0	25	Widening of line.
16	March 6 ..	19	43·0	....		..	..	0	55	Slight.
17	,, 12 ..	15	28·4	....		..	..	0	10	Widening of line.
18	,, 22 ..	23	22·4	....		..	..	0	30	Slight.
19	,, 28 ..	6	16·3	....		..	..	0	20	Widening of line.
20	,, 28 ..	9	40·5	9	59·5	0·5	0·3	0	40	
21	,, 28 ..	13 14	54·9 13·9	....		..	..		..	Single marks.
22	,, 28 ..	14	53·4	15	20·0 23·1 26·2	1·5 1·3 1·3	0·8 0·7 0·7	3	00	P. Ts. 7½m.
23	April 7 ..	13	19·3	13	20·0	0·6	0·3	0	15	
24	,, 12 ..	18	53·5	....		2·0	1·5		..	Dislocation to W. Earthquake felt and heard.
25	,, 17 ..	20	19·0	....		..	..	0	18	Widening of line. Earthquake felt at Simla and strongly at Srinagar.
26	,, 19 ..	2	39·0	3	00·4 06·7 10·8 47·2 52·3	0·8 0·5 0·5 0·4 0·5	0·6 0·4 0·4 0·3 0·4	1	50	Guatemala earthquake.
27	,, 21 ..	17	40·2	17	57·4	1·0	0·7	1	30	P. Ts. 10m.
28	,, 23 ..	5	34·0	....		..	..		..	Slight.
29	,, 29 ..	3 3 6 6	46·6 49·7 06·2 13·4	....		..	..		..	? Single marks.
30	,, 30 ..	14	16·6 18·6	....		..	..		..	? Do.

Kodaikánal Observatory seismological records—*cont.*

No.	Date.		Commencement, G.M.T.		Maxima, G.M.T.		Amplitude.		Duration.		Remarks.
	No record May 7d. 9h. 30m. to May 9d. 9h. 25m.										
	1902.		H.	M.	H.	M.	MM.	SECONDS.	H.	M.	
31	May	12 ..	14	12·1	14	13·9	0·5	0·3	0	05	
34	,,	25 ..	17	30·8	....		..	..	0	20	Slight.
35	,,	26 ..	8	56·4	9	01·7	0·8	0·3	0	12	
36	,,	31 ..	4	54·4	4	54·4	1·0	0·4	0	05	Single.
37	June	4 ..	12	41·0	....		..	.	..		Slight.
38	,,	6 ..	18	47·2	18	47·8 49·4	1·0 0·6	0·5 0·3	0	08	
39	,,	11 ..	6	42·1	6	47·3 51·4	1·0 0·6	0·5 0·3	0	40	P. Ts. 4m.
40	,,	16 ..	1	46·2	1	47·2	0·8	0·4	0	15	Felt at Naini-Tal.
42	,,	16 ..	22	52·4	23	02·6	0·5	0·2	0	12	
46	,,	28 ..	14	29·8	(—)		(—)	(—)	0	20	Slight.

No.	Date.		Earthquake records. P.T. commencement G.M.T.		L.W. Commencement G.M.T.		Maxima G.M.T.		Kodaikánal. End, G.M.T.		Maxima, Amplitude.		Duration.		Remarks.
	1902.		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	MM.	SEC.	H.	M.	
49	July	5 ..	15	31·3	15	35·4	15	37·0	15	46·0	0·4	0·3	0	15	
50	,,	6 ..	13	27·7	14	08·7	14	11·8	15	34·0	0·6	0·3	2	06	
51	,,	9 ..	3	48·3	3	55·6	3	56·7	4	14·2	1·2	0·6	0	26	Bunder Abbas earthquake.
52	,,	19 ..	..		13	23·1	..		..		..		0	06	Slight.
53	,,	19 ..	..		17	25·7	17	27·2	..		0·5	0·2	0	06	
54	Aug.	2 ..	..		23	41·0	..		..		..		0	03	Very slight.
54A	,,	3 ..	..		2	00·5	..		..		..		0	03	Do.
55	,,	3 ..	17	07·7	17	11·8	17	12·0	?		0·3	0·2	?		
56	,,	7 ..	12	00·7	12	07·0	12	07·9	..		0·7	0·3	..		
								11·1	12	19·9	1·0	0·5	0	19	
57	,,	12 ..	..		4	05·8			..		..		..		Slight.
58	,,	21 ..	11	30·7	11	34·6	11	35·0	12	09·0	0·6	0·3	0	38	Many small maxima.
59	,,	22 ..	3	04·8	3	09·9	3	14·0	..		11·0	4·9	..		
								16·6	to 3	25·4 off the scale at intervals.					
								39·5	6	45·0	8·0	3·9	3	40	Kashgar earthquake.
60	,,	23 ..	..		..		13	13·1	..		..		..		Widening of line.
							14	05·8	..		..		0	03	
61	,,	24 ..	1	41·1	2	03·7	2	04·8	2	21·2	2·6	1·1	0	40	
62	,,	29 ..	..		15	20·2	15	21·2	15	27·4	0·5	0·2	0	07	

Kodaikánal Observatory seismological records—*cont.*

No.	Date.	Earthquake records. P.T. commencement G.M.T.	Earthquake records. L.W. commencement G.M.T.	Earthquake records. Maxima G.M.T.	Kodaikánal. End, G.M.T.	Kodaikánal. Maxima Amplitude.	Kodaikánal. Duration.	Remarks.
	1902.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	MM. SEC.	H. M.	
63	Aug. 30 ..	21 59·5	22 03·2	22 05·7	22 59·5	8·0 3·8	1 00	
64	Sept. 6 ..	4 44·1		4 54·9	5 06·7	0·5 0·2	0 23	Earthquake ?
65	,, 16 ..	..	11 21·4	11 22·5	11 34·9	0·3 0·2	0 13	
66	,, 18 ..	..	19 06·9	19 08·0	19 11·0	0·3 0·2	0 04	
67	,, 19 ..	..	5 01·2	5 02·8	..	11·2 5·6	..	
				29·7	5 48·0	9·5 5·1	0 47	
68	,, 20 ..	6 40·5	6 43·1	6 48·1	6 58·5	0·4 0·2	0 18	Felt in Srinagar.
69	,, 22 ..	1 57·5	2 0·68	2 22·8	3 56·5	1·0 0·6	1 59	Many small maxima.
70	,, 22 ..	10 17·1		10 19·2	..	0·2	0 10	
71	,, 23 ..	20 39·0	21 38·0 ?	21 46·2	22 47·0	1·1 0·7	2 08	
72	Oct. 6 ..	?	?	8 48·0 ?	10 00·2	2·0 ?	?	New sheet started 9 hours 26 minutes. This earthquake damaged the Chitral fort.
73	Nov. 1 ..	..	..	9 41·0	..	..	..	Widening of line.
74	,, 4 ..	..	11 44·0	11 45·5	..	1·5 0·8	..	
				47·5	..	4·5 2·4	..	Sudden disturbance. No P. T. S.
				49·2	12 23·5	2·0 1·1	0 39·5	
75	,, 11 ..	..		18 46·2	..	..	..	Widening of line.
76	,, 13 ..	..		8 05·4	..	0·5 0·3	..	Do. (elongated).
77	,, 15 ..	..		9 59·8	..	..	..	
				10 10·2	..	..	0 10·4	
78	,, 20 ..	..	20 50·9 ?	20 50·9	..	..	..	
				59·5	21 40·5	0·5 0·2	0 49·6	
79	,, 21 ..	7 10·0	7 17·8	7 33·3	8 01·8	0·75 0·4	0 51·8	
80	Dec. 13 ..	..		9 19·5	..	..	..	Widening of line.
81	,, 13 ..	17 11·7	17 16·8	17 16·8	..	1·2 0·6	..	
				20·4	17 52·1	2·0 1·1	0 40·4	
82	,, 16 ..	5 18·8	5 23·5	5 23·5	..	2·5 1·1	..	Andijan destroyed by this earthquake.
				26·0	6 11·7	1·0 0·5	0 52·9	
83	,, 18 ..			17 20·8	..	..	..	
				20 12·7	..	..	..	
	,, 19 ..	..!	..	0 45·1 1 59·4 2 16·3 3 35·7	..	..	..	Marks exactly similar to hour marks.
84	,, 21 ..	..	..	0 32·1	..	..	..	Widening of line.
85	,, 28 ..	2 01·0	2 04·6	2 06·6	..	0·75 0·4	..	Continuous undulating upheaval of earth in Andijan and adjoining districts.
				10·8	2 17·2	1·75 0·9	0 16·2	

Appendix II.

MEAN monthly and annual meteorological results at the Kodaikánal Observatory in 1902.

—	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Mean.	Dry bulb thermometer. Max.	Dry bulb thermometer. Min.	Dry bulb thermometer. Range.	Wet bulb. Mean.	Wet bulb. Min.	Tension of vapour. By Blanford's tables.	Relative humidity. By Blanford's tables.	Sun Max. in vac.	Min. on grass.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Wind. Mean direction.	Wind. Mean direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Clear sky.	Bright sunshine.
	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	Cents.	°	°	Miles.	Points.	Points.	Inches.	No.	Cents.	Hours.
January	22·828	0·071	51·6	60·3	45·6	14·7	45·1	39·9	0·241	63	112·6	36·5	402	5	NE by E	8·61	6	84	230·9
February	·901	·071	54·0	65·0	46·9	18·1	46·0	39·3	·234	56	122·9	39·2	327	7	E by N	1·66	3	69	228·6
March	·850	·069	57·7	68·3	50·9	17·5	48·8	42·3	·260	55	130·5	43·0	317	7	E by N	3·43	5	70	245·7
April	·835	·074	59·6	70·0	52·9	17·1	53·8	47·4	·361	70	137·5	45·0	240	7	E by N	4·33	8	48	201·1
May	·825	·071	61·1	70·4	55·5	14·9	55·9	51·0	·397	74	136·4	51·3	218	2	NNE	3·95	14	43	185·7
June	·790	·056	58·4	66·2	53·9	12·3	53·9	49·5	·374	76	133·3	48·3	313	30	NNW	3·67	8	35	185·2
July	·761	·055	56·7	62·8	53·1	9·7	53·6	49·8	·381	83	121·0	49·8	427	26	WNW	3·73	14	19	86·2
August	·771	·064	57·2	64·2	53·4	10·8	54·4	50·6	·398	85	126·7	48·2	260	30	NNW	4·01	6	23	112·3
September	·796	·068	56·9	64·0	52·8	11·2	53·7	49·3	·383	82	127·6	48·9	342	28	NW	3·07	9	28	106·1
October	·844	·074	55·3	62·4	51·1	11·3	53·4	49·4	·392	89	123·3	47·5	317	8	E	16·85	21	32	106·6
November	·849	·069	54·6	61·5	50·5	11·0	52·7	48·0	·391	90	123·4	46·1	311	3	NE by N	9·38	16	35	73·9
December	·833	·078	54·1	60·8	49·4	11·5	50·9	46·8	·345	82	111·3	43·8	317	2	NNE	9·84	13	45	124·9
Annual ..	22·824	0·068	56·4	64·7	51·3	13·3	51·8	46·9	0·346	75	125·5	45·6	361	2	NNE	72·53	123	44	153·1

EXTREME monthly meteorological records at the Kodaikánal Observatory in 1902.

—	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Highest.		Dry bulb thermometer. Lowest.		Wet bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun. Th. in vacuo. Highest.		Grass therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest fall.	
	Inches	Day.	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	°	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Cents.	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Inches.	Day.
January	22·918	9	22·751	4	0·167	68·5	28	**39·4**	**26**	**30·2**	**26**	**7**	**17**	128·4	19	**27·2**	**25**	539	6	207	9	**4·08**	**8**
February	**·989**	**17**	·786	1	·203	71·1	2	43·5	10	34·5	5, 6	**7**	**5**	134·6	19	29·3	1	544	4	168	22	0·74	14
March	·923	16	·782	6	·141	**75·2**	**23**	45·3	6	36·0	5	15	5	143·8	23	32·1	5	562	7	169	10	1·17	28
April	·916	2	·753	22	·163	74·1	28	49·0	2	40·5	1	21	27	145·2	17	37·4	2	472	1	164	3	1·59	5
May	·896	11	·756	25	·140	75·2	7	52·7	17	48·2	2	38	7	144·5	7	45·9	13	316	22	157	16	0·42	15
June	·869	3	·705	10	·164	70·3	2	51·0	21	44·0	15	50	15	**145·3**	**2**	42·8	6	604	11	124	5	1·10	29
July	·886	22	**·660**	**11**	·226	67·8	27	51·2	22	43·1	28	49	28	144·4	23	42·2	21	681	12	161	19	0·46	19
August	·850	28	·702	19, 23	·148	67·5	11	50·9	29	44·1	29	53	29	142·7	3	43·8	29	467	6	145	13	2·16	24
September	·884	30	·710	13	·174	67·2	4	51·1	7	42·0	22	38	21	141·9	4	42·3	25	662	7	153	27	0·98	17
October	·960	12	·708	28	·252	67·5	1	45·7	21	37·3	21	37	21	145·0	14	37·2	21	626	28	152	12	1·61	27
November	·945	21	·745	1	·200	67·1	24	47·2	30	39·4	14	28	16	135·2	15	36·4	14	534	18	170	14	1·49	21
December	·944	18	·730	5	·214	67·1	30	42·2	29	33·9	30	11	30	129·2	18	30·1	31	**700**	**2**	**94**	**8**	3·21	4

Appendix III.

Kodaikánal.—Mean hourly wind velocity for the year 1902.

	Hours.																								Total.
—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
January	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	18	17	17	16	13	12	12	12	13	14	15	15	17	19	393
February	14	14	14	14	14	15	16	16	15	17	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	10	11	11	12	13	14	328
March	13	14	15	15	14	15	15	15	16	17	16	17	15	13	12	11	10	9	9	11	11	10	12	13	318
April	11	11	16	11	10	10	10	10	11	12	12	12	10	10	9	9	8	8	9	10	10	9	9	9	246
May	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	11	9	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	218
June	13	14	13	13	14	14	13	13	15	15	14	13	12	12	11	11	11	12	14	14	13	13	13	13	313
July	20	20	21	20	19	17	17	15	15	17	17	15	16	16	16	16	16	18	18	19	20	19	20	20	427
August	10	11	11	12	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	10	12	12	12	11	9	11	11	10	11	10	9	10	260
September	15	16	17	17	18	17	14	15	14	15	15	14	14	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	13	13	14	14	342
October	13	14	15	15	15	14	14	14	15	15	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	11	12	13	12	13	12	13	317
November	13	13	13	13	13	14	15	15	14	15	15	13	13	13	11	12	11	10	11	12	14	14	14	14	311
December	14	13	13	13	13	13	14	13	13	14	16	15	14	14	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	317
Means ..	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	13	13	12	12	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	316

Appendix IV.

Kodaikánal.—Mean hourly bright sunshine for 1902.

	Hours.														Total.
	5-6.	6-7.	7-8.	8-9.	9-10.	10-11.	11-12.	12-13.	13-14.	14-15.	15-16.	16-17.	17-18.	18-19.	
January	..	0·05	0·75	0·81	0·77	0·76	0·76	0·75	0·72	0·69	0·68	0·63	0·05	..	7·4
February	..	·06	·71	·80	·87	·91	·85	·85	·85	·76	·68	·63	·20	..	8·2
March	..	·15	·75	·87	·88	·90	·86	·87	·75	·62	·55	·55	·19	..	7·9
April	..	·10	·72	·83	·92	·94	·93	·76	·55	·37	·31	·23	·06	..	6·7
May	..	·08	·62	·87	·94	·93	·84	·59	·50	·31	·19	·09	·02	..	6·0
June	..	·01	·52	·69	·64	·62	·48	·47	·43	·25	·19	·16	·03	..	4·5
July	..	·05	·31	·44	·39	·39	·33	·28	·19	·15	·16	·07	·02	..	2·8
August	..	·16	·41	·56	·51	·51	·46	·36	·30	·19	·09	·07	·01	..	3·6
September	..	·06	·40	·52	·56	·54	·49	·41	·20	·13	·12	·09	·03	..	3·6
October	..	·02	·37	·48	·55	·54	·45	·30	·25	·20	·15	·12	·03	..	3·5
November	..	·00	·20	·38	·31	·28	·30	·31	·23	·15	·11	·06	·00	..	2·3
December	..	·00	·27	·36	·51	·52	·48	·48	·40	·41	·32	·19	·00	..	3·9
Sums ..	..	0·74	6·03	7·61	7·85	7·84	7·23	6·43	5·37	4·23	3·55	2·89	0·64	..	60·4
Means ..	..	0·06	0·50	0·63	0·65	0·65	0·60	0·54	0·45	0·35	0·30	0·24	0·05	..	5·0

Appendix V.

KODAIKÁNAL OBSERVATORY.—Number of days in each month on which the Nilgiris were visible.

Month.	Very clear.	Visible.	Just visible.	Tops only visible.	Total.
January	2	12	6	1	21
February	..	4	3	3	10
March	2	4	3	2	11
April	..	1	4	..	5
May	3	1	4	1	9
June	4	10	5	2	21
July	5	6	4	3	18
August	5	10	7	1	23
September	3	13	7	1	24
October	10	3	2	2	17
November	8	3	..	4	15
December	4	12	3	..	19
Total ..	46	79	48	20	193

Appendix VI.

Mean monthly and annual meteorological results at the Periyakulam Observatory in 1902.

—	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Mean.	Dry bulb thermometer. Max.	Dry bulb thermometer. Min.	Dry bulb thermometer. Range.	Wet bulb. Mean.	Wet bulb. Min.	Tension of vapour. By Blanford's tables.	Relative humidity. By Blanford's tables.	Sun Max. in vac.	Min. on grass.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Wind. Mean direction.	Wind. Mean direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Clear sky.
	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	Cents.	°	°	Miles.	Points.	Points.	Inches.	No.	Cents.
January	29·013	0·137	73·1	85·3	62·2	23·1	65·4	60·2	0·527	64	133·2	54·4	43·2	2	NNE	2·63	6	65
February	·071	·148	76·3	90·5	62·7	27·8	66·1	59·8	·508	55	144·9	54·1	60·3	6	ENE	0·12	1	63
March	28·945	·156	81·6	95·8	68·2	27·6	71·2	64·9	·630	56	151·4	60·4	67·2	4	N E	1·40	4	75
April	·896	·152	85·3	98·2	74·0	24·2	75·4	70·8	·750	62	156·3	68·2	59·2	1	N by E	1·34	2	51
May	·861	·130	84·4	99·4	74·0	25·4	75·0	70·9	·747	63	157·5	70 0	66·5	31	N by W	3·61	9	49
June	·855	·112	82·7	96·5	72·4	24·1	72·8	69·2	·672	60	156·6	68·0	92·1	15	S by E	1 51	4	50
July	·847	·104	80·7	92·3	72·1	20·2	72·0	69·0	·668	64	150·7	68·2	87·6	16	S	1·31	4	30
August	·853	·122	82·3	95·5	72·7	22·8	72·5	69·1	·668	60	157·1	68·2	85·0	17	S by W	1·57	2	46
September	·894	·121	81·8	94·9	72·2	22·7	72·1	68·7	·660	61	157·5	67·6	78·4	11	S E by E	0·90	2	33
October	·978	·129	78·2	88·1	71·5	16·6	72·5	69·6	·725	75	144·4	69·2	47·4	11	S E by E	8·92	15	36
November	·996	·118	76·7	84·8	70·5	14·3	71·7	68·7	·711	77	139·8	68·1	44·7	15	S by E	7·09	9	31
December	·994	·125	75·6	84.1	69·4	14·7	70·9	67·4	·696	78	135·6	67·2	32·7	12	SE	6·85	6	34
Annual ..	28·934	0·130	79·9	92·1	70·1	22·0	71·5	67·4	0·664	65	148·8	65·3	63·7	9	E by S	37·25	14	4·7

Extreme monthly meteorological records at the Periyakulam Observatory in 1902.

—	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Highest.		Dry bulb thermometer. Lowest.		Wet bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun Th. in vacuo. Highest.		Grass therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest Fall.	
	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	°	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Cents.	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Inches.	Day.
January ..	29·143	9	28·893	22	0·250	91·1	23	55·1	30	50·4	25	22	25	151·8	19	42·3	25,26	97·6	26	16·8	7	1·24	8
February ..	·205	7	·895	27	·310	95·5	27	57·5	1	54·3	4	24	1	156·9	15	45·4	1	109·0	5	31·6	2	0 12	15
March ..	·072	16	·756	21	·316	100·9	22	57·2	3	53·6	3	24	20	164·8	28	44·1	3	107·5	4	42·6	28	0·61	10
April ..	·037	2	·734	21,22	·303	102·3	21	68·5	3	66·6	1, 3	28	1	164·8	28,29	62·5	1	111·2	3	28·6	4	0·77	23
May ..	28·964	3	·707	25	·257	101·8	9, 10	71 1	13	67·9	13	27	1	168·8	9	66·2	27	118·5	17	41·3	5	0·92	22
June ..	·993	20	·722	11	·271	100·7	1, 2	69·5	21	66·4	15	37	1, 7, 19	165·0	24	63·7	25	170 5	14	31·8	21	0·53	27
July ..	29·012	22	·695	11	·317	98·7	26	67·0	28	62·9	28	35	8, 26,27	164·9	6	59·7	28	172·7	5	12·9	13	6·39	24
August ..	28·978	27	·708	19	·270	99·8	12	68·5	29	64·5	29	34	12	166·8	26	61·5	29	136·3	29	31·8	17	1·09	15
September ..	29·009	30	·777	22	·232	99·1	21	68·5	22	64·4	4	35	21, 22	166·1	11	62 1	22	143·8	12	39·2	19	0·46	30
October ..	·117	6	·785	30	·332	96·7	2	65·5	21	62·5	21	33	20	154·7	5	60·4	21	128·6	24	9·0	29	1·07	28
November ..	·149	21	·817	1	·332	87·7	4, 14	64·9	24	63·5	24	56	16, 23	151·3	11	59·3	24	81·6	29	15·3	18	2·43	2
December ..	·165	28	·830	5	·335	87·2	18	57·2	30	55 4	30	47	29	146·8	11	50·5	30	63·1	1	13·2	12	1·51	5

5

Appendix VII.

ABSTRACT of the mean meteorological condition of Madras in 1902 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1902.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·875	0·011 above.	29·864
Temperature of air	82·0	0·9 ,,	81·1
Do. of evaporation	76·0	1·5 ,,	74·5
Percentage of humidity	76	4 ,,	72
Greatest solar heat in *vacuo*	135·8	3·9 below.	139·7
Maximum in shade	91·0	0·2 above.	90·8
Minimum in shade	75·4	0·7 ,,	74·7
Do. on grass	73·5	1·6 ,,	71·9
Rainfall since January 1st on 103 days	54·44	5·42 ,,	49·02
General direction of wind	S.E.	Same as	S.E.
Daily velocity in miles	161	10 below.	171
Percentage of clear sky	46	5 ,,	51
Do. of bright sunshine	45·0	13·4 ,,	58·4

DURATION and quantity of the wind from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North ..	144	1,174	East ..	294	1,259	South ..	183	1,371	West. ..	140	1,239
N. by E. ..	273	1,682	E. by S. ..	411	1,859	S. by W...	280	1,987	W. by N...	307	2,306
N.N.E. ..	229	1,727	E.S.E. ..	210	1,214	S.S.W. ..	212	1,583	W.N.W. ..	118	700
N.E. by N...	382	2,636	S.E. by E.	481	2,454	S.W. by S.	266	1,897	N.W. by W.	57	338
N.E. ..	376	2,507	S.E. ..	193	1,149	S.W. ..	148	1,007	N.W. ..	7	57
N.E. by E.	446	2,680	S.E. by S.	896	7,334	S.W. by W.	240	1,703	N.W. by N.	26	114
E.N.E. ..	253	1,452	S.S.E. ..	514	4,761	W.S.W. ..	218	1,633	N.N.W. ..	70	336
E. by N. ..	451	2,299	S. by E. ..	426	3,542	W. by S...	268	2,212	N. by W...	110	748

There were 131 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 47 miles.

Appendix VIII.

Madras Observatory.—Number of hours of wind from each point in the year 1902.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	..	35	59	86	72	109	37	117	96	36	24	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
February	..	..	11	19	19	107	94	195	59	84	8	4	21	10	23	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
March	..	..	..	13	17	10	1	25	33	105	47	60	48	241	83	14	7	13	10	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	26	72	14	344	147	53	13	17	14	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
May	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	20	32	21	167	130	119	24	33	39	35	23	24	18	18	5	13	6	3	..	2	..	..	4
June	10	4	2	2	3	..	1	5	4	39	15	37	9	57	40	56	26	37	36	45	27	18	33	44	24	74	24	23	4	6	7	5	3
July	10	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	8	16	9	21	47	60	36	69	44	58	41	57	68	85	50	32	17	1	1	1	..	5	2
August	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	3	5	8	23	31	7	21	27	65	31	35	47	68	18	68	58	49	29	119	20	3	..	2	..	..	3
September	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	20	35	14	23	11	44	23	60	14	48	34	69	38	64	32	62	47	23	1	3	12	..	20
October	5	36	13	41	51	61	41	27	51	61	13	104	49	12	5	13	18	6	8	2	2	2	2	8	..	7	4	4	1	12	46	8	31
November	66	114	64	96	98	53	27	53	36	9	2	3	1	..	1	1	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	69	9
December	52	73	77	124	115	105	49	23	9	51	4	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	16
Annual ..	144	273	229	382	376	446	253	451	294	411	210	481	193	896	514	426	183	280	212	266	148	240	218	268	140	307	118	57	7	26	70	110	131

Appendix IX.

Madras Observatory.—Number of miles of wind from each point in the year 1902.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.
January	..	289	413	501	377	772	339	578	391	150	69	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4084
February	..	..	31	169	136	540	544	959	242	357	20	8	82	70	112	9	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3293
March	..	..	..	39	100	69	9	149	135	493	260	293	303	1602	754	160	72	126	99	47	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4722
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	164	394	79	3023	1281	541	135	176	132	46	5	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6014
May	..	..	12	9	..	9	..	9	..	39	121	267	215	1641	1422	1118	217	310	319	273	177	217	156	163	41	122	62	22	..	18	..	..	6959
June	36	28	17	17	25	..	10	48	42	259	126	309	76	521	438	475	190	332	275	328	183	159	299	466	250	806	232	168	38	32	60	31	6276
July	36	..	2	..	..	..	4	19	11	9	66	113	56	190	377	501	266	446	296	454	306	449	506	755	507	299	98	2	5	6	..	27	5806
August	..	..	11	..	6	..	19	37	46	43	160	173	51	123	215	383	218	225	304	468	119	432	403	405	212	682	112	28	..	12	..	..	4887
September	4	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	105	186	81	111	103	254	155	303	94	265	194	423	255	399	229	371	176	110	10	18	41	..	3988
October	40	151	112	226	258	321	194	161	221	207	86	418	199	53	53	96	98	45	64	16	11	8	8	24	..	26	20	8	4	28	187	46	3389
November	593	638	418	829	817	422	139	256	116	48	12	7	7	..	6	5	6	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	522	4913
December	465	516	711	846	788	547	194	83	55	196	25	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	4629
Annual ..	1174	1682	1727	2636	2507	2680	1452	2299	1259	1859	1214	2454	1149	7334	4761	3542	1371	1987	1583	1897	1007	1703	1633	2212	1239	2306	700	338	57	114	336	748	58960

Appendix X.

Madras Observatory.—Number of inches of rain from each point in the year 1902.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	0·03	0·74	0·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	..	..	..	..	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	0·05	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·02	..	0·01	..	0·11	..	..	0·03	0·06	0·05	..	..		..	0·01
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	..	0·03	0·02	0·21	0·06	0·79	0·74	0·65	0·02	0·12	·55	0·38	..	..	0·65	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·04	0·03	0·01	..	..	0·22	..	0·02	0·01	0·24	0·04	0·10	0·01	1·39	0·11	0·96	0·06	0·02	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·16	0·23	0·68	..	..	..	0·03	..	0·05	..	0·15	0·13	0·09	0·13	0·14	0·20	0·37	1·26	0·09	0·46	..	0·44	0·04	..
October	0·64	0·80	1·87	3·43	1·33	1·21	1·57	0·93	0·04	0·40	0·32	0·63	0·88	0·02	..	0·76	0·03	0·13	0·21	0·97	..	..	..	0·40	..	0·14	..	..	..	1·01	0·56	2·41	..
November	0·60	1·27	0·37	0·47	2·12	0·26	0·33	1·65	1·85	0·36	0·48	0·19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·56	..
December	2·47	0·01	0·11	0·33	0·95	0·04	0·16	0·18	1·28	1·60	1·98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·07	..
Annual ..	3·71	2·13	2·36	4·23	4·40	1·57	2·09	3·50	3·67	2·53	3·05	1·55	0·89	0·05	0·02	1·25	0·10	1·00	0·98	2·01	0·20	0·31	0·97	2·31	0·31	1·50	2·03	0·16	0·46	1·01	1·00	3·08	0·01

6

Appendix XI.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Wind, cloud, bright sunshine and evaporation.

Month.	Wind resultant.		Clouds (0—10).					Bright sunshine.		Amount of evaporation.
	Velocity.	Direction.	8 H	10 H	16 H	20 H	Mean.	Average per day.	Greatest number of hours in a day.	Average per day.
1902.										
January	115	N.E. by E.	2·6	3·9	2·6	2·1	2·8	7·7	9·9	0·143
February	104	E. by N.	2·2	3·3	2·6	1·6	2·4	8·6	10·0	0·162
March	129	S.E.	1·8	2·3	1·5	1·0	1·6	7·6	9·6	0·191
April	178	S.S.E.	4·3	4·1	3·1	2·2	3·4	8·2	10·8	0·270
May	177	S. by E.	3·5	3·2	3·3	2·7	3·2	6·5	9·8	0·295
June	69	S.W.	4·8	4·6	6·1	5·0	5·1	4·7	7·3	0·298
July	128	S.W.	6·4	6·8	6·8	6·4	6·6	3·7	7·2	0·249
August	98	S.W.	6·7	6·7	6·8	5·7	6·5	3·4	8·4	0·217
September	79	S.W.	6·5	5·7	6·5	5·8	6·1	3·8	7·6	0·150
October	60	E. by N.	6·0	6·4	5·4	3·5	5·3	4·5	9·1	0·148
November	142	N.E. by N.	5·9	6·6	6·3	5·1	6·0	3·6	8·0	0·153
December	132	N.E. by N.	6·1	6·3	5·7	5·2	5·8	3·2	7·4	0·131
Annual ..	47	S.E.	4·7	5·0	4·7	3·9	4·6	5·5	..	..

Appendix XII.

Mean monthly and annual meteorological results at the Madras Observatory in 1902.

—	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Mean.	Dry bulb thermometer. Max.	Dry bulb thermometer. Min.	Dry bulb thermometer. Range.	Wet bulb. Mean.	Tension of vapour. By Blandford's tables.	Relative humidity. By Blandford's tables.	Sun Max. in vac.	Min. on grass.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Wind. Mean direction.	Wind. Mean direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Clear sky.	Bright sun-shine.	General weather.
	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	Cents.	°	°	Miles.	Points.	Points.	Inches.	No.	Cents.	Hours.	
January	29·984	·119	75·4	83·9	67·8	16·1	70·6	0·686	78	133·5	64·7	132	6	E N E	1·28	3	72	238·0	..
February	30·048	·119	76·9	86.4	67·3	19·1	71·3	·692	75	136·8	63·9	118	7	E by N	0·05	1	76	242·1	..
March	29·889	·122	81·2	90·3	72·7	17·6	75·6	·813	76	139·3	69·9	152	11	SE by E	..	..	84	234·2	..
April	·824	·140	84·9	93·4	78·3	15·1	78·5	·891	74	142·3	76 3	200	13	SE by S	0·02	1	66	246·6	..
May	·736	·118	88 5	100·5	82·2	18·3	79·6	·892	66	143·3	81·0	224	15	S by E	0·17	1	68	202·5	..
June	·727	·116	88·5	99 4	82·5	16·9	78·8	·855	64	139·4	81·2	209	19	SW by S	0·39	6	49	139·8	..
July	·704	·122	85·6	96·9	79·4	17·5	77·7	·842	69	138·5	78·1	187	19	SW by S	4·24	16	34	114·9	..
August	·728	·118	84·0	93·8	77·7	16·1	78·2	·891	76	134·5	76·6	157	19	SW by S	3·26	14	35	106 0	..
September	·779	·127	83·0	92·3	76·9	15·4	77·9	·889	79	135·7	75·5	133	20	SW	4·65	16	39	113 6	..
October	·915	·116	80·4	87·9	73·9	14·0	76·3	·851	83	133·2	72·5	109	8	E	20·69	18	47	138·7	..
November	·950	·109	78·5	84·2	74·0	10·2	74·7	·811	83	127·1	72·1	164	3	NE by N	10·51	17	40	107·3	..
December	·956	·114	76·7	82 9	71·9	11·0	72·8	·762	83	125·7	69·6	149	4	NE	9·18	10	42	100 2	..
Annual ..	29·853	·120	82 0	91·0	75·4	15 6	76 0	·823	76	135·8	73·5	161	12	SE	54·44	103	54	165·3	..

Extreme monthly meteorological records at the Madras Observatory in 1902.

—	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Highest.		Dry bulb thermometer. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun Th. in vacuo. Highest.		Grass therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest fall.	
	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Cents.	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Inches	Day.
January	30·101	26	29 859	22	0·242	85·3	23, 27	63·0	31	50	16	140·3	8	58·9	22	289	7	61	29	1·24	5
February	·186	17	·890	26	·296	90·2	26	62·2	6	46	12	141·2	23	58·2	6	224	13	68	19	0·05	13
March	·012	1	·724	21	·288	94·3	18	65·9	3	49	6	147·9	27	62·2	3	235	12	85	1	..	..
April	29·969	2	·632	22	·337	98·0	22	73·9	4	40	22	148·8	18	70·6	4	292	21	105	6	0·02	22
May	·877	3	·532	25	·345	108·0	8	77·7	3	32	18	150·2	8	75·7	3	281	31	143	4	0·17	13
June	·931	20	·567	11	·364	107·8	5	74·5	20	32	9, 15	148·2	16	73·9	20	297	3	154	20	0·25	20
July	·897	22	·541	11	·356	101·9	26	74·5	2	37	8	149·0	5	72·1	2	236	16	134	3, 14	1·70	9
August	·844	28	·611	20	·233	100·3	3	72·9	25	49	18	153·0	13	72·4	25	224	18	96	4	1·95	4
September	·940	30	·629	1	·311	98·7	3	72·1	18	46	4, 25	151·3	27	70·7	18	204	1	87	27	1·16	18
October	30·077	12	·650	28	·427	92·7	18	68·6	20	36	19	147·7	12	65·2	20	234	29	63	25	6·70	28
November	·103	21	·769	1	·334	88·9	7	69·3	12	59	24	139·0	7	66·8	24	256	22	59	2	2·20	26
December	·131	29	·802	5	·329	86·3	11	63·9	29	49	28	140·1	25	59·0	29	265	1	66	18	4·36	3

Appendix XIII.

Madras Observatory.—Abnormals from monthly means for the year 1902.

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	— 0·013	+ 0·084	— 0·016	— 0·002	+ 0·001	+ 0·024	— 0·017	— 0·021	+ 0·002	+ 0·074	+ 0·027	— 0·022	+ 0·011
Temperature of air	+ 0·3	+ 0·2	+ 1·2	+ 0·9	+ 1·8	+ 2·1	+ 1·1	+ 0·7	Same as	— 0·2	+ 1·0	+ 1·2	+ 0·9
Do. of evaporation	+ 1·4	+ 0·5	+ 1·7	+ 0·9	+ 1·3	+ 2·2	+ 1·8	+ 2·2	+ 1·6	+ 0·7	+ 1·8	+ 2·2	+ 1·5
Percentage of humidity	+ 5	+ 2	+ 2	Same as	— 1	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 7	+ 5	+ 4	+ 6	+ 4
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	— 4·9	— 2·9	— 1·2	+ 0·6	+ 0·3	— 1·1	— 0·2	— 5·5	— 5·6	— 5·9	— 10·3	— 10·1	— 3·9
Maximum in shade	— 0·7	— 0·2	+ 1·1	+ 0·5	+ 2·7	+ 1·1	+ 1·3	+ 0·1	— 0·9	— 1·1	— 0·8	— 0·7	+ 0·2
Minimum in shade	+ 0·3	— 0·7	+ 0·6	+ 1·1	+ 1·4	+ 2·2	+ 0·9	+ 0·4	— 0·2	— 1·3	+ 1·7	+ 2·1	+ 0·7
Do. on grass	+ 1·6	+ 0·1	+ 1·3	+ 1·6	+ 2·1	+ 2·6	+ 1·5	+ 1·2	+ 0·5	— 0·3	+ 2·6	+ 3·2	+ 1·6
Rainfall in inches	+ 0·39	— 0·23	— 0·39	— 0·60	— 1·95	— 1·72	+ 0·37	— 1·30	— 0·04	+ 9·69	— 2·70	+ 3·90	..
Do. since January		+ 0·16	— 0·23	— 0·85	— 2·78	— 4·50	— 4·13	— 5·43	— 5·47	+ 4·22	+ 1·52	+ 5·42	+ 5·42
General direction of wind	1 point E.	1 point N.	1 point E.	Same as	Same as	Same as	1 point S.	Same as	2 points W.	1 point E.	1 point E.	2 points E.	Same as
Daily velocity	— 12	— 4	Same as	+ 9	— 3	— 11	— 11	— 17	— 23	— 14	+ 41	— 34	— 10
Percentage of clear sky	+ 9	Same as	+ 8	— 6	+ 6	+ 13	+ 5	+ 2	+ 1	+ 6	— 1	— 6	— 5
Do. of sunshine	— 6·7	— 8·1	— 15·9	— 6·2	— 15·9	— 10·3	— 3·4	— 13·6	— 12·7	— 14·1	— 20·8	— 28·5	— 13·4

+ Means above normal, — below.

KODAIKÁNAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1905.

CONTENTS.

KODAIKÁNAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

I.—REPORT OF THE KODAIKÁNAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1905.

1. **Staff.**—The staff of the Observatory on the 31st December 1905 was as follows:—

Director	C. Michie Smith, B.Sc.
Assistant Director	*Vacant.*
First Assistant	K. V. Sivarama Aiyar, M.A.
Second Assistant	S. Sitarama Aiyar, B.A.
Third Assistant	G. Nagaraja Aiyar.
Fourth Assistant	S. Balasundaram Aiyar.
Writer	L. N. Krishnaswamy Aiyar.
Photographic Assistant	R. Krishna Aiyar.

The First Assistant was absent on furlough and extraordinary leave from the beginning of the year till May 29. The Second Assistant was absent on privilege leave from August 15 to September 23. The Third Assistant was absent on privilege leave from September 24 to December 23. Mr. M. G. Subrahmanya Aiyar of the Madras Observatory staff, who was acting as Third Assistant during the absence of the First Assistant on furlough, was transferred to the Survey of India Department on May 6 as Magnetic Observer here. Mr. S. S. Ramaswami Aiyangar acted for three months as an extra Assistant, and subsequently acted as Fourth Assistant during the absence of the Second and Third Assistants. Towards the end of the year Government, at the request of the Director, sanctioned the addition to the staff of a permanent Photographic Assistant.

The subordinate staff of the Observatory consists of a book-binder and book-binder's boy, a mechanic, four peons and a boy peon for the dark room, and two lascars.

2. **Distribution of work.**—The Director takes charge of the spectroheliograph and is helped by the Photographic Assistant. The First, Second, and Third Assistants are also trained to use the instrument if necessary. The First, Second and Third Assistants are in charge of the work with the Cooke equatorial (spectroscopic), the Lerebour and Secretan equatorial (visual), the photoheliograph, the transit instrument, and the seismometer. They have also to do the astronomical computing and the preparation of the observations for the press. The Fourth Assistant has charge of the clock comparisons and, with the help of the writer, is responsible for the whole of the meteorological work. The writer is responsible for the accounts, correspondence, and all office records.

3. **Buildings and grounds**—(*a*) *Spectroheliograph building.*—This building has continued to give much trouble In the main building venetian shutters have been placed in six of the windows with most beneficial results, but the roof continues to leak in several places. There is no particular difficulty in curing this as a suitable material has been found for the purpose, but for some unexplained reason, and in spite of frequent reminders, only a small part of the work has been done. The sliding roof which covers the siderostat was nearly blown off the rails several times during the south-west monsoon, and had to be temporarily strengthened internally by wooden struts. A design for a new and much smaller roof has been submitted and sanction for this is now awaited.

(*b*) *Photoheliograph house.*—It was mentioned in last year's report that plans for a new building for the photoheliograph had been prepared. These were sanctioned and the walls of the building have been completed except for the cut stone ring which carries the rails. The dome has not yet arrived from the makers. The building consists of a 15-foot dome with a small dark room on the south side and a porch to protect the door on the north.

(*c*) *Workshop.*—The new workshop has been finished and brought into use. The old workshop is now occupied by the book-binder and the old book-binder's shed is used as a store room. These changes add greatly to the convenience of the establishment.

(*d*) *The Fourth Assistant's quarters* were completed and occupied, but they still want a fence to keep off straying cattle.

(*e*) *House for the Assistant Director.*—Plans and estimates for this were prepared and after much delay have been forwarded to the Government of India for sanction. Work has not yet been begun on the building.

(*f*) The usual repairs have been carried out and the buildings, with the exception of the spectroheliograph house referred to above, are all in good order.

(*g*) *Grounds.*—The roads and paths have been kept in good order, and a number of trees and shrubs have been planted. Much more requires to be done in this direction, but the season was not a favourable one for planting out young trees. A number of seedlings have, however, been raised and if the weather is favourable will be planted out in the coming spring. In January some damage was done to the young trees in part of the compound by a forest fire which swept round nearly half a mile of the boundary of the Observatory grounds. Fortunately the Observatory fire lines were in good order and the long grass had been removed from the chief plantation so that it was found possible to stop the fire soon after it crossed the boundary. Some fifty blue gums were badly burned and had to be coppiced, and a number of young trees were scorched by the heat as much as 50 yards from the point actually reached by the fire. A few of these have died, but most of them have recovered.

(*h*) The well from which the aermotor pumps was dry for about three months, but a new well had been opened which fortunately proved permanent and yielded an ample supply of water. All the water, however, had to be carried from this well for a distance of a quarter of a mile with a rise of over 100 feet. During the rest of the year the aermotor and pumps gave satisfaction.

4. **Instruments.**—The following are the principal instruments belonging to the Observatory :—

Six-inch Cooke equatorial.

Six-inch Lerebour and Secretan equatorial, remounted by Grubb with a 5-inch Grubb portrait lens of 36-inches focus attached.

Spectrograph—consisting of an 11-inch polar siderostat, 6-inch Grubb lens of 40-feet focus, and a 4-inch concave grating of 10-feet focus, mounted on Rowland's plan. A plane grating with collimator and camera lenses of 8-feet focus can be substituted for the concave grating.

A rhomb with ends cut at 45°, mounted on a graduated circle, can be placed in front of the slit so as to enable any part of the limb to be brought on to the slit.

Six-inch transit instrument and barrel chronograph, formerly the property of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Six-prism table spectroscope—Hilger.

Photoheliograph - Dallmeyer No. 4.

Theodolite, six-inch—Cooke.

Two phototheodolites by Steinheil for cloud photography.

Sextant.

Spectroheliograph with 18-inch siderostat and 12-inch Cooke triple achromatic lens of 20-feet focus, by the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company, Limited.

Evershed spectroscope with three prisms for prominence and sunspot work, by Hilger.

Mean time clock, Kullberg 6326.

Sidereal clock, Shelton.

Mean time chronometer, Kullberg 6299.

Sidereal chronometer, Kullberg 6134.

Tape chronograph, Fuess.

Micrometer for measuring spectrum photographs, Hilger.

Dividing engine, Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company, Limited.

Two Balfour Stewart actinometers.

Buchanan's solar calorimeter.

Induction coil with necessary adjuncts.

Small polar siderostat.

Universal instrument.

Complete set of meteorological instruments, including Richard barograph and thermograph, and wind-recorders.

A high class screw cutting turning lathe by Messrs. Cooke & Sons was received at the end of the year.

The Spectroheliograph.—The spectroheliograph has been in constant use throughout the year and has given satisfaction except as regards the slits. These are of a complicated structure and have proved far from satisfactory. A grain of dust—and dust is sadly too abundant here at certain seasons—throws them out, and it is exceedingly difficult to keep both jaws in the same plane. Various plans have been tried to make them work better with fair success so far as the camera slit is concerned. The collimating slit has been more difficult to correct and a new slit of a simpler design has been asked for. The negative lens for enlarging the image formed by the 12-inch lens was received on May 9 and was at once set up, but has not been much used. It is not often that the sun's image is sufficiently steady to make it possible to get a really satisfactory enlarged image, and it is only when there is some special feature to photograph that the attempt is made. The want of steadiness in the image of the sun is due to several causes. The most prominent is, doubtless, the unsatisfactory position of the building. Why the present site was chosen is not known as two much better sites were available, but as it is too late to make a change now various attempts have been made to improve the surroundings. Unfortunately the ground surrounding the building is very rocky and it is difficult, if not impossible, to cover it with vegetation. An attempt is being made to cover it as far as possible but this will take time. Inside the large siderostat building blankets and mats have been placed on the floor and a wind screen has been placed near the mirror. These have done some good. Inside the main building the placing of venetian shutters in the windows had a good effect but it was not sufficient. A tube consisting of a wooden frame covered with very loosely woven cloth has been placed between the lens and the photoheliograph and this has made a most marked improvement. When the new building for the siderostat is erected the mirror will be brought much closer to the lens and it is hoped that this will improve matters still further.

It is not always easy to distinguish between unsteadiness due to purely local conditions and that due to the state of the higher atmosphere, but the contrast between the conditions at the spectroheliograph and at the spectroscope in the dome on the top of the hill is often so marked that there can be no doubt that the trouble at the former is often purely local. Some of the trouble here, as elsewhere, is probably due to deformation of the mirror by heat. This has been reduced to a minimum by keeping a lamp burning under the mirror case all night and by adopting Professor Hale's suggestion of removing the mirror cover only when a photograph is being taken. Changes in focus are usually small.

The inner surface of the back lens of the 12-inch having become badly covered with fungus the lenses were taken apart and successfully cleaned during the visit of the Director-General in December.

All the other instruments belonging to the observatory are in good order and working well.

OBSERVATIONS.

(*a*) Solar Physics.

5. The year was, on the whole, a favourable one for solar observations, and there were only nineteen days on which no observations were possible. At the same time it should be noted that, especially in the latter part of the year, observations of prominences were to a larger extent than usual interfered with by cirrus clouds. Satisfactory statistics on the subject are not available, but the impression left on the observers is that trouble from this source, in otherwise fine weather, has been distinctly greater than in former years. On the other hand the increased skill of the observers has made it possible to record the prominences on days when the conditions were far from satisfactory. The following table shows for each day the observations that were made.

Solar Observations in 1905.

A=Spots observed. B=Spot spectra. C=Prominences. D=Photoheliograms. E=Spectroheliograms.

Date.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1 ..	A — —	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D *E*
2 ..	—	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — — *E*	—	A B C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D —
3 ..	A — —	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — D —	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D *E*	A B C D E	A B *C* D *E*	A B *C* D *E*	A — *C* D *E*
4 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — D E	A — C D *E*	A B C D E	A — *C* D *E*	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A B — D *E*	A — C D E	A B C D E
5 ..	A — C D E	A B C D —	A B C D E	A — *C* D *E*	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — D E	A — D —	A B C D E	A B C D E
6 ..	A — *C* —	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — D —	—	A B C D E	A — C D E
7 ..	A — C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — D —	—	A B C D E	A B C D E
8 ..	A — *C* D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — *C* D E	A B — *E*	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — D —	—	A — D —	A B C D *E*
9 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A B — E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — D *E*	A B C D E	A B *C* D E	A — C D E
10 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — D —	A B C D E	—	A — — *E*	A — *C* D E	A — *C* D E	A — *C* D E	A — D *E*	A *B* C D E
11 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	—	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A B C D E	A B C D E
12 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	—	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — D *E*	—	A — D E	A — *C* D *E*
13 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — D *E*	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	—	A — *C* D —	A — —	A — *C* D *E*
14 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — C D *E*	A B C D E	A — —	A — *C* D E	A — D —	A — D —	A B C D E
15 ..	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A B *C* D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — *C* D E	A — —	A — D —	A B C D *E*
16 ..	A B C D E	A B *C* D E	A — C D E	A *B* C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A *B* C D E	A — *C* D E	A — *C* D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D *E*
17 ..	A B C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — —	A B C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A B C D E	A B C D *E*
18 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	—	A — C D E	A — —	A — D —	A — D —	A — D —	A B *C* D E	A B C D E	A B C D E
19 ..	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	—	A — —	A — D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D —	—	A B C D E
20 ..	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	—	A — —	A — D *E*	A B C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — —	A — *C* D E
21 ..	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A B C D E	A — — *E*	A — *C* —	A — D *E*	A B C D E	A — C D *E*	A B C D E	A — *C* D *E*	A B C D E
22 ..	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D *E*	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — —	A — D *E*	A — C D E	A B C D E	—	A B C D E
23 ..	A B *C* D E	A — D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — *C* D *E*	A — D *E*	A — C D *E*	A B C D E	—	A B C D E
24 ..	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — D *E*	A — *C* D *E*	A B C D E	—	A B C D *E*
25 ..	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* — *E*	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A B C D E	A — D —	A B C D *E*
26 ..	A — C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	—	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — *C* D *E*	A *B* *C* D *E*
27 ..	A — C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	—	A — *C* D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — C D *E*	A B C D E
28 ..	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — D E	A — C D E	A — C D *E*	A B C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A B C D *E*	A B C D E
29 ..	A B C D E		A B C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D *E*	A — D *E*
30 ..	A B C D E		A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D *E*	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D *E*	A B C D E
31 ..	A B C D E		A — *C* D E		A — C D E		A — *C* D E	A B C D E		A B C D E		A B C D E

Note.—Where a letter is in italics it means that on that the day observations were not complete.

Solar observations—abstract.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A	30	28	31	29	29	26	30	31	28	27	26	31	346
B	19	21	13	12	12	16	12	16	3	19	13	23	179
C	23	27	29	25	27	22	24	24	20	23	18	30	297
D	27	28	31	28	28	20	27	29	28	26	24	31	327
E	27	28	31	26	29	23	27	29	24	22	21	30	317

6. **Photographs of the sun** with the Dallmeyer photoheliograph were taken on 327 days as against 264 in 1904. June was the least favourable month for this work as there were 10 days on which no photograph could be obtained. In February, March, and December there was no day on which a photograph could not be obtained. As a rule only one photograph is taken daily. Negatives for 45 days have been sent to the Astronomer Royal at his request.

7. **Observations of sunspots.**—The sun is examined for spots and faculae every morning when the weather permits. When possible, the sun's image is projected on an 8 inch disc, and the positions of the spots and faculae are marked on it. Eye observations are also made of important features. There were only 19 days on which no observations of this class could be made, but on a good many other days the observations were made with difficulty through breaks in clouds.

8. **Sunspot spectra.**—Observations of widened lines in sunspot spectra were made with the Evershed three-prism spectroscope on 179 days. Observations of widened lines are made only when the spots are large enough to render the results satisfactory, but on all other days, when the weather permits, the neighbourhood of spots is carefully studied as regards the behaviour of the hydrogen and helium lines. The study of the helium line D_3 has proved particularly interesting.

9. **Prominences.**—Prominences were recorded visually on 297 days, but on 47 of these the observations were either not complete or not satisfactory on account of the weather. On some other days, though the whole limb was swept for prominences, the work had to be done hurriedly through breaks in the clouds, and small prominences may have been overlooked. The record of the prominences is made round the disc on which the spots and faculae have been projected. This record is compared next day with the photographs taken with the spectroheliograph and all prominences shown in the photograph but not in the drawing are added in blue pencil. Where there is much difference between the photograph and the drawing the differences are noted on the disc. On a number of days the photographs have rendered it possible to complete the eye record which had been interrupted by clouds. Usually, however, a day on which it is impossible to get eye observations of prominences is one on which good spectroheliograms are also impossible. It has not been possible to devote much time to prominence spectra, and only the most conspicuous bright lines are recorded.

10. **Spectroheliograms.**—Photographs were obtained with the spectroheliograph on 317 days, but on 47 of these the results were not satisfactory. These failures were due mainly to unsatisfactory weather conditions, but a few of them were due to slit troubles. When the weather is cloudy it is often found to be almost impossible to set the second slit on the H line with sufficient accuracy, and the construction of the slits is such as to render it impossible to use Professor Hale's old device of having a small window through which setting can be made on another and more easily seen line. The present setting arrangement is not quite satisfactory and a modified form of apparatus has been asked for.

As mentioned above, much trouble has been caused by the want of steadiness in the sun's image, and the best results are usually obtained early in the forenoon. On some occasions excellent photographs of flocculi have been got through comparatively

thick clouds but, naturally, it is rarely possible to obtain good prominence pictures except with a clear sky. The plan of taking composite pictures of the flocculi and prominences on the same plate with two exposures has been given up as it is found much more satisfactory to take the two on separate plates. If the instrument was fed by means of a cœlostat, there might be some advantage in the composite pictures, but when a siderostat is employed, as is the case here, the rotation of the image between the two exposures causes an objectionable displacement of the one image relatively to the other. On the whole, including plates taken for focussing and other adjustments, 1,177 photographs were taken with the instrument, of which 215 have been rejected for various reasons. An enlarged copy of the best flocculi plate for each day is made on bromide paper, and these are found very useful for reference. Of course, any serious studies must be made on the negatives themselves, but the copies are useful for selecting suitable negatives and as a convenient index to the series. The general results obtained with the instrument may be described as satisfactory, but the plates are not yet so uniformly good as is to be hoped they will soon be. The various changes which have been made in and about the buildings have undoubtedly done good, and the farther changes which are projected should improve the conditions still farther, while the small instrumental changes which are proposed would greatly simplify the use of the instrument.

Summary of Results.

11. **Sunspots.**—The following table shows the monthly number of new groups observed, the mean daily number of spots visible, and the distribution as regards the northern and southern hemispheres :—

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
New groups	24	26	20	27	27	17	32	28	27	16	29	22	295
Daily number	5·8	6·1	3·6	3·7	4·3	3·6	5·0	5·1	4·9	3·3	6·7	4·0	4·7
North	13	11	10	14	20	8	17	22	17	11	13	13	169
South	11	15	10	13	7	9	15	6	10	5	16	9	126

The total number of new groups seen during the year was 295 against 239 in 1904. There were two days, July 28 and 29, when the visible disc was free from spots, and there were 13 days on which only one group was visible. The greatest number of groups seen on any day was 15 on January 14. Ten or more groups were seen also on January 14 and 16 and on February 9 to 14.

The distribution of the groups between the two hemispheres was again very far from uniform, there being 33 per cent. more groups seen in the northern than in the southern hemisphere. In the two months May and August there were 42 northern to only 13 southern groups. The mean latitude of the spots was less than in 1904, and in September there was a group within 1° of the equator. The most important groups seen during the year were the following :—

Nos. 449, 450, 451 came round the east limb as detached spots on the 10th and 11th January but in two or three days they formed into a continuous train covering 16° of longitude.

No. {443, 464, 488, 507} was the largest spot that had been seen for many years. It was seen during four rotations. It was a disturbed spot and was associated with very disturbed prominences at both limbs. It formed on the visible disc on January 5 and was last seen on April 5.

No. {465, 491} was seen first from February 2 to February 14. It returned to view as a very large spot on March 1, but soon began to grow smaller, and by the time it reached the western limb it was reduced to a small dot in a large field of faculae.

No. 547 appeared at the east limb on May 11. It was preceded by intensely bright prominences which were seen for two days. At its maximum it covered 18° of longitude.

Nos. 589, 590, 613, 637, 656. When spots Nos. 589 and 590 came round the limb on July 6, they appeared to form two separate groups but these rapidly increased in size and joined together forming one large group consisting of two main clusters joined by a number of small spots. It remained visible during four rotations.

Nos. 594, 620, came round the east limb on July 10 and was the largest since the great spot of February. On the 16th the group was at least 120,000 miles long with a maximum width of about 44,000 miles. It was seen during two rotations.

No. 674, which appeared at the east limb on October 14 consisted of a large number of small spots covering about 130,000 miles in length and 65,000 miles in breadth.

No. 676, which appeared on October 22 was also a very large spot group but of a totally different type from 674 as it consisted mainly of one large spot. Both 674 and 676 were easily seen without a telescope.

No. 708, consisted of a very long train of large spots and was first seen on November 25. It broke up into several groups which extended over some 28° of longitude.

12. **Prominences.**—As the prominence observations are being published in full in the Bulletins of the observatory it is not necessary to give a complete list here, but a few notes are given on some of the more important prominences of the year.

January.—Prominences were very abundant during this month. The highest noted was on the 22nd in latitude + 42° (east). It was 3′ high. There were four prominences seen of about 2′ and 13 of about $1\frac{1}{2}$′ high. On the 27th there was a group of small prominences covering about 20° of the limb, on three days there were groups covering 15°, and on eight other days groups covering 10°.

February.—The tallest prominence that has been observed here was photographed on the 20th in the calcium line H, at position angle 45°. When the first photograph was taken at 8^h 36^m it had a height of 95,000 miles, another photograph at 9^h 18^m showed that it had risen to 108,000 miles, while in a photograph taken at 10^h 14^m its height exceeded 162,000 miles, and it had got beyond the limits covered by the spectroheliogram. On the 25th, 26th, and 27th nearly 28° of the eastern limb was covered with bright prominences.

March.—On the 1st, where spot No. 491 was coming round the limb, there was a large and rapidly changing prominence which reached a height of about 3′, and the next day, near the same place, an eruptive jet was observed to reach a height of nearly 4′. Even on the following day a prominence nearly 2′ high was seen at the limb near the same place. Prominences more than 2′ high were observed on the 8th, 11th, 13th, and 30th. On the 15th a long series of prominences extended from position angle 230° to 287° and on the 23rd nearly 70° of the eastern limb was covered with prominences.

April.—The tallest prominence seen was one of 2′ on the 15th at position angle 59°. On the 14th about 40° of the limb was covered with short bright prominences none of which exceeded 45″ in height. On the 24th two great arches, each covering 8° of the limb and joined in the middle, were photographed in calcium light. These reached heights of 65″ and 70″ respectively.

May.—A large number of conspicuous prominences were observed during this month. There were 50 of or over 1′ in height of which 7 were above 2′. The most striking display was on the 1st near the south point of the sun. At 8^h 28^m it was about $2\frac{1}{2}$′ high and at 10^h 31^m it reached a height of at least $4\frac{1}{2}$′. On the same day a large cloud was seen at position angle 10° which at one time was apparently quite detached from limb and about $2\frac{1}{2}$′ above it. On the 2nd nearly 50° of the west limb was covered with short prominences.

June.—There were 27 prominences seen of or over 1′ in height, of which one exceeded 3 minutes and two others exceeded 2 minutes. The tallest of these was seen and photographed about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22nd. It rose from the sun's limb at position angle 58° and drifted northwards like the smoke from a steamer till it could be traced to a height of 195 seconds over a point on the limb 20° north of where it was issuing. The form changed very rapidly.

July.—There were no very conspicuous prominences seen during the month. Some 20 exceeded one minute in height and of these only two exceeded 100 seconds.

August.—Prominences exceeding 1′ in height numbered 44, and on 12 days prominences covering 15° or more of the limb were observed. The tallest prominence seen was one $3\frac{1}{2}'$ high which was photographed on the 15th. The gas apparently issued at position angle 100° in a nearly vertical jet which reached a height of 90″; it then streamed away northward reaching its maximum height over about position angle 80° where it seemed to settle down again towards the sun's surface. For four days, (10th to 13th), prominences, showing great changes from day to day, covered practically the same part of the limb (position angle 70°—90°). On the 30th, the day of the total eclipse, a group of four prominences about 1′ in height and joined at the tops formed a very conspicuous feature on the east limb.

September.—This month was a very unfavourable one for prominence work. There were four prominences seen of 100 seconds and upwards. One of these seen on the 10th was a slender arch reaching to a height of 120″ and joining two points of the limb 16° apart. On the 30th one was seen 140″ high which was particularly bright in hydrogen light and very faint in calcium light.

October.—The daily number of prominences was rather lower than usual, especially towards the end of the month. Prominences exceeding 100″ in height were seen on four days, one on the 17th, two on the 23rd, one on the 29th, and one on the 30th. The last two were rather remarkable as they were apparently different parts of one enormous prominence. It reached a height of 165″ on the 29th and was still 140″ high on the 30th. On the 27th and 28th there were lower prominences visible at almost exactly the same latitude.

November.—Prominences were fairly numerous. Four were observed of a height exceeding 100″, one on the 4th, one on the 17th and two on the 18th. There was a slightly disturbed prominence on the 3rd, at latitude + 12° west, which when first seen was 75″ high. Later it apparently rose up bodily and became quite separated from the limb. Metallic prominences were seen on the 1st, 6th, 7th and 16th.

December.—The prevalence of cirrus was unfavourable for prominence work. Only one prominence was seen of a height exceeding 100″. This was observed on the 17th and consisted of a group of tall slanting jets covering about 20° of the limb which attained a maximum height of 120″. Metallic prominences were observed on four days (1st, 6th, 7th, and 9th) and on three of these the prominences were associated with spots.

(*b*) Other Observations.

13. **Time.**—Time is determined with the transit instrument when necessary. The standard clock of the observatory is also compared daily with the Madras standard clock by means of the signal sent at 4 P.M. over all the telegraph lines in India. From July 1 all time signals have been sent by Indian Standard time, 5 hours 30 minutes fast of Greenwich mean time. All observations, from the same date, have been recorded in Standard time. A time signal is given daily from this observatory by means of a flag at 10 A.M.

14. **Meteorology.**—Meteorological observations have been carried on exactly as in former years. The instruments are read at 8^h, 10^h, and 16^h, local mean time. Temperature and pressure are recorded by a Richard thermograph and barograph and the mean daily temperature and pressures are obtained from the traces corrected by reference to the eye observations. The wind direction and velocity are got from a Beckley anemograph placed on a tower some little distance from the observatory. The cups and wind vane are at a higher level than the tops of the domes.

Temperature.—The mean temperature for the year was nearly normal, but it was slightly in defect in January and in excess in December. The shade maximum rose to 74°·7 on May 5, and the shade minimum fell to 39°·8 on January 29. The grass minimum fell to 18°·5 on December 11, which is the lowest reading which has been recorded here. The mean temperature of the year was 56°·5 and the difference between the means of the hottest and coldest months was 8°·9, which is greater than the average.

Humidity.—The relative humidity was above the average for the first six months of the year and below it during the second six months. The difference was large in January, July, and December. The minimum recorded was 10 per cent. on January 16.

Wind.—The daily wind velocity was about the average. The highest record for any one day was 709 miles on August 24. The mean direction was N.N.E. which is the same as the average.

Rain.—The rainfall was above average in February, August, and October, and below average in all other months. The deficiency for the whole year was about 6 inches. The heaviest fall in one day was 3·80 inches on October 9.

Cloud and Sunshine.—As judged by cloud observations at 8^h, 10^h, and 16^h, the year was rather more cloudy than usual, but, at the same time, the number of hours of bright sunshine recorded was considerably above the average. This is probably due to the abundance of cirrus cloud which has already been referred to. Curiously enough the largest number of hours of bright sunshine was recorded in December, when there was a daily average of 8·3 hours.

The transparency of the lower atmosphere, as judged by the visibility of the Nilgiris, was slightly below the average of the last five years and much below that for 1902.

15. **Seismology.**—The Milne horizontal pendulum was in use throughout the year and the results are given in appendix I. The instrument has worked well, but the record of one large earthquake on July 9 was lost by bad driving of the paper, due to the clamp not having been properly adjusted. The first and last parts of the great Indian earthquake of April 4 were well recorded, but during the large motion the boom went completely off the scale and remained there till brought back by hand. Stops have now been placed in the box to limit the motion of the boom.

16. **Library.**—In addition to a large number of books and pamphlets received as exchanges, the library received 186 sheets of the Greenwich Astrographic Chart and 28 sheets of the French *Carte Photographique du ciel*: 171 volumes were bound during the year.

17. **Publications.**—Three bulletins were published and distributed during the year, and a fourth is in type. Bulletin No. I. gives the observations on widened lines in sunspot spectra made between January 1903 and February 1904. No. II. contains a list of prominences observed between 1903 September 1 and 1904 December 31. No. III. gives an account of the observations of D_3 as a dark line in the solar spectrum. No. IV. will bring the record of sunspot spectra up to the end of June 1905.

18. **General.**—The Director inspected the Madras Observatory in November. The whole staff has worked well during the year, and it is mainly due to the activity and interest shown by them that observations have been obtained on such a large number of days.

This observatory has, with the sanction of the Government of India, promised to take part in the scheme now being elaborated by the "International Union for Co-operation in Solar Research". It is intended to help both in spectroheliography and in photographic spectra of sunspots, but the latter must lie over till the arrival of the long expected assistant to the Director, as the work at present going on is quite as much as the existing staff can perform efficiently.

KODAIKÁNAL,
31*st January* 1906.

C. MICHIE SMITH,
Director, Kodaikánal and Madras Observatories.

II.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1905.

I was away on leave for two months from 17th May to 16th July. Mr. R. Littlehailes, Professor of Mathematics, Presidency College, acted as Deputy Director, during this period.

Mr. C. Chengalvaraya Mudaliar of the Meteorological office continued to act for Mr. M. G. Subrahmanyam, the First Assistant, who was on duty at Kodaikánal, throughout the year.

The Second Assistant took two months' privilege leave from the 23rd March.

2. **Time Service.**—The astronomical observations made during the year were, as usual, solely directed to time determinations. They were made by the Computer and the acting First Assistant. Transits of the Sun were also taken occasionally in order to check the rate of the clock when cloud or unfavourable weather prevented the regular star observations from being made.

The Government of India having sanctioned the introduction of Standard Time for India, all the time signals from the Observatory have, from 1st July 1905, been sent in accordance with this new system, which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours in advance of Greenwich mean time and 0 hr. 9 m. 0·4 s. in advance of Madras mean time.

The time gun at the Fort was fired correctly at noon and at 8 P.M. on 702 occasions out of 730, giving a percentage of success of 96·2.

The time ball at the Port office was dropped correctly on all occasions except one when it failed at 1 but was dropped correctly at 2 P.M.

3. **Meteorological Observations.**—Meteorological observations were made as usual, viz., at 8 hr. 10 hr., 16 hr., and 20hr. A wet minimum thermometer was brought into use and observations recorded from 1st September. The observations of 10 hr. and 16 hr. were reduced and sent to the office of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, Alipore (Calcutta), on Form A till September and on Form F—a more elaborate one—from October. The record of movements of the clouds observed by means of the nephescope were also sent to that office every month. Besides the ordinary daily weather messages, special storm observations were called for and supplied to (1) Simla on one occasion and (2) Calcutta on the following dates—April 16 and 17, October 8 to 16 and 20 to 24.

The tabulation of the traces of the Barograph, Thermograph and Anemograph at Madras and of the Anemograph at Dodabetta are up to date.

4. **Buildings.**—Considerable repairs to the buildings have been effected during the year.

5. **Instruments.**—A tape chronograph by R. Feuss, Berlin, was received during the year, but has not yet been brought into use, as there is no seconds contact fitted to the Transit Clock as yet. The Transit Clock by Dent and the Chronometer by Kullberg were cleaned during the year. The rate of the Transit Clock was very variable for the greater part of the year, but has become fairly steady since it was cleaned in November. Annexed is the list of instruments at the Madras Observatory on 31st December 1905:—

(a) Astronomical.

Eight-inch Equatorial Telescope—Troughton and Simms.
Sidereal Clock—Haswall.
 ,, Dent No. 1408.
Electric Mean Time Clock with galvanometer—Shephard & Sons.
Meridian Circle—Troughton & Simms.
Mean Time Clock—J. Monk.
Mean Time Chronometer—V. Kullberg 5394.
 ,, ,, ,, 6544.
 ,, ,, Parkinson & Frodsham 2352.
Portable Transit Instrument—Dollond.
Portable Telescope with stand.
Tape Chronograph—R. Feuss.

(*b*) *Meteorological.*

Richard's Thermograph—No. 36188 L. Casella.
Beckley's Anemograph—Adie.
Sunshine Recorder—No. 149 L.C.
Anemoscope—P. Orr & Sons.
Nephescope—Mons. Jules Daboscq & Ph. Pellin.
Wind Resultant Indicator—G. K. Winter.
Barometer, Fortins—No. 1771 L.C.
Barometer—No. 725 L.C. (spare).
Dry bulb thermometer—No. 94221 L.C.
Dry bulb thermometer—No. 38037 Negretti and Zambra (spare).
Wet bulb thermometer—94219 L.C.
Wet bulb thermometer—38037 N. & Z. (spare).
Dry maximum thermometer—No. 8581 N. & Z.
Dry minimum thermometer—No. 69047 L.C.
Wet minimum thermometer—No. 91753 N. & Z.
Sun maximum thermometer—No. 10479 „
Grass minimum thermometer—No. 3377 „
Raingauge (8″ diameter). 1042 N. & Z.
Measure Glass for above.
Raingauge (5″ diameter).
Measure Glass for above.

6. **Weather Summary.**—The following is a summary of the meteorological and weather conditions at Madras during the year 1905:—

Pressure.—The mean atmospheric pressure was normal in February and June, below normal in March, August and September and above normal during the other months. The excess in November was 0·061 inch. The highest pressure recorded was 30·230 inches on January 1, and the lowest 29·820 inches on June 14.

Temperature.—The mean temperature was normal in May, below normal in January, April and December and above normal during the rest of the year, the excess being 2°·8 in July and 2°·3 in September. The highest shade temperature recorded was 108°·2 on June 2 and the lowest 57°·4 on January 29. The mean maxima in June and July were 102°·4 and 100°·3, respectively, being much above the average. The greatest solar heat in vacuo was 152°·1 on September 26 and the lowest on grass 52°·8 on January 29.

Humidity.—Humidity was much above normal in October and almost normal in the other months, the lowest being 24 on July 24.

Wind.—The wind direction was normal in April, May, July, August and September. It was two points more easterly in January, November and December and three points more northerly in October. The wind velocity was deficient in all the months except February, March, July and September. The highest wind velocity on any day was 327 miles on March 21 and the lowest 65 on December 28 and 29.

Cloud.—The percentage of cloud was in excess in February, March and April and below normal in all the other months.

Sunshine.—The percentage of bright sunshine was below normal in all months except July and December.

Rain.—The rainfall was above the average during the first three months of the year and in October, and below during the rest of the year. The fall in October was 19·65 inches—8·65 inches in excess of the average for the month. The north-east monsoon rainfall from October 15 to the end of the year was 17·85 inches against an average of 27·6 inches.

Storms.—No storm crossed the coast of Madras during the year.

MADRAS,
7th February 1906.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Appendix I.

KODAIKÁNAL Observatory Seismological Records.

Number.	Date.		P.T. Commence G.M.T.	L.W. Commence G.M.T.	Maxima G.M.T.	End.	Max. Amp.	Duration.	Remarks.
	1905.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	MM. ″	H. M.	
1	Jan.	22	2 51·9	2 57·5	3 1·7 13·0	... 4 21	1·5 = 0·7 1·8 = 0·9	... 1 28	
2	Feb.	2	21 13·4	21 14·9	21 16·9	21 31	0·3 = 0·2	0 18	
3		4	6 32·3	6 36·3	6 37·6	6 39	0·3 = 0·2	0 07	
4		13	5 47·3	...	...	...	...	0 02	Widening of line.
5		14	9 10·5	9 32·8	9 40·5 48·3 52·4	... ... 10 39	2·0 = 1·0 2·5 = 1·3 2·0 = 1·0	... ... 1 29	
6		17	11 46·2	11 51·1	11 52·4 59·6 12 01·8 05·8	... ... 13 10	1·0 = 0·5 1·5 = 0·7 1·5 = 0·7 1·1 = 0·6	... ... 1 24	
7		19	4 58·6	...	...	6 20	...	1 21	Many small maxima.
8		27	17 47·3	...	17 52·4	18 44	...	0 57	Small but well marked.
9	March	4, 5	23 28·9	23 38·0	23 47·2 0 14·9	... 0 34	0·4 = 0·2 0·5 = 0·3	... 1 05	
10		19	0 10·8	0 22·1	0 24·1 52·8 1 22·6	... ... 2 28	1·0 = 0·5 1·0 = 0·5 1·0 = 0·5	... ... 2 17	
11		22	4 02·7	4 32·6	4 33·5 38·7	... 5 32	0·6 = 0·3 0·8 = 0·4	... 1 29	
12	April	2	3 28·4	...	...	...	0·6 = 0·3	0 03	Felt in Madras and north of it.
13		4	0 55·6	1 00·8	Lost.	4 32	>22 >12	3 36	Boom driven off scale and caught.
14		4	12 43·6	...	...	...	...	0 04	
15		7	4 29·7	4 32·8	4 33·3	4 55	2·0 = 0·9	0 25	
16		19	10 03·8	...	...	10 07	0·6 = 0·3	0 03	
17		19	12 56·6	...	...	13 55	..	0 58	Widening of line.
18		23	2 36·0	2 37·8	...	2 42	0·5 = 0·3	0 06	
19	May	11	17 22·2	...	...	18 10	...	0 48	Widening of line.
20		18	13 48·3	...	...	13 52	0·6 = 0·3	0 04	Do.
21		23	7 10·8	7 25·2	7 28·2 35·4	... 8 16	0·3 = 0·2 0·4 = 0·2	... 1 06	
22		31	18 41·6	18 49·3	18 53·4	19 13	0·9 = 0·5	0 31	
23	June	2	5 52·4	Lost.	Lost.	6 31	Lost.	0 38	Sheet changed $6^h\,02^m$ to $6^h\,14^m$.
24		12	5 41·1	...	...	6 36	...	0 55	Slight.
25		14	11 54·3	11 57·4	11 58·5	13 19	0·5 = 0·2	1 25	
26		19	1 42·0	...	...	1 49	...	0 07	Widening of line.
27		30	17 31·3	18 03·6	18 08·7 19·0	... 19 48	1·5 = 0·7 1·1 = 0·5	... 2 17	

Kodaikánal Observatory Seismological Records—*cont.*

Number.	Date.	P.T. Commence G.M.T.	L.W. Commence G.M.T.	Maxima G.M.T.	End.	Max. Amp.	Duration.	Remarks.
	1905.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	MM. ″	H. M.	
28	July 6	16 31·5	17 00·5	17 03·6 09·7	18 21 ...	3·0 = 1·3 2·0 = 0·9	1 49 ...	
29	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Very large earthquake but time uncertain as clock was driving badly.
30	14	9 43·3	?	9 55·6	10 09	0·4 = 0·2	0 26	
31	14	22 25·4	22 26·0	22 26·2	22 45	1·1 = 0·6	0 20	
32	16	18 56·7	18 59·6	19 02·1	19 13	0·8 = 0·3	0 16	
33	17	0 47·3	...	...	1 46	...	0 59	? E.Q. Widening of line.
34	23	2 54·6	3 03·8	?	5 39	24+ = 9+	2 45	Light went off scale for some time (Chita E.Q.).
35	27	22 55·4	...	...	23 03	..	0 08	Widening of line.
36	Sept. 8	1 52·8	2 21·7	2 22·8 31·0	... 3 43	1·4 = 0·8 1·0 = 0·5	... 2 50	Italian E.Q.
37	8	5 33·1	5 33·1	5 33·1	5 37	1·0 = 0·5	0 04	? E.Q.
38	14	20 05·6	?	20 35·1 39·2 43·6	... ... 21 11	0·4 = 0·2 0·5 = 0·2 0·4 = 0·2	... ... 1 05	
39	15	6 15·1	6 51·0	6 56·7	9 13	7·5 = 3·6	2 58	
40	27	1 36·2	1 42·3	1 43·3	2 37	1·6 = 0·8	1 01	
41	29	11 53·6	12 12·9	12 13·9	13 24	1·1 = 0·4	1 30	
42	Oct. 19	16 27·0	16 32·0	16 32·5	17 00	4·2 = 2·0	0 33	
43	Nov. 8	22 19·7	22 40·3	22 48·1	23 34	1·6 = 0·7	1 14	
44	22	23 29·6	...	...	23 36	...	0 06	Widening of line.
45	22, 23	23 55·6	0 13·1	0 14·1	0 29	0·6 = 0·3	0 33	
46	26	9 59·5	10 12·7	10 12·7	10 23	0·7 = 0·3	0 23	? E.Q.
47	Dec. 4	7 20·3	7 32·0	7 33·6 37·7	... 8 05	0·6 = 0·3 0·8 = 0·4	... 0 45	
48	10	13 27·9	13 33·1	13 35·1 37·2	... 14 04	0·5 = 0·2 0·6 = 0·3	... 0 36	Felt in N. India.
49	10	18 19·4	18 30·5	18 31·0	19 02	0·6 = 0·3	0 43	

Appendix II.

MEAN monthly and annual Meteorological Results at the Kodaikánal Observatory in 1905.

Month.	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Mean.	Dry bulb thermometer. Max.	Dry bulb thermometer. Min.	Dry bulb thermometer. Range.	Wet bulb. Mean.	Wet bulb. Min.	Tension of vapour. By Blanford's tables.	Relative humidity. By Blanford's tables.	Sun Max. in Vac.	Min. on grass.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Wind. Mean direction.	Wind. Mean direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Clear sky.	Bright sunshine.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	MILES.	POINTS.	POINTS.	INCHES.	NO.	CENTS.	HOURS.
January	22·852	0·071	51·8	61·3	44·9	16·4	47·4	40·7	0·287	75	113·6	35·4	267	1	N. by E.	0·56	2	61	205·2
February ...	·857	·071	54·9	66·2	48·0	18·2	49·1	43·0	·293	67	124·8	38·7	308	6	E.N.E.	1·66	2	60	204·2
March	·857	·073	57·5	67·6	51·1	16·5	51·4	45·5	·323	67	127·5	41·4	295	13	S.E. by S.	2·34	5	61	221·5
April	·850	·071	58·6	67·3	53·6	13·7	54·4	48·7	·382	77	133·0	46·5	315	6	E.N.E.	3·79	10	47	164·2
May	·805	·063	60·7	69·9	54·8	15·1	55·4	50·3	·390	74	134·6	48·6	292	2	N.N.E.	6·52	9	47	206·4
June	·778	·056	58·4	65·5	54·2	11·3	54·4	50·7	·386	79	129·0	49·8	398	27	N.W. by W.	3·38	11	31	131·9
July	·782	·054	57·2	64·6	52·7	11·9	52·8	48·2	·359	76	126·6	47·3	389	28	N.W.	2·68	7	37	169·8
August	·777	·063	57·0	64·4	52·7	11·7	53·3	48·7	·373	80	127·1	47·7	323	27	N.W. by W.	8·54	13	55	149·6
September ...	·792	·071	56·6	63·8	52·4	11·4	53·1	48·8	·372	81	123·7	46·6	274	26	W.N.W.	7·34	13	31	122·0
October	·809	·078	56·3	63·4	51·4	12·0	51·3	48·1	·331	73	119·8	46·1	292	2	N.N.E.	15·36	14	47	166·9
November ...	·869	·072	54·2	60·8	49·5	11·3	52·2	47·3	·373	88	112·5	45·8	349	7	E. by N.	7·77	11	37	113·9
December ...	·837	·071	55·0	66·8	47·5	19·3	45·6	38·7	·217	51	120·8	36·1	324	5	N.E. by E.	0·02	...	65	258·6
Annual ...	22·822	0·068	56·5	65·1	51·1	14·1	51·7	46·6	0·340	74	124·4	44·1	319	2	N.N.E.	59·96	97	47	2,114·2

EXTREME monthly Meteorological Records at the Kodaikánal Observatory in 1905.

Month.	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Highest.		Dry bulb thermometer. Lowest.		Wet bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun Th. in Vacuo. Highest.		Grass therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest fall.	
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.
January	22·974	1	22·776	26	0·198	67·4	30, 31	39·8	29	33·2	18	10	16	121·4	30	23·2	16	588	2	165	10	0·32	6
February	·969	27	·780	17	·189	69·4	17	43·8	4	37·0	2	21	26	134·6	21	28·6	8	644	26	175	6	1·27	23
March	·977	5	·765	21	·212	73·3	13	45·9	6	36·6	5, 7	22	4	138·4	29	32·1	7	559	4	135	20	0·83	19
April	·936	27	·763	18	·173	72·5	27	51·8	7	40·5	9	35	9	144·9	10	41·4	7	656	17	194	3	0·84	29
May	·901	4	·699	22	·202	74·7	5	50·9	28	40·2	4	22	4	149·0	16	43·7	2	454	24	168	21	2·49	12
June	·853	8	·682	20	·171	70·9	3	49·7	12	43·5	16	34	16	146·0	6	44·4	14	687	19	129	3	0·41	19
July	·858	10	·706	20	·152	69·4	4	49·7	7	41·4	14	39	3	140·6	2	41·7	29	683	7	198	3	1·02	11
August	·872	6	·681	18	·191	68·4	6	50·1	4	42·4	10	36	10	144·6	27	40·4	6	709	24	119	6	1·53	30
September ...	·886	17	·697	6	·189	69·0	30	50·4	28	39·6	23	31	23	140·6	21	32·8	28	597	6	106	18	1·24	26
October	·891	4	·724	17	·167	69·0	1	46·4	30	38·7	25	34	24	143·9	1	32·6	30	499	7	177	13	3·80	9
November ...	·966	8	·802	11	·164	65·1	1	41·8	6	36·8	6	51	29	134·8	1	35·3	29	634	25	151	2	1·26	25
December ...	·930	25	·735	10	·195	73·3	23	41·7	11	33·3	28	12	22, 25, 28	131·1	21	18·5	11	597	16	144	21	0·02	3

Appendix III.

Kodaikánal mean hourly Wind Velocity for the year 1905.

Month.	Hours. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
January	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	11	12	10	11	11	11	11	10	10	8	8	8	9	9	11	13	14
February	14	15	15	14	15	14	15	15	15	15	16	15	14	12	11	10	9	9	9	9	10	10	12	14
March	10	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	14	15	14	13	13	13	12	12	13	14	12	11	11	10
April	14	13	13	13	12	13	13	13	14	14	15	14	14	13	14	14	13	12	11	11	11	12	14	14
May	12	12	13	12	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	13	13	12	11	10	9	11	10	11	10	12
June	18	18	19	19	18	18	16	14	14	14	16	16	16	15	16	15	15	16	17	18	17	18	17	18
July	19	19	18	19	17	17	16	14	12	12	13	13	13	13	14	15	15	16	19	18	18	18	20	20
August	16	16	17	18	17	17	17	15	15	13	13	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	13	13	15
September	12	12	13	12	13	13	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	11	10	10	10	11	12	11	11	12	12
October	13	13	13	12	13	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	11	11	10	10	11	12	12	12	14	13
November	15	15	14	15	15	14	16	15	14	15	16	15	14	13	12	12	12	14	14	15	15	15	15	15
December	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	17	15	15	13	11	10	9	9	10	13	15	15	15	15
Mean ...	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	14	14	13	12	12	12	11	11	12	13	13	13	14	14

Appendix IV.

KODAIKÁNAL.—Mean hourly Bright Sunshine for the year 1905.

Month.	Hours.												Remarks.
	6–7	7–8	8–9	9–10	10–11	11–12	12–13	13–14	14–15	15–16	16–17	17–18	
January ...	0·05	0·71	0·81	0·84	0·86	0·78	0·65	0·57	0·48	0·49	0·33	0·04	The total number of hours of bright sunshine was 2,114·2 or 48·3 per cent. of the maximum possible.
February ...	·11	·79	·94	1·00	·95	·83	·72	·60	·56	·42	·34	·04	
March ...	·10	·82	·91	0·86	·80	·78	·71	·60	·53	·51	·40	·14	
April ...	·15	·64	·72	·74	·83	·75	·64	·41	·35	·30	·18	·10	
May ...	·13	·62	·82	·85	·81	·83	·73	·56	·47	·38	·35	·10	
June ...	·13	·44	·55	·60	·59	·55	·47	·39	·31	·21	·11	·05	
July ...	·18	·60	·78	·74	·71	·61	·53	·42	·36	·31	·21	·04	
August ...	·29	·69	·75	·70	·63	·51	·39	·28	·23	·15	·17	·04	
September ...	·10	·48	·55	·56	·55	·51	·42	·33	·26	·17	·10	·03	
October ...	·74	·52	·65	·64	·66	·59	·56	·50	·43	·35	·31	·10	
November ...	·02	·25	·33	·46	·48	·45	·40	·40	·46	·32	·21	·02	
December ...	·07	·71	·92	·97	·96	·93	·90	·86	·81	·74	·45	·02	
Mean ...	0·17	0·61	0·73	0·75	0·74	0·68	0·59	0·49	0·44	0·36	0·26	0·06	

Appendix V.

KODAIKÁNAL OBSERVATORY.—Number of days in each month on which the Nilgiris were visible in 1905.

Month.	Very clear.	Visible.	Just visible.	Tops only visible.	Total.
January ...	2	5	1	8	16
February ...	...	2	3	1	6
March ...	1	2	4	...	7
April ...	1	3	3	1	8
May ...	6	4	...	...	10
June ...	8	10	1	...	19
July ...	1	5	1	1	8
August ...	6	5	10	1	22
September ...	5	6	4	...	15
October ...	6	3	4	...	13
November ...	2	2	3	1	8
December ...	7	15	6	...	28
Total ...	45	62	40	13	160

Appendix VI.

Provisional Monthly Meteorological Means for Kodaikánal Observatory.

Month.	Barometer.		Dry bulb thermometer.				Wet bulb.	Tension of vapour.	Relative humidity.	Min. on grass.	Wind.		Rain.		Bright sunshine.
	Reduced to 32°	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	By Blanford's tables.			Daily velocity.	Mean direction.	Amount.	Days.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	MILES.	POINTS.	INCHES.	NO.	HOURS.
January ...	22·851	0·072	53·1	62·6	46·7	15·8	47·1	0·267	66	38·2	322	E.N.E.	2·92	4	219·7
February ...	·868	·070	54·9	65·4	47·9	17·5	48·2	·272	62	39·0	303	E.N.E.	1·57	3	215·5
March	·856	·069	57·9	68·7	50·9	17·8	49·0	·261	54	41·7	326	E.	1·79	3	252·8
April	·835	·070	59·4	69·0	53·5	15·5	53·5	·352	69	46·0	288	E. by N.	4·50	8	196·9
May	·812	·068	60·1	68·6	54·6	14·0	55·2	·387	74	49·0	263	N.N.E.	5·37	13	187·1
June	·774	·058	57·9	65·0	53·7	11·3	54·0	·380	79	49·6	398	N.W.	3·63	11	127·8
July	·760	·056	56·4	63·1	52·5	10·6	53·2	·376	82	48·8	448	N.W.	4·27	12	107·5
August	·775	·063	56·8	63·8	52·5	11·3	53·7	·384	83	48·0	314	N.W. by N.	5·69	12	123·4
September ...	·803	·073	56·5	63·7	52·4	11·0	54·7	·389	85	48·5	299	N.W. by N.	7·67	15	110·8
October ...	·814	·076	55·6	62·6	51·3	11·3	52·7	·373	84	46·6	276	N. by E.	11·14	18	137·6
November ...	·838	·071	53·9	61·5	48·8	12·7	51·1	·352	83	44·0	260	N.E. by N.	5·73	12	129·1
December ...	·838	·072	53·5	62·2	47·8	14·5	48·0	·286	70	41·0	302	N.E.	5·41	7	185·0
Year ...	22·819	0·068	56·3	64·7	51·1	13·6	51·7	0·340	74	45·0	333	N.N.E.	59·69	118	1,993·2
Number of years.	6–7	6–7	6–7	6–7	6–7	6–7	6	6	6	6	5–6	6	6–7	6–7	6

Appendix VII.

MEAN monthly and annual Meteorological Results at the Periyakulam Observatory in 1905.

Month.	Barometer.		Dry Bulb Thermometer.				Wet bulb.		Tension of vapour.	Relative humidity.	Sun Max. in Vac.	Min. on grass.	Wind.			Rain.		Clear sky.
	Reduced to 32°.	Daily range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Min.	By Blanford's tables.				Daily velocity.	Mean direction.		Amount.	Days.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	MILES.	POINTS.	POINTS.	INCHES.	NO.	CENTS.
January	29·050	0·151	77·0	89·1	64·8	24·3	67·3	61·6	0·542	58	141·6	58·5	63·1	13	S.E. by S.	0·05	...	68
February ...	·011	·169	80·6	93·9	67·5	26·3	69·2	63·7	·563	54	146·9	61·5	75·2	11	S.E. by E.	0·43	1	72
March	28·964	·163	83·6	97·7	70·6	27·2	71·0	66·4	·593	51	152·2	65·0	70·3	14	S.S.E.	1·21	3	73
April	·943	·141	82·8	95·7	73·3	22·4	73·6	70·7	·706	63	155·4	69·7	58·9	15	S. by E.	5·02	11	58
May	·866	·125	84·2	96·5	74·7	21·8	74·0	71·5	·706	61	153·6	70·8	74·5	19	S.W. by S.	5·84	6	55
June	·856	·110	81·8	98·3	72·9	20·4	72·5	70·1	·673	62	151·1	68·9	95·2	19	S.W. by S.	1·82	6	44
July	·873	·117	82·2	95·4	71·1	24·4	70·9	67·3	·607	55	156·4	66·2	106·4	17	S. by W.	0·14	...	56
August	·877	·118	81·7	95·7	71·2	24·4	71·1	68·0	·609	57	159·3	66·5	85·4	20	S.W.	0·68	4	53
September ...	·887	·138	82·1	94·7	71·7	23·0	71·6	68·8	·639	58	156·8	67·0	75·1	13	S.E. by S.	3·12	5	52
October	·937	·132	80·1	89·9	71·4	18·5	72·6	69·3	·703	69	145·5	67·2	49·0	17	S. by W.	10·66	11	54
November	29·030	·130	77·7	87·0	70·6	16·4	71·0	68·3	·673	71	189·3	65·7	52·6	13	S.E. by S.	2·17	7	43
December ...	·016	·140	74·4	87·5	62·3	25·2	65·7	60·2	·520	60	138·1	54·7	51·7	14	S.S.E.	0·06	...	68
Annual ...	28·943	0·136	80·7	93·0	70·2	22·9	70·9	67·2	0·628	60	149·7	65·1	71·5	15	S. by E.	31·20	54	58

EXTREME monthly Meteorological Records at the Periyakulam Observatory in 1905.

Month.	Barometer.					Dry bulb Thermometer.				Wet bulb.		Humidity.		Sun Th. in Vacuo.		Grass therm.		Wind.				Rain.	
	Highest.		Lowest.		Range.	Highest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Greatest fall.	
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.
January	29·226	1	28·892	25, 31	0·334	92·9	31	57·7	30	54·7	30	22	29	154·1	22	50·4	30	155·4	1	33·8	20	0·05	6
February ...	·158	27	·847	20	·311	97·1	26, 28	60·1	4	56·1	4	21	28	156·3	20	53·3	4	129·7	14	44·7	6	0·42	23
March	·181	5	·777	21	·404	101·1	14	60·5	5	57·0	6	20	1	158·9	30	53·2	5	130·0	31	44·7	14	0·78	20
April	·075	6	·761	1	·314	101·6	1	68·1	9	67·1	9	32	3, 4	164·8	2	65·9	9	130·8	18	31·0	13	1·77	9
May	·001	8	·701	19	·300	101·1	2	72·1	26	68·1	4	24	2	159·8	11	67·2	4	153·8	22	28·8	14	3·33	12
June	28·945	8,14	·740	28	·205	100·8	5	67·8	12	65·1	16	32	15	163·0	5	61·3	12	137·7	26	29·2	21	0·93	6
July	·965	10	·737	7	·228	99·5	24	65·7	7	61·2	7	29	25	164·2	16	59·3	7	157·9	1	41·7	20	0·07	11
August	29·008	6	·721	25	·287	98·9	9	66·8	4	63·7	11	29	7, 24	168·5	31	61·1	11	124·9	10	46·7	18	0·15	17
September ...	·024	17	·728	9	·296	99·1	29	67·1	28	64·2	28	23	28	168·3	26	60·7	28	128·2	12	47·6	16	1·14	14
October	·033	31	·787	17	·246	98·6	1	66·7	25	64·2	30	30	31	161·2	3	60·1	30	114·1	5	14·3	13	3·77	14
November ...	·143	8	·900	11	·243	92·7	2	62·4	6	59·9	6	37	6	151·4	2	55·0	6	84·9	18	19·3	16	0·52	24
December ...	·140	25	·876	9	·264	89·9	13	55·0	27	52·7	27	28	25, 28	152·9	15	46·0	27	94·2	2	25·8	7	0·05	8

Appendix VIII.

ABSTRACT of the mean meteorological condition of Madras in the year 1905 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1905.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·875	0·011 above.	29·864
Temperature of air	82·2	1·1 ,,	81·1
Do. of evaporation	75·7	1·2 ,,	74·5
Percentage of humidity	73	1 ,,	72
Greatest solar heat in *vacuo*	137·1	2·6 below.	139·7
Maximum in shade	91·7	0·9 above.	90·8
Minimum in shade	75·3	0·6 ,,	74·7
Do. on grass	73·3	1·4 ,,	71·9
Rainfall since January 1st on 85 days	42·72	6·30 below.	49·02
General direction of wind	S.E.	Same as	S.E.
Daily velocity in miles	167	4 below.	171
Percentage of cloudy sky	45	4 ,,	49
Do. of bright sunshine	53·1	5·3 ,,	58·4

DURATION and quantity of the wind from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North ..	107	618	East ..	198	1,165	South ..	132	991	West. ..	226	2,310
N. by E. ..	177	1,114	E. by S. ..	384	2,001	S. by W...	262	1,805	W. by N...	230	2,215
N.N.E. ..	171	1,095	E.S.E. ..	316	1,677	S.S.W. ..	212	1,531	W.N.W. ..	139	1,326
N.E. by N...	418	2,745	S.E. by E.	519	3,318	S.W. by S.	215	1,412	N.W. by W.	126	994
N.E. ..	220	1,661	S.E. ..	381	2,720	S.W. ..	129	903	N.W. ..	48	281
N.E. by E.	299	1,837	S.E. by S.	1,272	10,954	S.W. by W.	204	1,390	N.W. by N.	55	238
E.N.E. ..	222	1,345	S.S.E. ..	451	3,439	W.S.W. ..	203	1,351	N.N.W. ..	122	631
E. by N. ..	316	1,696	S. by E. ..	284	2,148	W. by S...	364	2,958	N. by W...	204	1,033

There were 155 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. by S. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 51 miles.

Appendix IX.

Madras Observatory.—Number of hours of wind from each point in the year 1905.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	1	6	15	114	21	72	36	120	77	114	78	63	2	4	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
February	..	1	1	..	..	17	28	61	22	100	59	192	36	101	3	3	3	6	7	7	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
March	..	..	..	..	1	3	16	18	6	27	40	27	36	300	122	34	27	24	20	14	6	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	12	29	38	58	137	292	46	12	14	26	15	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
May	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	2	1	5	12	44	39	276	92	48	25	45	36	23	12	12	9	18	7	12	1	3	2	1	..	3	11
June	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	1	4	7	11	17	16	51	29	50	10	36	39	47	19	56	32	104	61	54	25	16	10	5	10	1	2
July	3	3	2	..	..	1	..	2	2	7	4	27	27	53	36	41	13	25	19	25	21	28	51	104	79	82	42	20	3	4	7	8	5
August	2	..	1	..	3	..	2	2	1	9	7	27	39	72	44	45	14	55	32	37	23	46	39	62	30	52	32	48	5	3	1	1	10
September	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	6	2	12	27	18	17	93	70	47	22	41	33	41	39	34	44	58	33	24	21	18	4	5	1	2	..
October	14	9	15	27	25	32	43	45	42	35	23	26	19	26	4	3	3	4	9	11	6	18	24	16	13	4	18	17	20	16	50	79	48
November	30	52	66	119	99	106	75	27	22	27	5	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	.	..	1	1	2	..	2	3	3	20	50	2
December	56	102	68	153	69	64	19	24	7	12	12	16	12	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	18	33	60	10
Annual ..	107	177	171	418	220	299	222	316	198	384	316	519	381	1272	451	284	132	262	212	215	129	204	203	364	226	230	139	125	48	55	122	204	155

Appendix X.

Madras Observatory.—Number of miles of wind from each point in the year 1905.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.
January	9	73	117	776	164	401	225	496	397	517	372	310	11	27	7	..	3	..	4	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3922
February	..	3	6	..	..	118	161	423	192	535	342	1016	190	760	10	20	12	36	42	55	6	28	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3962
March	..	..	..	..	15	20	74	76	53	129	197	211	324	2841	976	310	233	222	161	78	58	31	4	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6028
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	71	97	149	233	474	911	2317	341	101	107	139	98	51	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5117
May	11	11	..	17	..	..	13	24	9	58	90	294	395	2428	752	408	185	342	309	174	109	102	46	115	69	74	8	29	13	5	..	46	6236
June	..	6	10	10	15	12	..	8	39	47	77	138	136	531	258	389	83	298	297	346	132	417	281	1071	722	588	274	141	83	19	56	2	6486
July	16	21	12	..	..	3	..	11	12	28	22	230	220	471	294	314	98	163	115	170	130	195	373	857	880	940	518	196	23	17	35	38	6402
August	13	..	10	..	20	..	22	11	9	82	65	229	269	582	321	518	100	334	210	213	151	278	215	341	207	404	258	396	24	17	10	2	5111
September	..	18	11	9	..	16	..	42	12	99	155	131	117	762	437	266	157	249	251	274	283	241	312	493	365	188	199	165	38	47	6	10	5353
October	68	54	55	85	134	150	250	277	168	192	77	123	98	207	26	17	13	22	41	42	29	89	113	76	52	15	69	58	87	58	281	342	3368
November	118	309	465	902	851	736	442	167	134	116	16	23	1	..	6	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	4	6	..	6	11	14	84	221	4631
December	383	619	419	946	462	381	140	90	43	49	31	39	48	28	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	61	159	372	4286
Annual ..	618	1114	1095	2745	1661	1837	1345	1696	1165	2001	1677	3318	2720	10951	3439	2148	991	1805	1531	1412	903	1390	1351	2958	2310	2215	1326	994	281	238	631	1033	60902

Appendix XI.

Madras Observatory.—Number of inches of rain from each point in the year 1905.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	..	0·08	0·24	0·78	..	0·34	0·48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·18	..	..	..	0·07	0·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·16	..	..	0·18	..	..	0·44	0·01	..	0·16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·04	..	0·05	..	0·25	0·22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·03	0·02	..	..	..	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·06	..	0·04	0·01	0·08	0·05	..	0·13	0·14	0·07	0·09	0·09	0·10	0·07	..	0·05	..
July	0·41	..	..	..	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·06	0·09	0·11	..	0·14	0·03	0·03	0·04	..	0·26	0·06	0·14	0·40	0·06	0·05	0·21	..	..	0·04	0·17	..
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	0·08	..	0·05	0·19	0·01	0·12	..	0·07	0·15	0·02	0·19	0·53	0·41	..	..	..	..	0·08	..
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·04	0·05	0·89	0·67	0·01	..	0·01	0·05	..	0·01	0·08	0·03	0·43	0·06	..	..	..	0·19	0·02	..	..	..	..	0·23	..
October	0·01	0·32	0·41	0·78	0·51	0·68	0·26	1·42	0·23	0·35	0·16	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·76	0·95	..	0·45	0·03	0·67	..	0·08	0·04	0·03	0·03	1·70	5·05	4·53	0·15
November	0·90	0·78	0·29	1·21	0·13	1·75	1·20	0·18	0·92	0·49	0·22	0·20	..	..	..	0·27	..	..	0·31	..	..	..	..	..	0·67	..	..	0·06	..	..	0·65	0·76	..
December	0·17	0·03	0·03	..	..	..	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·11	..	0·05	..
Annual ..	1·49	1·21	0·97	2·77	0·64	2·78	1·94	1·79	1·23	0·89	1·32	0·99	0·38	0·33	0·39	0·34	0·25	0·41	1·23	1·15	0·96	0·90	0·24	1·12	1·40	0·93	0·61	0·39	0·13	1·88	5·74	5·87	0·15

Appendix XII.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Wind, cloud and bright sunshine.

Month.	Wind resultant.		Clouds (0—10).					Bright sunshine.	
	Velocity.	Direction.	8 H.	10 H.	16 H.	20 H.	Mean.	Average per day.	Greatest number of hours in a day.
	MILES.							HOURS.	
January	106	E. by N.	2·1	3·2	2·5	1·3	2·3	7·4	9·3
February	121	E.S.E.	3·2	4·3	1·9	1·8	2·8	8·5	9·8
March	174	S.E. by S.	3·8	4·2	2·9	2·2	3·3	7·3	10·1
April	151	S.E. by S.	5·1	4·6	4·3	3·0	4·3	7·7	10·8
May	169	S.S.E.	4·6	3·5	3·9	3·0	3·8	6·8	10·6
June	128	S.W. by W.	4·9	4·4	6·3	5·5	5·3	5·4	8·2
July	117	S.W. by W.	5·2	4·5	6·8	7·2	5·9	5·6	8·0
August	81	S.W. by S.	5·8	5·7	6·4	5·0	5·8	5·0	10·0
September	96	S.S.W	5·8	5·2	6·3	5·6	5·7	5·0	9·6
October	33	N.E.	5·5	5·4	5·8	4·4	5·3	5·8	10·2
November	136	N.E.	5·7	6·2	5·7	5·4	5·8	5·4	9·
December	118	N.N.E.	3·5	3·9	3·4	2·1	3·2	7·2	8·6
Annual ..	51	S.E. by S.	4·6	4·6	4·7	3·9	4·5	6·4	..

Appendix XIII.

MEAN monthly and annual Meteorological results at the Madras Observatory in 1905.

—	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Mean.	Dry bulb thermometer. Max.	Dry bulb thermometer. Min.	Dry bulb thermometer. Range.	Wet bulb. Mean.	Wet bulb. Min.	Tension of vapour. By Blandford's tables.	Relative humidity. By Blandford's tables.	Sun Max. in vac.	Min. on grass.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Wind. Mean direction.	Wind. Mean direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	Dew point.
	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	Cents.	°	°	Miles.	Points.	Points.	Inches.	No.	Cents.	Hours.	°
January	30·013	0·119	74·3	83·2	65·2	18·0	68·8	..	0·635	75	133·1	62·1	127	7	E. by N.	1·92	3	23	228·9	64·6
February	29·964	·135	78·5	87·2	70·0	17·2	72·4	..	·716	73	137·8	67·3	141	10	E.S.E.	0·31	2	28	238·4	68·2
March	·893	·140	82·2	90·4	75·2	15·2	75·8	..	·807	73	139·8	73·3	194	13	S.E. by S.	0·85	3	33	227·6	71·5
April	·870	123	83·8	91·6	77·7	13·9	77·9	..	·877	76	139·1	76·1	171	13	S.E. by S.	0·56	2	43	231·6	74·0
May	·751	·111	86 7	96·8	80·4	16·4	79·2	..	·896	70	139·2	79·1	201	15	S. by E.	0·06	1	38	211·6	74·4
June	·703	·126	88·6	102 4	82·1	20·3	78·3	..	·832	62	144·3	80·6	216	20	S.W.	0·98	7	53	161·7	71·8
July	·725	·123	87·3	100·3	80·2	20·1	77·8	..	·825	64	138·2	78·7	207	20	S.W.	2·31	15	59	172·8	71·7
August	·746	·124	84·4	95·4	77·8	17 6	77·3	..	·843	72	136·9	76·5	165	19	S.W. by S.	1·92	11	58	154·2	72·6
September	·765	·122	85·3	95·3	79·1	16·2	78·6	75·5	·889	74	139·3	77·3	178	18	S.S.W.	2·77	8	57	150·7	74·2
October	·845	·122	80·9	88·6	74·9	13·7	77·2	74·0	·889	84	133·1	73·0	109	4	N.E.	19·65	15	53	180·5	74·7
November	·984	·106	79·4	85·8	73 7	12·1	75·1	72·3	·817	81	133·2	71·7	154	4	N.E.	10·99	16	58	160·5	72·1
December	·981	·121	74·8	83 5	67·2	16·3	69·7	65·9	·662	76	131·3	63·4	138	4	N.E.	0·40	2	32	223·9	66·0
Annual ..	29·853	·123	82·2	91·7	75·3	16·4	75·7	..	0·807	73	137·1	73·3	167	12	S.E.	42·72	85	45	2342·4	71·3

EXTREME monthly Meteorological records at the Madras Observatory in 1905.

—	Barometer. Highest.	Barometer. Highest.	Barometer. Lowest.	Barometer. Lowest.	Barometer. Range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Highest.	Dry bulb thermometer. Highest.	Dry bulb thermometer. Lowest.	Dry bulb thermometer. Lowest.	Wet bulb. Lowest.	Wet bulb. Lowest.	Humidity. Lowest.	Humidity. Lowest.	Sun Th. in vacuo. Highest.	Sun Th. in vacuo. Highest.	Grass therm. Lowest.	Grass therm. Lowest.	Wind. Highest.	Wind. Highest.	Wind. Lowest.	Wind. Lowest.	Rain. Greatest fall.	Rain. Greatest fall.
	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	°	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Cents.	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Inches	Day.
January	30·230	1	29·871	30	0·359	87·2	24	57·4	29	..	..	36	28	140·8	27	52·8	29	243	1	71	13	1·52	7
February	·096	3	·805	7	·291	91·3	27	62·0	1	..	..	50	2	149·7	28	58·4	1	178	7, 28	97	1	0·18	13
March	·140	4, 5	·663	21	·477	96·9	31	63·8	6	..	..	53	1, 3	150·0	9	65·8	6	327	21	110	7	0·45	30
April	29·995	6	·721	21	·274	94·7	29	75·3	25	..	..	55	1, 2	149·7	13	73·6	5	221	27	102	1	0·47	18
May	·919	7	·548	21, 22	·371	107·9	29	76·1	4	..	..	37	28	144·9	23	74·1	4	319	30	107	13	0·06	13
June	·820	14	·535	20	·275	108·2	2	77·2	17	..	..	34	1	149·8	14, 15	76·0	1, 17	299	19	172	26	0·39	16
July	·834	2	·597	21	·237	104·9	3	75·3	11	..	..	24	24	148·3	24	72·6	11	286	24	138	31	0·61	29
August	·879	6	·608	18	·271	101·2	21	72·7	2	..	..	41	4	151·3	21	71·3	2	225	10	104	3	0·60	29
September	·937	17	·582	6	·355	101·8	26	74·8	2	73·0	7, 8	37	8	152·1	26	73·2	2	245	9	96	12	1·55	1
October	30·020	5	·699	17	·321	93·7	28	66·7	28	65·9	28	35	27	146·2	17	62·2	28	193	13	70	6	4·71	16
November	·093	8	·862	4	·231	89·5	2	67·9	5	67·2	5	52	5	140·8	8	63·8	5	257	30	69	10	2·97	9
December	·116	25	·851	9	·265	86·2	12	59·2	10	58·0	10	48	9, 10	135·9	6	54·9	9, 10	248	1	65	28, 29	0·29	13

Appendix XIV.

Madras Observatory.—Abnormals from monthly means for the year 1905.

Abnormals of	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	+ 0·016	Same as	— 0·012	+ 0·046	+ 0·017	Same as	+ 0·004	— 0·003	— 0·033	+ 0·003	+ 0·061	+ 0·003	+ 0·011
Temperature of air	— 0·8	+ 1·8	+ 2·2	— 0·2	Same as	+ 2·2	+ 2·8	+ 1·1	+ 2·3	+ 0·3	+ 1·9	— 0·7	+ 1·1
Do. of evaporation	— 0·4	+ 1·6	+ 1·9	+ 0·3	+ 0·9	+ 1·7	+ 1·9	+ 1·3	+ 2·3	+ 1·6	+ 2·2	— 0·9	+ 1·2
Percentage of humidity	+ 2	Same as	— 1	+ 2	+ 3	Same as	— 1	+ 2	+ 2	+ 6	+ 2	— 1	+ 1
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	— 5·3	— 1·9	— 0·7	— 2·6	— 3·8	+ 3·8	— 0·5	— 3·1	— 2·0	— 6·0	— 4·2	— 4·5	— 2·6
Maximum in shade	— 1·4	+ 0·6	+ 1·2	— 1·3	— 1·0	+ 4·1	+ 4·7	+ 1·7	+ 2·1	— 0·4	+ 0·8	— 0·1	+ 0·9
Minimum in shade	— 2·3	+ 2·0	+ 3·1	+ 0·5	— 0·4	+ 1·8	+ 1·7	+ 0·5	+ 2·0	— 0·3	+ 1·4	— 2·6	+ 0·6
Do. on grass	— 1·0	+ 3·5	+ 4·5	+ 1·4	+ 0·2	+ 2·0	+ 2·1	+ 1·1	+ 2·8	+ 0·2	+ 2·2	— 3·0	+ 1·4
Rainfall in inches	+ 1·03	+ 0·03	+ 0·46	— 0·06	— 2·06	— 1·13	— 1·56	— 2·64	— 1·92	+ 8·65	— 2·22	— 4·88	— 4·88
Do. since January	..	+ 1·06	+ 1·52	+ 1·46	— 0·60	— 1·73	— 3·29	— 5·93	— 7·85	+ 0·80	— 1·42	— 6·30	— 6·30
General direction of wind	2 points E.	2 points S.	1 point S.	Same as	Same as	1 point W.	Same as	Same as	Same as	3 points N.	2 points E.	2 points F.	Same as
Daily velocity in miles	— 17	+ 19	+ 42	— 20	— 26	— 4	+ 9	— 9	+ 22	— 14	— 11	— 45	— 4
Percentage of cloudy sky	— 14	+ 4	+ 9	+ 15	Same as	— 11	— 12	— 9	— 5	— 6	— 1	— 20	— 4
Do. of bright sunshine	— 9·3	— 9·3	— 17·7	— 10·3	— 13·6	— 4·6	+ 11·2	— 1·2	— 2·6	— 2·7	— 5·4	+ 6·7	— 5·3

+ means *above* normal, — *below*.

KODAIKÁNAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1906.

CONTENTS.

KODAIKÁNAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

I.—REPORT OF THE KODAIKÁNAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1906.

1. **Staff.**—The staff of the Observatory on the 31st December 1906 was as follows:—

Director	C. Michie Smith, B.Sc.
Assistant Director	J. Evershed (*not yet joined*).
First Assistant	K. V. Sivarama Aiyar, M.A.
Second Assistant	S. Sitarama Aiyar, B.A.
Third Assistant	G. Nagaraja Aiyar.
Fourth Assistant	S. Balasundaram Aiyar.
Writer	L. N. Krishnaswamy Aiyar.
Photographic Assistant	R. Krishna Aiyar.

There were no changes in the staff during the year. The Fourth Assistant was absent on privilege leave for three months from January 2 Mr. Evershed is expected to join his appointment in January 1907.*

The subordinate staff of the Observatory consists of a book-binder and book-binder's boy, a mechanic, four peons and a boy peon for the dark room, and two lascars.

2. **Distribution of work.**—The Director takes charge of the spectroheliograph and is helped by the Photographic Assistant. The First, Second, and Third Assistants are also trained to use the instrument if necessary. The First, Second, and Third Assistants are in charge of the work with the Cooke equatorial (spectroscopic), the Lerebour and Secretan equatorial (visual), the photoheliograph, the transit instrument, and the seismometer. They have also to do the astronomical computing and the preparation of the observations for the press. The Fourth Assistant has charge of the clock comparisons and, with the help of the writer, is responsible for the whole of the meteorological work. The writer is responsible for the accounts, correspondence and all office records.

3. **Buildings and grounds**—(*a*) *Spectroheliograph building.*—The new moving roof for covering the siderostat, referred to in last report, is now being erected. The new roof will be much smaller than the old one. It has been constructed at the Public Works Workshops, Madras, and is of an excellent design and thoroughly rigid. The roof of the main building still leaks during heavy rain but not to a serious extent.

(*b*) *Photoheliograph building.*—The new dome for the photoheliograph was received in July 1906, but there has been much delay in its erection, which was not completed by the close of the year.

(*c*) *House for the Assistant Director.*—Work on this was begun in February, but the work has progressed with extraordinary slowness and at the close of the year not more than two-thirds of the masonry was completed.

(*d*) Only a small part of the usual annual repairs had been completed by the close of the calendar year, but it is hoped that they will all be carried out before the close of the official year. They are all small and the buildings as a whole are in good order.

(*e*) *Grounds.*—In the early part of the year the grounds were several times in danger from grass fires, but the fire lines and extensive counterfiring saved them from

* Mr. Evershed reached Kodaikánal on the 21st January 1907.

all harm. As the season was a favourable one for planting a large number of young pines and cedars were planted out and are growing well. The roads and paths were maintained in good order.

(*f*) The well from which the aermotor pumps was dry for only about two months and there was no serious difficulty in obtaining the amount of water required.

4. **Instruments.**—The following are the principal instruments belonging to the Observatory :—

Six-inch Cooke equatorial.

Six-inch Lerebour and Secretan equatorial, remounted by Grubb with a 5-inch Grubb portrait lens of 36 inches focus attached.

Spectrograph—consisting of an 11-inch polar siderostat, 6-inch Grubb lens of 40-feet focus, and a 4-inch concave grating of 10-feet focus, mounted on Rowland's plan. A plane grating with collimator and camera lenses of 8-feet focus can be substituted for the concave grating.

A rhomb with ends cut at 45° mounted on a graduated circle, can be placed in front of the slit so as to enable any part of the limb to be brought on to the slit.

Six-inch transit instrument and barrel chronograph, formerly the property of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Six-prism table spectroscope—Hilger.

Photoheliograph—Dallmeyer No. 4.

Theodolite, six-inch—Cooke.

Two phototheodolites by Steinheil for cloud photography.

Sextant.

Spectroheliograph with 18-inch siderostat and 12-inch Cooke triple achromatic lens of 20 feet focus, by the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company, Limited.

Evershed spectroscope with three prisms for prominence and sunspot work, by Hilger.

Mean time clock, Kullberg 6326.

Sidereal clock, Shelton.

Mean time chronometer, Kullberg 6299.

Sidereal chronometer, Kullberg 6134.

Tape chronograph, Fuess.

Micrometer for measuring spectrum photographs, Hilger.

Dividing engine, Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company, Limited.

Two Balfour Stewart actinometers.

Buchanan's solar calorimeter.

Induction coil with necessary adjuncts.

Small polar siderostat.

Universal instrument.

Complete set of meteorological instruments, including Richard barograph and thermograph, and wind-recorders.

A high class screw cutting lathe by Messrs. Cooke & Sons.

The Spectroheliograph.—The spectroheliograph was in constant use throughout the year up to December 17 when the siderostat had to be dismounted to permit of the erection of the new moving roof. This instrument has worked very satisfactorily throughout the year. A new collimating slit and a new setting microscope were ordered in the beginning of the year, but have not yet been received from the makers. To reduce the unsteadiness of the air a tube has now been placed between the lens and the mirror with very satisfactory results. When the new moving roof is erected the siderostat will be brought much closer to the lens, and it is hoped that this will still farther improve matters. The side walls have also been raised to a height of 5 feet so as to protect the mirror, as far as possible, from the strong winds which blow at certain seasons. All mechanical work is executed very slowly here, but it is confidently hoped that the spectroheliograph will be in full working order again before the end of January. All the other instruments were in good working order at the close of the year.

OBSERVATIONS.

(*a*) Solar Physics.

5. The first five months of the year were on the whole favourable for solar observations, but the remainder of the year was decidedly unfavourable. There were 26 days in the year on which no observations were possible. The following table shows for each day the observations that were made :—

Table A.

SOLAR Observations in 1906.

A = Spots observed. B = Spot spectra. C = Prominences. D = Photoheliograms. E = Spectroheliograms.

Date.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	——	A B C D E	A B *C* D *E*	A B *C* D E	A—— D E	A—— ——	A B C D *E*	A— C D *E*	A— C D *E*	*A* ————
2 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D *E*	A B C D *E*
3 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A —— D E	A— *C* D—	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A—— D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A ————	A B C D E
4 ..	A B *C* D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A B C D E	A—— D E	A *B* C D E	A— C D E	A B C D *E*	A B C D E
5 ..	A—— D—	A— C D E	A— C D E	A —— D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— *C* D *E*	A —— D—	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*
6 ..	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A—— D *E*	A— *C* D—	A B C D E	A *B* *C* D E	A— C D E	A— C D *E*	A ————
7 ..	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B *C* D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A *B* *C* D *E*	A— C D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E	*A* ————	——
8 ..	A— C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A *B* *C* D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A—— D *E*	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E	A ————	A ————
9 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A—— D—	A— *C* D E	A—— D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D—	——
10 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A—— D—	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B C D—	*A*—— D—
11 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B *C* D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D *E*	A B C D E	A— C D E	A—— D *E*	A— C D E
12 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A—— D—	A B C D E	A B C D E	A *B* *C* D E	A— C D E	A— C D *E*	A— *C* D E
13 ..	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	——	A B C D *E*	A— *C* D E	A B *C* D E	A— C D E	*A* ————	A—— D E
14 ..	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A ————	——	A—— D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	——	A B C D E
15 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D—	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	*A* ————	A B *C* D E
16 ..	——	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A —— D—	A— *C* D—	A— C D *E*	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A B C D E
17 ..	A ————	A *B* *C* D E	A—— D *E*	A B C D E	A B C D E	——	A—— D *E*	A— C D E	A B C D E	A ————	A—— D *E*	A—— D—
18 ..	A —— D—	A B C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A B C D E	A B C D E	A—— D—	A—— D—	A—— D *E*	A—— D *E*	——	A B C D *E*	A B C D—
19 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A—— D—	A—— D—	*A* ————	A ————	——	A B C D E	A B C D—
20 ..	A— C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D—	——	A ————	A—— D *E*	A ————	——	A *B* *C* D—
21 ..	A— C D *E*	A B C D E	A *B* *C* D E	A *B* *C* D E	A B C D E	A— C D *E*	——	A—— D—	——	A ————	A—— D—	——
22 ..	A— C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D *E*	A B C D E	A— C D—	A—— D—	——	——	A—— D *E*	A— *C* D—	A B C D—
23 ..	A B C D E	A B C D *E*	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A—— D *E*	A— C D *E*	A—— D—	A ————	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A B C D—
24 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A—— D—	A— *C* D—	A— *C* D *E*	——	A B C D—
25 ..	A B C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A—— D *E*	A— C D E	——	A—— D *E*	——	A ————	A B C D—
26 ..	A B C D E	A *B* *C* D E	A B C D E	A —— D—	A B C D E	A B *C* D E	A *B* *C* D E	A—— D—	A— C D E	——	A B C D E	——
27 ..	A B C D E	A *B* *C* D E	A B C D E	A B *C* D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A—— D *E*	A ————	A— C D E	——	A B C D E	——
28 ..	A B C D *E*	——	A B C D E	A B C D E	A *B* *C* D E	A—— D E	A B *C* D E	A—— D—	A— C D E	A— C D—	A B C D E	A ————
29 ..	A B C D E		A *B* *C* D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A—— D *E*	———— E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D *E*	A B C D—
30 ..	A B C D E		A B C D *E*	A B *C* D E	A—— D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A— C D *E*	A— C D E	A B C D E	A B C D—
31 ..	A B C D E		A B C D E		A B *C* D E		A—— D E	A B C D E		A— C D E		A B C D—

Note.—Where a letter is in italics it means that on that day observations were not complete.

SOLAR Observations—Abstract.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A	30	27	30	30	31	28	27	29	28	26	27	26	339
B	20	23	23	25	25	9	11	6	14	..	9	16	181
C	27	25	29	27	29	17	19	15	22	22	18	19	269
D	29	27	30	30	31	27	27	24	26	23	21	22	317
E	27	27	30	29	29	19	23	20	24	22	17	10	277

6. **Photographs of the sun** with the Dallmeyer photoheliograph were taken on 317 days against 327 in 1905. During the first five months there were only 4 days on which no photograph could be obtained. During the year it was found possible to send to Greenwich all the solar negatives except one—December 28—required to fill in the gaps in the Greenwich and Dehra Dun set of daily photographs. From the beginning of the year a copy of each sun photograph has been printed in P.O.P. These when bound in volumes will be very useful for reference and will save much handling of the original negatives.

7. **Observations of sunspots.**—The sun is examined for spots and faculæ every morning when the weather permits. The sun's image is projected on an 8-inch disc, and the positions of the spots and faculæ are marked on it. There were 26 days on which no observation of this class could be made.

8. **Sunspot spectra.**—Observations of sunspot spectra were made with the Evershed three-prism spectroscope on 181 days as against 179 days in 1905, but on 14 of these days complete observations were prevented by bad weather. These observations include a record of the most prominent widened lines and a careful examination of the behaviour of the hydrogen and helium lines in the neighbourhood of all spots. These observations are still made in the same way as in previous years, but as soon as the Committee of the International Union for Solar Research issues its final proposals they will be adopted as the guide for future work. It seemed best to make no change in the method of work while the Committee's report was still under consideration.

At the request of the Director of the Solar Physics Observatory, South Kensington, lists are made out of the 12 "most widened lines" between D and F and are forwarded to him.

9. **Prominences.**—Prominences were recorded visually on 269 days against 297 in 1905. On 53 of these days the observations were either not complete or not satisfactory on account of the weather. The record of the prominences is made round the disc on which the spots and faculæ have been projected. This record is compared next day with the photographs taken with the spectroheliograph and all prominences shown in the photograph but not in the drawing are added in blue pencil. Where there is much difference between the photograph and the drawing the differences are noted. In the case of the eruptive prominences the spectra are studied but, owing to lack of time, only the most conspicuous bright lines are recorded. All conspicuous displacements of the C line are also noted and their amounts estimated.

10. **Spectroheliograms.**—Photographs with the spectroheliograph were taken on only 277 days against 317 in 1905. This falling off was due partly to the large number of unfavourable days in the second half of the year and partly to the fact that work with this instrument was stopped on December 17 when the siderostat had to be dismantled. Up to that date photographs were taken on every day on which it was possible to obtain them. On no less than 52 of these days, however, the results were not satisfactory owing to the state of the weather. Attempts are always made to obtain spectroheliograms even if the conditions seem very unfavourable, and surprisingly good photographs are at times obtained through clouds so thick that the

exposure required is as much as six to eight times as great as with a clear sky. The great difficulty in such cases is to get a good setting, but this difficulty will be removed when the observatory is provided with an electric installation. In all, 1,163 photographs were taken and the average quality of the negatives was distinctly better than in the previous year. On the whole the photographs of prominences seem to be rather better than those of flocculi when the sky is quite clear, but on the other hand good flocculi photographs are often obtained when the glare from thin cirrus clouds is strong enough to seriously interfere with prominence photography. The great difficulty in spectroheliograph work is to get sufficiently steady images of the sun on which to work. So far as this observatory is concerned the time during which photographs of the highest quality can be obtained is confined to a comparatively short time in the morning, and the finer the day the shorter is this time. Something has been done and more can probably still be done to lengthen this favourable period, but from the nature of the case it must always be short. Spectroheliograms taken at other times are good enough for many purposes, but cannot be expected to show the same sharpness of definition. Fortunately it is possible, under favourable conditions, to obtain the necessary photographs in a very short time. On the whole, the results for the year, though by no means perfect, are such as to show that very valuable results can be obtained here on a large number of days even in a year when the weather has been much less favourable than it is on the average.

A slightly enlarged copy of the best flocculi negative for each day is made on bromide paper. This is useful as an index and saves too much handling of the original negative. The Director of the Solar Physics Observatory, South Kensington, having asked for spectroheliograms, flocculi photographs, mostly negatives, for 245 days were sent to him and in exchange 58 positives from his prominence photographs were received.

Summary of Results.

11. **Sunspots.**—The following table shows the monthly number of new groups observed, the mean daily number of spots visible, and the distribution between the northern and southern hemispheres:—

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
New groups	22	18	38	30	20	27	25	26	28	19	15	29	297
Daily number	4·3	2·9	6·0	4·8	4·1	4·7	7·2	3·6	4·7	1·8	2·9	5·3	4·4
North	16	12	20	21	15	18	15	15	20	12	9	18	191
South	6	6	18	9	5	9	10	11	8	7	6	11	106

The total number of new groups seen during the year was 297 against 295 last year. There were two days, October 13 and 17, when the visible disc was free from spots. On the latter date the weather was poor and it is possible that a small spot might have been overlooked. There were 25 days on which only one group was visible and 15 of these days were in October and November. There were eleven groups visible on March 27, April 2, and July 11. Ten groups were visible on four other days.

The distribution of the groups between the two hemispheres was again very unequal, for nearly two-thirds of the whole number of new groups appeared in the northern hemisphere. The mean daily number of groups visible varied from 1·8 in October to 7·2 in July and the average for the year was 4·4. The mean latitude of the spots was 12°·2 in the northern hemisphere and 13°·7 in the southern. There were two groups within 1° and five groups within 2° of the equator. There was a great falling-off in spot activity during October and November, but in December there was a marked recrudescence of activity.

The most important groups seen during the year were the following :—

No. 719, 739, 755 This group was first seen coming round the east limb on December 13, 1905. It remained visible during three rotations. During its second round it was considerably changed in form. It was throughout a regular-shaped spot of moderate size.

No. 745, 764 was formed on the visible surface on January 21 as a group of small spots which soon developed into a double spot of considerable size and activity. This was seen during two rotations. During its second round it consisted only of the leader which traversed the disc almost unchanged as a regular-shaped quiet spot.

No. 748, 766 appeared as a small dot on January 22 and soon developed into a moderate-sized spot. This also was seen during two rotations.

No. 750 was an irregular group of large spots that was seen from January 26 to February 7.

No. 786 was first seen on March 16 as a small streak not far distant from the eastern limb. In a few days it had changed into a large spot of regular outline. It was a very active spot.

No. 788, 820 came round the limb on March 18 and 19 as two separate spots and in two days they had coalesced into a single large spot with a double umbra. Thereafter it underwent little change and disappeared round the limb on March 30. It again returned on April 15 as two separate spots, close together, and traversed the disc almost unchanged.

No. 801 was first seen close to the east limb on March 27 as a group of very small spots but soon developed into a conspicuous group of irregular outline with a number of detached umbræ.

No. 806 came round the limb on March 31. This was a large but quiet spot.

No. 813 first appeared on the east limb on April 5. It was a group of moderately large and very active spots.

No. 846 was seen as a single dot not far from the east limb on May 10. By the 15th it had formed into a regular double-spot group with a number of small spots between the main ones. During its development the group was very disturbed.

No. 849 came round the east limb on May 19 as a train of 3 spots, the largest leading. The rear spot which was the smallest broke into small dots on the 24th and the middle one similarly broke up 2 days later. The leader alone completed its course across the disc.

No. 866, 880, 905, 924 was formed on the visible disc as a group of small dots on June 8. On June 28 when it came round again it was one of largest seen during the year. It was a single round spot of regular outline. The spectrum was undisturbed in hydrogen but there were some brilliant calcium eruptions in its neighbourhood during its second rotation. This spot went round four times and lasted for 11 weeks. During the last two rounds it had undergone very little change except a slight diminution in size.

No. 907 first appeared on July 27 as three small faint dots not far from the east limb and on the next day it was reduced to a single small dot. By the 30th it had developed into a large group. On that day the spectrum showed great disturbance. This was also one of the great spots of the year.

No. 926 was first seen on August 26 near the central meridian. It might have been formed on the 25th, which was overcast. When first seen it was already a large scattered group extending over 20° of longitude.

No. 944 came round the east limb on September 11 as a single spot of regular outline. A few days later, when near the central meridian, the group consisted of 3 moderate-sized spots with a number of small spots between them, forming a train which extended over 14° of longitude.

No. 981 was a spot of moderate size that came round the limb on November 8. It was a round and regular spot with one small companion in front and several in the rear. On the 10th the spectrum indicated considerable disturbance, in the region occupied by the group.

Nos. 987, 989, 990 were also moderate-sized spots that appeared in November.

No. 1010 was a large regular spot with a divided umbra and a few small companions which came round the limb on December 12. The spectrum showed considerable disturbance, especially on December 15.

No. 1014 was seen first on December 19 as two small dots near the central meridian. It developed very rapidly into a large group.

12. **Prominences.**—As a full list of the prominences observed is being published in the *Bulletins* of the observatory it is only necessary to give here a few notes on the more important prominences of the year.

January.—Prominences of 100″ and upwards were seen on 8 days. One prominence on the 8th covered 25° of the south-west limb and culminated in a peak 2 minutes high. A very striking prominence was seen on the 20th at the east limb. As observed in C light at $9^h\ 15^m$ it was 120″ high and showed motion in the line of sight. It was photographed in H light at $8^h\ 45^m$ and was then 150″ high and totally different in shape from the form sketched half an hour later. The most striking feature of this month's observations was the enormous area round the spot group 750 which seemed to be sending out prominences. There were prominences seen in this region from the 25th to the 31st. On the 30th one of them appeared in this region as a great cloud floating at a height of 70″ above the chromosphere, but the photograph showed that it was connected by thin filaments with a large prominence nearly 20° nearer the equator. Metallic prominences were observed on the 6th, 8th, and 11th.

February.—Large prominences appeared on the west limb at the same latitude from the 9th to the 15th. On the 10th a series of prominences, more or less connected with each other by streamers, covered nearly 45° of the west limb. On the 14th a prominence reaching to a height of at least 6 minutes (the limit of the photograph) was photographed in calcium light. Only three eruptive prominences, showing displacement of the lines in the spectrum, were observed.

March.—This month there were only 4 prominences that could be called "very large". The largest was photographed on the 21st. It was 3½ minutes high and covered 25° of the sun's limb. There were seven eruptive prominences recorded and all were associated with spots.

April.—There were 11 prominences of 100″ and upwards but the tallest was only 150″ high. Between the 11th and 23rd a number of prominences were seen near the west end of the equator indicative of a long active region near the equator.

May.—This month there were 44 prominences of upwards of 1 minute in height. The tallest of the month was one photographed on the 19th in calcium light. It was 108,000 miles high and was a narrow straight jet showing fine details in its structure. Only a trace of the base was seen in Hydrogen light. It was within 10° of the sun's north pole. Four metallic prominences and 6 other prominences in which C was displaced were observed.

June.—The unfavourable weather rendered the prominence record very incomplete but 26 prominences were recorded of upwards of 1 minute in height of which two were 2½ minutes high.

July.—This month also the poor weather that prevailed rendered prominence observations very imperfect. Nineteen large prominences were recorded but the tallest was only 90″. On the 12th two prominences showing displacement of the C line were observed. One of these, at position angle 113° was metallic and had Na and Mg lines reversed. It was close to a brilliant facular region. The other was near a spot which was just disappearing round the west limb.

August.—On the 15 days on which observations were possible 24 prominences of 1 minute and upwards were observed. The tallest was a tree-like prominence 2 minutes high, seen on the 12th at position angle 65°.

September.—Thirty-three prominences of one minute and upwards were recorded on the 22 days on which observations were possible. The tallest of these was two minutes high. It was photographed on the 6th at position angle 155°.

October.—Prominences were fairly abundant during the month and 27 were recorded having a height of one minute and upwards. The tallest of these was seen on the 4th at position angle 158°. It was 140″ high and was quite detached from the limb.

November.—Owing to unfavourable weather prominence observations were very incomplete. Fourteen prominences of or over one minute in height were observed. The tallest of these was 80″ high and was seen on the 1st at position angle 349°.

December.—Thirty-one large prominences, one minute and upwards in height, were recorded, and six of these were two minutes in height. The two tallest were about 150″ high. One of these was seen on the 5th at position angle 132° ; the other was photographed on the 13th at position angle 186°.

(*b*) Other Observations.

13. **Time.**—Time is determined with the transit instrument when necessary. The standard clock and chronometers of the observatory are compared and rated daily. The standard clock is also compared daily with the Madras standard clock by means of the signal sent at 4 P.M. over all telegraphic lines in India. A time signal is given daily from this observatory by means of a flag at 10 A.M.

14. **Meteorology.**—Meteorological observations have been carried on exactly as in former years. The instruments are read at 8^h, 10^h and 16^h, local mean time. Temperature and pressure are recorded by a Richard thermograph and barograph and the mean daily temperature and pressures are obtained from the traces, corrected by reference to the eye observations. The wind direction and velocity are got from a Beckley anemograph placed on a tower some little distance from the observatory. The cups and wind vane are at a higher level than the tops of the domes.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the year was slightly above normal. With the exception of March, which was normal, the monthly mean was in excess for the first seven months. The excess amounted to 2°·3 in February, 2°·7 in April and 2°·0 in May, which are large amounts for this station. For the last five months the mean temperature was below average, but the largest amount was 0°·6, in September. The highest shade maximum recorded was 77°·3 on April 17, and the lowest shade minimum was 41°·9 on January 13. The highest temperature in the sun was 145°·6 on June 12 and the lowest grass minimum 22°·6 on January 3.

Humidity.—The relative humidity was largely below normal in April and May and moderately below in June and September. It was above normal during the rest of the year.

Wind.—The daily wind velocity was very largely below normal in July and considerably below in January, February, and March. It was largely above normal in May and considerably above in September and November. The highest daily records were 732 miles on June 16 and 735 miles on July 20.

Rain.—The rainfall for the year was considerably above the average, the chief excess being in August. There were 119 days on which one-tenth of an inch and upwards fell. There was no day on which as much as 3 inches fell.

Cloud and sunshine.—The year was decidedly more cloudy than usual and the amount of bright sunshine registered was 100 hours below the average and 219 hours below that for 1905. The only months in which the sunshine was above average were April, May, and September : in all the other months it was below.

The transparency of the lower atmosphere, as shown by the visibility of the Nilgiris, was considerably above the average. This is probably to be accounted for by the larger rainfall.

15. **Seismology.**—The Milne horizontal pendulum was in use throughout the year and the results are given in Appendix I. The year has been remarkable for the very large number of great earthquakes which have occurred. Most of these, including those of Colombia, San Francisco, and Valparaiso, were well recorded here. Copies of the chief seismograms have been supplied as usual to the British Association Committee and all applications for copies of individual records by persons interested have at once been complied with.

16. **Library.**—The contributions to the library during the year included 204 sheets of the Greenwich Astrographic chart. One hundred and forty-three volumes were bound during the year.

17. **Publications.**—Bulletins Nos. IV to VII were published during the year and No. VIII was in type at the close of the year.

Bulletins Nos. IV and VI give the observations of sunspot spectra made between March 1904 and December 1905. No. VIII will bring the record up to the end of June 1906. Nos. V and VII contain list of prominences observed from January to December 1905.

18. **General.**—The Director-General of Observatories visited Madras and Kodaikánal in January. The Director inspected the Madras Observatory in November.

The whole of the staff of the Observatory worked well during the year ; those who were responsible for the solar observations are to be congratulated on securing results on a large number of days on which the conditions were very unfavourable.

KODAIKÁNAL,
1st February 1907.

C. MICHIE SMITH,
Director, Kodaikánal and Madras Observatories.

II.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1906.

Staff.—Mr. M. G. Subrahmanyam, the First Assistant, who was on duty at Kodaikánal, returned on the 25th January 1906 and Mr. C. Chengalvaraya Mudaliar reverted to the Meteorological office.

Mr. S. Solomon Pillai took privilege leave for one month from 13th March 1906 and Mr. M. G. Subrahmanyam for three months from the 20th April, Mr. C. Chengalvaraya Mudaliar again acting as First Assistant on both the occcasions.

2. **Time service.**—The astronomical observations made during the year were solely directed to time determinations. Transits of the sun were taken occasionally in order to check the rate of the clock when unfavourable weather prevented the regular star observations from being made.

The time gun at the Fort was fired correctly at noon and at 8 P.M. on 708 occasions out of 730, giving a percentage of success of 97·0.

The time ball at the Port office was dropped correctly on all occasions but 3 when it failed at 1 P.M., but was dropped at 2 P.M.

3. **Meteorological observations.**—Meteorological observations were made as usual at 8, 10, 16 and 20 hours, local time. The observations of 10 and 16 hours were reduced and sent to the India Meteorological office, Alipore, on Form F. The record of movements of the clouds observed by means of the nephoscope were also sent to that office every month. Besides the ordinary daily weather messages, special storm observations were called for and supplied to (1) Simla on 3 occasions and (2) Calcutta on 128 occasions.

The tabulation of the traces of the Barograph, Thermograph, and Anemograph at Madras and of the Anemograph at Dodabetta are up to date.

4. **Buildings.**—No repairs to the buildings have been made during the year. The dome of the 8-inch equatorial leaks badly. A new dome is required to replace it, and plans and estimates for this have been submitted to the local Government in the Public Works Department for sanction.

5. **Instruments.**—A new sidereal clock by S. Riefler, Munich, was erected on the north side of the transit instrument and has been used for the transit observations from the 24th July. It has been working very satisfactorily, the rate being very constant. On one occasion, the 29th October, there was a sudden and large disturbance in the rate the cause of which has not yet been found out. Since the recovery from this its rate has been very satisfactory. The tape chronograph received during the previous year has not been brought into use as a relay, which has been ordered, is required in the clock circuit. The following is the list of instruments at the Madras Observatory on the 31st December 1906 :—

(a) Astronomical.

Eight-inch Equatorial Telescope—Troughton & Simms.
Sidereal Clock—Haswall.
,, Dent No. 1408.
,, S. Riefler No. 61.
Mean Time Clock with galvanometer—Shepherd & Sons.
Meridian Circle—Troughton & Simms.
Mean Time Clock—J. Monk.
Mean Time Chronometer—V. Kullberg 5394.
,, ,, 6544.
,, Parkinson & Frodsham 2352.
Portable Transit Instrument—Dolland.
Portable Telescope with stand.
Tape Chronograph—R. Feuss.

(b) Meteorological.

Richard's Barograph—No. 10 L. Casella.
Richard's Thermograph—No. 3618 L. Casella.
Beckley's Anemograph—Adie.

Sunshine Recorder—No. 149 L. Casella.
Anemoscope—P. Orr & Sons.
Nephoscope—Mons. Jules Duboscq & Ph. Pellin.
Barometer, Fortins—1771 L. Casella.
Barometer, Fortins—725 L. Casella (spare).
Barometer, Fortins—1420 L. Casella (spare).
Dry bulb thermometer—No. 94221 L. Casella.
Dry bulb thermometer—No. 38037 Negretti & Zambra (spare).
Wet bulb thermometer—No. 94219 L. Casella.
Wet bulb thermometer—No. 38037 Negretti & Zambra (spare).
Dry maximum thermometer—No. 8581 Negretti & Zambra.
Dry minimum thermometer—No. 69047 L. Casella.
Wet minimum thermometer—No. 91753 Negretti & Zambra.
Sun maximum thermometer—No. 10479 Negretti & Zambra.
Grass minimum thermometer—No. 3377 Negretti & Zambra.
Raingauge (8″ diameter)—No. 1042 Negretti & Zambra.
Measure glass for above.
Raingauge (5″ diameter).
Measure glass for above.

6. **Weather summary.**—The following is a summary of the meteorological conditions at Madras during the year 1906:—

Pressure.—The mean atmospheric pressure was normal in June and August, above normal in March, October, and November and below normal during the other months. The excess in March reached the value of 0·037 inch. The highest pressure recorded was 30·116 inches on January 4 and the lowest 29·477 inches on July 19.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the air was above normal throughout the year, the excess amounting to 3°·0 in February. The highest shade temperature recorded was 111°·5 on May 27 and the lowest 63°·4 on December 3. The mean maximum in May was 100°·8 which was 3°·0 above the average. The highest temperature in the sun (149°·6) was recorded on May 18 and the lowest on grass was 58°·2 on December 2.

Humidity.—The humidity was above normal throughout the year, the lowest percentage being 33 on October 30.

Wind.—The wind direction was normal in July and August. It was more easterly in January, March, November and December, more westerly in September and more southerly during the other months. The wind velocity was below normal in all other months except February, April and December. The highest wind velocity on any day was 398 miles on December 26 and the lowest 56 on August 21 and September 19. The average daily defect was 40 miles in August.

Cloud.—The percentage of cloud was normal in June and November, above normal in January, February and December and below normal in all the other months.

Sunshine.—The percentage of bright sunshine was normal in July and August, and much below the average during the remaining months. There were 2,080·3 hours of bright sunshine during the year.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was in excess in January, February, June, July, September, and December, and in defect in the other six months, the greatest defects being 6·85 inches and 6·74 inches in October and November respectively. The greatest excess was 11·15 inches in December, when 16·43 inches were received. The north-east monsoon rainfall from October 15 to the end of the year was 27·05 inches which is very near the average (27·6 inches). The total fall for the year was 49·61 inches.

Storm.—A storm of moderate severity passed inland in a north-westerly direction a little to the south of Madras on the morning of December 27. This storm determined heavy rain over the north of the Presidency and the Deccan during the remaining days of the month.

MADRAS,
28th January 1907.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Appendix I.

KODAIKÁNAL Observatory Seismological Records in 1906.

No.	Date.	P.T. Commence G.M.T.	L.W. Commence G.M.T.	Maxima G.M.T.	End	Max. Amp.	Duration.	Remarks.
	1906.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	MM. "	H. M.	
1	Jan. 6 ..	22 15·8	..	..	22 36	..	0 20	Widening of line.
2	15 ..	19 32·0	19 41·2	19 42·4	19 54	0·8 0·4	0 22	
3	21 ..	13 58·7	14 06·9	14 08·0	15 09	2·0 1·1	1 10	
4	27 ..	10 05·0	10 25·6	10 28·7	11 18	1·1 0·5	1 13	
5	31 ..	15 56·7	16 57·7	17 11·0	..	>22>10	..	Colombia E.Q. Boom went beyond scale.
				20·7	..	17 8·2	..	
				25·4	19 20	15 7·2	3 23	
6	Feb. 1 ..	2 48·3	2 48·3	2 48·3	3 54	0·6 0·3	1 06	
7	10 ..	9 13·3	..	..	9 28	..	0 15	Widening of line.
8	18 ..	2 25·6	..	..	2 30	..	0 04	Do.
9	19 ..	2 22·9	3 01·5	3 02·5	..	1·0 0·5	..	
				19·8	5 20	1·3 0·7	2 57	
10	27 ..	19 50·1	19 52·6	19 52·6	..	3·8 1·6	..	
				54·6	20 47	3·6 1·5	0 57	Bashahr E.Q.
11	Mar. 2 ..	6 28·0	6 35·3	6 37·2	7 08	1·4 0·8	0 40	
12	3 ..	9 21·3	..	..	10 25	..	1 04	Widening of line.
13	10 ..	6 59·7	..	..	7 40	..	0 40	Do.
14	10 ..	16 39·2	..	..	17 44	..	1 05	Do.
15	13 ..	14 02·0	14 06·2	14 07·0	14 21	0·4 0·2	0 19	
16	16 ..	22 56·7	23 10·0	23 12·1	23 38	1·5 0·8	0 41	Formosa E.Q.
17	19 ..	8 16·0	..	..	9 01	..	0 45	Widening of line.
18	20 ..	3 53·6?	4 06·0	4 06·8	4 21	0·5 0·3	0 27	
19	21–22.	23 57·7	..	..	0 13	..	0 15	Widening of line.
21	28 ..	18 50·6	18 54·7	18 59·9	..	0·4 0·2	..	
				19 11·2	19 41	0·4 0·2	0 50	
22	Apr. 5 ..	22 38·2	22 48·5	22 49·3	23 03	0·4 0·2	0 25	
23	3 ..	18 15·8	..	..	18 39	..	0 23	Widening of line.
24	13 ..	19 34·9	19 38·2	19 40·3	..	0·5 0·2	..	
				42·3	20 13	0·5 0·2	0 38	Formosa.
25	14 ..	0 09·4	0 19·7	0 24·3	0 48	0·6 0·3	0 39	
26	14 ..	..	4 21·5	4 23·0	4 33	0·5 0·2	?	
27	18 ..	13 31·6	14 24·6	14 28·8	..	2·2 1·2	..	
				33·1	16 02	2·5 1·4	2 30	San Francisco.
28	19 ..	7 17·4	..	..	7 26	..	0 09	Widening of line.
29	25 ..	?	1 50·7	1 50·9	2 10	0·4 0·3	?	
30	29 ..	*16 44·0	16 49·5	16 50·3	17 46	1·9 1·0	1 02	* Possibly 2nd phase.
31	May 2 ..	1 44·6	..	..	1 48	..	0 03	Widening of line.
32	3 ..	8 31·5	8 32·1	8 34·1	8 42	0·5 0·2	0 10	
33	12 ..	5 53·4	6 02·5	6 02·5	6 24	0·8 0·4	0 31	Time slightly uncertain.

Kodaikánal Observatory Seismological Records in 1906—*cont.*

Number.	Date.	P.T. Commence G.M.T.	L.W. Commence G.M.T.	Maxima G.M.T.	End G.M.T.	Max. Amp.	Duration.	Remarks.
	1906.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	MM. "	H. M.	
34	May 19 ..	23 20·9	..	..	23 38	..	0 17	Widening of line.
35	27 ..	6 11·0	..	..	6 28	..	0 17	Do.
36	June 1 ..	5 21·3	Lost.	Lost.	7 35	1·4 0·7	2 14	Sheet marked at 6 hours 17 minutes.
37	10 ..	20 51·5	20 59·0	21 00·8	..	1·1 0·5	..	
				02·6	21 37	1·2 0·6	0 45	
39	19 ..	11 31·5	11 56·7	11 57·7	12 52	0·6 0·3	1 20	
40	24 ..	11 22·3	11 30·0	11 32·0	..	3·0 1·6	..	
				42·8	12 52	2·0 1·1	1 30	
41	July 10 ..	20 00·8	..	..	20 14	..	0 13	Widening of line.
42	14 ..	0 45·2	0 52·6	0 53·7	..	0·5 0·2	..	
				57·8	1 12	0·6 0·3	0 27	
43	Aug. 10 ..	4 07·6	4 10·1	4 10·8	4 14	0·5 0·2	0 6	
44	15 ..	22 26·5	..	..	22 33	..	0 6	Widening of line.
45	17 ..	0 25·6 *	0 59·9	1 03·0	..	12·0 5·1	..	* No first P.Ts.
				08·1	..	11·0 4·7	..	
				13·3	..	9·0 3·8	..	Valparaiso E.Q.
				2 02·4	..	21·0 8·9	..	
				07·9	..	8·0 3·4	..	
				10·2	4 46	7·0 3·0	4 20	
46	17 ..	7 14·8	..	..	7 30	..	0 15	Widening of line.
47	17 ..	10 19·8	..	..	10 36	..	0 16	Do.
48	17 ..	14 04·6	..	..	14 23	..	0 18	Do.
49	18 ..	7 15·4	7 53·4	8 01·5	8 24	0·6 0·2	1 9	
50	19 ..	10 18·3	10 48·3	10 58·2	11 27	0·6 0·2	1 9	Beginning and end faint and doubtful.
50a	25 ..	12 08·1	..	..	12 46	..	0 38	Widening of line.
51	25 ..	14 01·5	14 08·6	14 10·7	..	2·4 1·1	..	
				12·7	..	1·5 0·7	..	
				14·2	..	1·5 0·7	..	
				17·8	15 50	1·1 0·5	1 48	
52	26 ..	6 09 0	..	..	7 43	..	1 34	Widening of line.
53	30 ..	2 57·6	4 03·7	4 09·3	4 54	0·5 0·2	1 56	Tacna and Arica.
54	31 ..	15 02·8	15 06·9	15 06·9	15 37	0·6 0·3	0 34	
55	Sept. 6 ..	19 27·5	..	..	..	..	0 2	Widening of line.
56	7 ..	19 01·1	19 33·0	19 35·1	..	0·6 0·3	..	
				40·4	..	0·5 0·2	..	
				42·3	..	0·7 0·3	..	
				46·3	20 43	0·5 0·2	1 42	
57	14 ..	16 16·6	16 25·9	16 44·5	..	1·5 0·7	..	
				57·4	..	1·6 0·8	..	
				17 02·6	18 57	1·5 0·7	2 40	

Kodaikánal Observatory Seismological Records in 1906—*cont.*

No.	Date.	P.T. Commence G.M.T.		L.W. Commence G.M.T.		Maxima G.M.T.		End G.M.T.		Max. Amp.		Duration.		Remarks.
	1906.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	MM.	"	H.	M.	
58	Sept. 17 ..	8	59·9	..		..		9	54	..		0	54	Widening of line. Transcaucasia.
59	28 ..	15	55·4	16	07·6	16	08·7	16	25	0·4	0·2	0	30	
60	Oct. 2 ..	2	05·0	2	41·8	3	11·2	4	59	2·3	1·1	2	54	
61	2 ..	14	53·4	15	23·3	15	34·1	16	25	0·4	0·2	1	32	
62	6 ..	12	49·0	12	51·5	12	52·6	13	29	0·6	0·3	0	40	
63	10 ..	1	47·6	1	51·7	1	52·6	2	03	0·5	0·3	0	15	
64	10 ..	13	04·1	13	23·8	13	25·3	..		0·6	0·4	..		
							28·9	14	04	0·5	0·3	1	00	
65	10, 11.	23	27·7	23	38·2	23	41·0	..		0·6	0·4	..		
							46·5	0	13	0·5	0·3	0	45	
66	17 ..	9	56·8	?		10	30·5	10	48	0·6	0·4	0	51	
67	24 ..	14	53·1	14	57·4	15	01·6	16	05	21	10·1	1	12	
68	Nov. 12 ..	17	45·6	..		..		17	59	..		0	13	Widening of line.
69	19 ..	7	25·4	7	32·6	7	44·0	9	33	4·2	2·6	2	08	
70	Dec. 19 ..	1	40·2	..		1	44·3	..		0·5	0·3	..		
						2	23·1	2	46	0·6	0·3	1	06	Kopal E.Q.
71	22 ..	18	27·0	18	37·1	18	42·2	20	15	5·0	2·7	1	48	
72	23 ..	17	45·2	18	19·8	18	24·4	18	48	1·4	0·8	1	03	
73	26 ..	6	12·7	..		..		6	58	..		0	45	Widening of line.

Appendix II.

Latitude 10° 13′ 50″ N.
Longitude 5h 09m 52s E.

Height of barometer cistern above mean sea level 7688 feet.

Mean monthly and annual Meteorological Results at the Kodaikánal Observatory in 1906.

Month.	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Mean.	Dry bulb thermometer. Max.	Dry bulb thermometer. Min.	Dry bulb thermometer. Range.	Wet bulb. Mean.	Wet bulb. Min.	Tension of vapour. By Blanford's tables.	Relative humidity. By Blanford's tables.	Sun Max. *in vac.*	Min. on grass.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Wind. Mean direction.	Wind. Mean direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Clear sky.	Bright sun-shine.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	MILES.	POINTS.	POINTS.	INCHES.	NO.	CENTS.	HOURS.
January ..	22·852	0·069	54·4	64·8	48·1	16·7	48·9	41·9	0·296	70	120·3	39·6	291	7	E. by N.	4·10	4	66	217·2
February ..	·850	·070	57·2	67·3	50·7	16·6	51·2	44·0	·321	68	127·2	38·6	222	22	W. S. W.	3·37	4	60	202·5
March ..	·878	·071	57·9	69·0	50·7	18·3	50·2	43·0	·289	60	130·9	40·7	286	7	E. by N.	2·79	4	67	242·9
April ..	·854	·065	62·1	73·8	54·8	19·0	52·6	45·8	·306	55	136·2	42·8	292	10	E. S. E.	2·73	5	66	233·2
May ..	·821	·071	62·1	71·1	56·4	14·7	55·5	50·1	·376	67	133·0	49·3	286	4	N. E.	4·10	9	56	238·1
June ..	·768	·057	58·4	65·6	53·8	11·8	54·0	49·8	·375	77	125·3	48·5	357	26	W. N. W.	2·06	10	22	90·5
July ..	·739	·056	56·9	63·6	53·3	10·3	53·8	50·1	·386	83	121·2	50·0	407	29	N. W. by N.	6·89	13	23	94·5
August ..	·761	·069	56·3	62·5	52·5	10·0	54·4	50·8	·406	89	118·5	49·2	331	31	N. by W.	12·44	19	21	90·1
September ..	·781	·069	55·9	62·8	51·4	11·4	52·5	48·0	·363	81	124·2	46·5	342	30	N. N. W.	4·93	8	37	134·4
October ..	·813	·078	55·5	62·6	51·6	11·0	53·6	49·8	·398	89	115·1	46·9	268	7	E. by N.	7·00	17	29	111·7
November ..	·845	·073	53·8	60·8	49·5	11·3	51·8	47·1	·372	88	115·5	45·1	311	4	N.E.	10·93	15	26	110·3
December ..	·822	·071	53·3	60·4	48·3	12·1	49·9	44·4	·330	81	107·9	42·7	293	4	N.E.	6·19	11	34	129·3
Annual ..	22·815	0·068	57·0	65·4	51·8	13·6	52·4	47·1	0·352	76	122·9	45·0	307	2	N.N.E.	67·53	119	42	1894·7

Extreme monthly Meteorological Records at the Kodaikánal Observatory in 1906.

Month.	Barometer. Highest.	Barometer. Highest.	Barometer. Lowest.	Barometer. Lowest.	Barometer. Range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Highest.	Dry bulb thermometer. Highest.	Dry bulb thermometer. Lowest.	Dry bulb thermometer. Lowest.	Wet bulb. Lowest.	Wet bulb. Lowest.	Humidity. Lowest.	Humidity. Lowest.	Sun Th. *in vacuo.* Highest.	Sun Th. *in vacuo.* Highest.	Grass therm. Lowest.	Grass therm. Lowest.	Wind. Highest.	Wind. Highest.	Wind. Lowest.	Wind. Lowest.	Rain. Greatest Fall.	Rain. Greatest Fall.
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.
January ..	22·949	20	22·774	16	0·175	73·3	1	41·9	13	33·9	2, 4	2	4	137·3	29	22·6	3	686	18	161	2	2·83	18
February ..	·960	4	·761	15	·199	73·1	23	47·2	3	35·6	8	25	11	141·8	13	29·7	7	357	1	118	13	2·46	28
March ..	·982	10	·792	19	·190	74·2	26	46·9	3	33·3	3	14	3	141·7	14	34·4	11	543	6	172	20	0·99	21
April ..	·942	11	·786	29	·156	77·3	17	50·8	1	41·4	12	20	16, 25	145·0	2	30·9	6	480	25	194	4	1·82	28
May ..	·907	13	·753	31	·154	76·1	25	52·7	21	42·9	31	31	7, 26	142·2	13	39·3	6	440	9	129	28	1·25	1
June ..	·865	10	·662	17	·203	74·6	1	50·7	16	44·7	1	36	1	145·6	12	39·2	1	732	16	126	9	0·44	18
July ..	·852	31	·617	19	·235	69·2	4	50·6	21	44·1	2	50	2	143·6	4	44·3	27	735	20	179	9	1·26	11
August ..	·883	5	·661	22	·222	67·1	16	50·3	14	42·5	13	70	13	140·4	11	42·5	13	701	23	145	13	1·27	18
September ..	·874	15	·703	5	·171	67·1	30	47·6	29	41·5	27	32	27	141·2	30	37·2	7	646	25	85	7	0·98	15
October ..	·910	12	·690	27	·220	67·2	10	47·1	31	38·9	31	52	30	144·0	10	38·3	31	679	28	136	11	1·25	24
November ..	·918	5,27	·788	19	·130	65·5	17	45·8	22	38·4	19	39	18	126·8	19	37·2	26	609	23	142	15	2·91	15
December ..	·901	10	·739	20	·162	67·8	4	43·6	12	34·2	3	12	14	135·2	16	30·6	4	548	26	93	30	1·25	7

Appendix III.

KODAIKÁNAL mean hourly Wind Velocity for the year 1906.

Month.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
January	14	15	15	14	15	14	14	13	13	14	16	14	12	12	11	10	9	8	9	11	12	12	13	14
February	10	9	8	8	8	9	9	8	8	9	10	10	11	10	10	9	8	8	8	10	11	10	10	10
March	11	12	11	12	13	14	14	14	15	14	16	15	13	12	12	11	10	8	9	9	9	10	10	11
April	11	11	11	11	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	15	13	11	12	11	10	10	11	13	12	11	11	12
May	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	11	10	10	11	11	12	12
June	16	16	16	16	15	15	16	15	14	14	15	14	13	13	14	15	13	14	14	16	16	16	15	16
July	20	19	19	19	20	19	19	17	17	15	15	14	14	13	14	14	14	16	16	17	17	18	19	20
August	13	13	14	14	13	12	12	12	13	13	11	12	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	13	14	15	16	16
September	16	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	14	13	14	12	12	12	10	11	11	12	13	14	15	15
October	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	14	13	13	13	12	11	11	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	11
November	13	13	13	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	11	12	11	11	11	10	10	11	13	13	13	14	15
December	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	13	12	11	11	10	9	9	10	11	13	13	14	14	14
Mean ..	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	13	14	13	14	13	12	12	12	11	10	11	11	12	13	13	13	14

Appendix IV.

KODAIKÁNAL Mean Hourly Bright Sunshine for the year 1906.

Month.	Hours.													Remarks.
	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18–19	
January ..	0·12	0·67	0·81	0·85	0·86	0·81	0·75	0·76	0·64	0·45	0·27	0·02	..	The total number of hours of bright sunshine was 1,894·7 which is 43·3 per cent. of the possible amount.
February ..	·16	·80	·90	·89	·89	·84	·75	·68	·52	·46	·30	·04	..	
March ..	·11	·73	·89	·94	·92	·88	·85	·70	·63	·53	·50	·15	..	
April	·02	·68	·91	·94	·95	·94	·78	·67	59	·50	·35	·11	..	
May	·19	·65	·81	·86	·87	·87	·85	·76	·64	·54	·50	·13	..	
June	·07	·28	·37	·45	·49	·50	·36	·20	·14	·08	·06	·03	..	
July	·08	·33	·44	·48	·40	·37	·28	·20	·21	·12	·08	·05	0·01	
August ..	·08	·36	·44	·40	·37	·31	·26	·21	·17	·17	·11	·04	..	
September ..	·06	·60	·67	·67	·63	·53	·43	·34	·23	·15	·12	·04	..	
October ..	·03	·42	·54	·55	·53	·39	·36	·26	·17	·18	·13	·03	..	
November ..	·01	·30	·42	·47	·43	·39	·43	·45	·34	·23	·20	·01	..	
December ..	·00	·30	·49	·54	·52	·44	·44	·42	·44	·34	·22	·03	..	
Mean ..	0·08	0·51	0·64	0·67	0·66	0·61	0·54	0·47	0·39	0·31	0·24	0·06	0·00	

Appendix V.

NUMBER of days in each month on which the Nilgiris were visible in 1906.

Month.	Very clear.	Visible.	Just visible.	Tops only visible.	Total.
January	2	9	10	..	21
February	..	5	14	..	19
March	3	5	6	3	17
April	..	1	4	..	5
May	4	6	4	..	14
June	9	3	3	..	15
July	7	3	3	1	14
August	8	7	3	..	18
September	6	9	5	..	20
October	6	6	4	..	16
November	2	4	2	2	10
December	8	5	..	1	14
Total ..	55	63	58	7	183

Latitude—10° 9′ N.

Longitude—5*h*. 10*m*. 10*s*. E.

Appendix VI.

Height of Barometer cistern above sea level 944 ft.

MEAN monthly and annual Meteorological Results at the Periyakulam Observatory in 1906.

Month.	Barometer.		Dry bulb thermometer.				Wet bulb.		Tension of vapour.	Relative humidity.	Sun Max. *in vac*	Min. on grass.	Wind.			Rain.		Clear sky.
	Reduced to 32°.	Daily range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Min.	By Blanford's tables.				Daily velocity.	Mean direction.		Amount.	Days.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	MILES.	POINTS.	POINTS.	INCHES.	NO.	CENTS.
January	29·007	0·146	77·4	89·2	66 9	22·3	68·8	64·6	0 590	62	141·3	61·0	44·4	13	S.E. by S	1·95	1	64
February	28·958	·160	81·2	93·7	70·1	23·6	70·4	65·9	·601	56	147·8	64·1	50·9	13	S.E. by S.	1·55	1	72
March	29·077	·158	81·3	94·1	69·4	24·7	70·3	66·0	·596	56	148·3	63·2	50·1	11	S.E by E.	4·15	6	76
April	28·891	·148	86·4	101·4	73·3	28·1	72·3	68·3	·608	49	157 0	66·8	56·9	11	S.E. by E.	0·18	1	74
May	·846	·134	83·9	97·1	73·5	23·6	74·7	70·9	·737	63	154·1	69·7	73 3	16	S.	8·21	11	61
June	·822	·111	82·9	95·0	73·7	21·3	72·0	68·9	·640	57	154·2	69·2	102·6	16	S	0·10	..	36
July	·803	·104	81·4	91 0	72·6	21·4	71·4	68·5	·634	59	154·7	68·8	89·5	18	S.S.W.	0·81	3	39
August	·845	·121	79·6	90·8	71·9	18·9	72·5	69·8	·705	70	148·3	68·7	54·8	13	S.E. by S.	10 82	10	39
September	·869	·133	80·1	92·0	70·7	21·3	71·0	68·0	·639	62	150 0	66·1	67·8	16	S.	1·11	3	45
October	·916	·131	78·3	88·6	71·3	17·2	72·5	69·5	·726	75	136·6	67·5	37·7	15	S. by E.	5·16	11	37
November	·989	123	76·2	85·5	69·9	15·6	71·2	68·0	·698	77	137·3	66·1	41·1	16	S.	6·50	12	37
December	·970	·121	75·1	85·0	67·8	17·2	69·5	66·0	·648	74	131·4	63·5	32·3	10	E.S.E.	2 76	5	39
Annual ..	28·916	0·132	80·3	92·2	70·9	21·3	71·4	68·0	0·652	63	146·8	66·2	58·4	14	S.S.E.	43·30	64	52

EXTREME monthly Meteorological Records at the Periyakulam Observatory in 1906.

Month.	Barometer.					Dry bulb thermometer.				Wet bulb.		Humidity.		Sun. Th. *in vacuo.*		Grass therm.		Wind.				Rain.	
	Highest.		Lowest.		Range.	Highest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Greatest fall.	
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.
January	29·146	20	28·827	16	0·319	92·7	16	59·3	1	57·4	1	24	31	153·4	15	50·8	1	82 4	14	27·1	3	1·95	18
February	·159	4	·763	24	·396	100·2	24	60·9	1	58·7	1	25	24	156·8	15	52·4	1	114 0	25	27·7	19	0·85	28
March	·168	10	·808	19	·360	98·3	31	61·4	10	56·3	10	16	8	157·1	17	51 3	10	82·6	17	38·1	7	2·29	18
April	·018	11	·760	7	·258	104·2	19	67·0	13	60·4	13	16	13	162·7	21	57·6	13	80·3	30	40·8	27	0·11	27
May	28·987	11	·699	7	·288	103·3	7	66·1	20	65·8	20	25	7	162·1	3	64 8	31	111·7	27	27 1	3	2·80	7
June	·939	10	·702	7	·237	100·2	10	69·5	1	64·4	1	34	30, 1	166·0	12	61·9	1	188·4	7	36·4	18	0·05	14
July	·965	31	·621	19	·344	99·4	24	67·6	2	64·0	2	25	24	167·2	8	60·9	2	176·2	11	43·8	14	0·28	20
August	·991	5	·726	22	·265	96·3	6	68·1	31	65·3	30	39	20, 31	162·8	3	62·2	31	96·7	4	20 9	24	5·70	11
September	·998	30	·739	3	·259	96·3	11	64·9	27	62·0	27	34	30	160·3	8	58·2	27	104·8	27	26·1	21	0·72	17
October	29·038	8	·758	28, 29	·280	96·1	2	66·2	31	63·8	31	40	1	158·9	3	60·0	31	69·2	16	4·9	26	1·13	9
November	·101	27	·876	10	·225	91·9	4	64·6	26	63·2	19, 26	42	2	147·1	3, 9	59·9	26	71·2	24	11.7	2	2·03	8
December	·087	10	·836	20	·251	89·7	19	59·8	13	58·4	13	37	24	144·4	20	53·2	13	65·7	24	2·6	27	1·05	29

Appendix VII.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Abnormals from monthly means for the year 1906.

Abnormals of	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	− 0·018	− 0·049	+ 0·037	− 0·009	− 0·013	Same as	− 0·036	Same as	− 0·013	+ 0·007	+ 0·031	− 0·016	− 0·009
Temperature of air	+ 1·4	+ 3·0	+ 0·2	+ 1·2	+ 2·7	+ 0·5	+ 1·3	+ 0·2	+ 0·6	+ 1·2	+ 0·8	+ 0·5	+ 1·1
Do. of evaporation	+ 2·9	+ 3·7	+ 0·9	+ 2·3	+ 3·2	+ 2·4	+ 2·8	+ 2·5	+ 1·9	+ 1·1	+ 1·6	+ 2·2	+ 2·3
Percentage of humidity	+ 7	+ 4	+ 3	+ 4	+ 4	+ 7	+ 7	+ 10	+ 6	+ 1	+ 4	+ 8	+ 5
Greatest solar heat *in vacuo*	− 8·2	− 3·5	− 4·8	− 1·0	− 1·0	− 6·2	− 4·9	− 5·8	− 8·4	− 3·6	− 4·6	− 13·5	− 5·5
Maximum in shade	− 0·7	+ 1·3	− 0·7	+ 1·9	+ 3·0	− 1·0	+ 1·5	− 1·7	− 0·3	+ 0·7	+ 0·7	− 2·0	+ 0·2
Minimum in shade	+ 2·0	+ 4·6	− 0·5	+ 0·9	+ 2·2	+ 0·5	+ 0·6	Same as	+ 0·4	+ 0·6	+ 0·2	+ 1·6	+ 1·1
Do. on grass	+ 2·9	+ 5·8	− 0·3	+ 1·3	+ 2·6	+ 0·7	+ 1·5	+ 0·4	+ 0·8	+ 0·4	+ 1·0	+ 2·8	+ 1·8
Rainfall in inches	+ 3·16	+ 0·66	− 0·39	− 0·62	− 2·12	+ 0·29	+ 0·58	− 0·11	− 1·58	− 6·85	− 6·74	+ 11·15	....
Do. since January	..	+ 3·82	+ 3·43	+ 2·81	+ 0·69	+ 0·98	+ 1·56	+ 1·45	+ 3·03	− 3·82	− 10·56	+ 0·59	+ 0·59
General direction of wind	3 points E.	4 points S	1 point E.	1 point S.	1 point S.	1 point S.	Same as	Same as	2 points W.	3 points S.	2 points E.	2 points E.	1 point S.
Daily velocity in miles	− 17	+ 14	− 19	+ 19	− 3	− 24	− 5	− 40	− 26	− 13	− 22	+ 8	− 10
Percentage of cloudy sky	+ 11	+ 8	− 1	− 9	− 9	Same as	− 9	− 15	− 3	− 12	Same as	+ 11	− 3
Do. of bright sunshine	− 22·4	− 13·1	− 12·1	− 11·6	− 12·9	− 19·1	+ 0·8	+ 0·6	− 8·6	− 1·0	− 13·9	− 21·7	− 11·2

+ means *above* normal, − *below*.

Appendix VIII.

ABSTRACT of the mean meteorological condition of Madras in the year 1906 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1906.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·855	0·009 below.	29·864
Temperature of air	82·2	1·1 above.	81·1
Do. of evaporation	76·8	2·3 "	74·5
Percentage of humidity	77	5 "	72
Greatest solar heat *in vacuo*	134·2	5·5 below.	139·7
Maximum in shade	91·0	0·2 above.	90·8
Minimum in shade	75·8	1·1 "	74 7
Do. on grass	73·7	1·8 "	71·9
Rainfall since January 1st on 92 days	49·61	0·59 "	49·02
General direction of wind	S.E. by S.	1 point S.	S.E.
Daily velocity in miles	161	10 below.	171
Percentage of cloudy sky	46	3 "	49
Do. of bright sunshine	47·2	11·2 "	58·4

DURATION and quantity of the wind from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North ..	170	1,285	East ..	174	810	South ..	168	1,194	West ..	199	1,615
N. by E. ..	269	1,915	E. by S. ..	315	1,640	S. by W...	311	2,091	W. by N...	250	1,849
N.N.E. ..	214	1,349	E.S.E. ..	338	1,617	S.S.W. ..	228	1,620	W.N.W. ..	157	1,203
N.E. by N...	230	1,632	S.E. by E.	712	3,929	S.W. by S.	244	1,559	N.W. by W.	158	1,100
N.E. ..	153	1,345	S.E. ..	504	3,023	S.W. ..	137	845	N.W. ..	58	418
N E. by E.	219	1,717	S.E. by S.	1,140	9,466	S.W. by W.	266	1,751	N.W. by N.	83	493
E.N.E. ..	155	836	S S.E. ..	398	2,963	W.S.W. ..	212	1,533	N.N.W. ..	81	493
E. by N. ..	184	990	S. by E. ..	334	2,431	W. by S. ..	336	2,376	N. by W...	231	1,490

There were 132 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. by S. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 48 miles.

Appendix IX.

Madras Observatory.—Number of hours of wind from each point in the year 1906.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	10	23	33	49	38	50	60	36	74	121	80	57	33	12	1	..	2	2	3	2	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	21	25
February	1	..	..	5	3	4	7	13	30	60	76	148	58	151	21	23	5	12	15	11	5	7	6	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7
March	3	2	4	2	4	17	27	27	24	55	50	152	129	123	41	10	12	12	14	5	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	20
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	341	128	52	29	55	43	25	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
May	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	11	15	42	190	90	96	42	70	49	30	4	10	11	16	14	15	10	8	6	1	1	..	3
June	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	3	3	5	8	38	32	86	39	60	17	37	18	32	23	49	41	77	36	34	35	22	5	7	4	..	4
July	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	2	3	5	5	20	14	52	23	37	16	35	17	36	33	85	68	103	56	68	13	26	6	7	4	3	1
August	3	10	5	2	2	1	3	12	7	23	30	49	33	48	16	20	5	37	24	49	38	60	41	50	30	44	26	33	7	17	5	1	13
September	..	1	..	1	1	1	3	1	2	8	20	41	40	34	24	7	14	22	34	25	17	25	38	70	55	72	65	54	12	7	1	3	22
October	30	48	14	22	11	17	13	38	8	10	33	121	49	54	10	15	3	20	8	22	3	21	6	15	6	17	6	14	21	16	16	37	20
November	32	86	71	75	62	86	27	18	14	8	3	20	17	23	4	2	17	6	3	5	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	15	30	83	6
December	90	94	84	74	29	42	13	33	7	17	22	51	24	26	1	12	6	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	80	6
Annual ..	170	269	214	230	153	219	155	184	174	315	338	712	504	1,140	398	334	168	311	228	244	137	266	212	336	199	250	157	158	58	83	81	231	132

Appendix X.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Number of miles of wind from each point in the year 1906.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.
January	77	191	228	325	372	370	268	222	230	578	343	311	95	79	2	..	12	5	10	9	12	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	160	3938
February	8	..	..	54	31	36	47	92	124	261	265	728	404	1076	150	87	26	89	99	79	35	50	32	10	..	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	3795
March	12	5	7	3	22	100	116	111	131	290	246	917	675	911	184	78	82	81	98	24	2	16	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	11	4131
April	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	296	2957	1140	447	274	539	378	199	44	14	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	..	6288
May	..	17	10	..	..	8	..	11	16	32	110	145	405	2096	763	865	349	545	433	235	26	77	88	141	128	182	115	76	53	7	1	..	6934
June	10	..	7	..	18	..	10	31	23	31	58	312	270	877	304	379	127	198	113	212	153	359	360	681	362	312	336	230	34	38	29	..	5874
July	..	23	9	..	12	..	9	18	30	42	53	179	124	458	161	292	123	211	115	244	229	648	615	848	507	564	130	207	39	37	31	20	5978
August	21	23	24	15	15	7	19	66	41	162	186	276	170	237	82	102	35	161	157	308	257	367	219	276	224	282	120	178	41	61	13	6	4151
September	..	7	..	5	7	7	20	6	14	60	115	234	192	198	98	39	67	104	151	128	63	111	193	334	356	441	454	325	109	26	4	21	3889
October	184	242	38	96	71	104	76	146	46	41	118	487	201	307	43	60	16	103	51	79	17	96	24	77	33	68	39	79	137	99	78	160	3416
November	198	471	379	514	512	766	155	102	86	53	13	82	57	87	29	8	47	19	15	26	7	4	..	6	3	..	2	5	..	81	147	427	4301
December	775	966	647	620	285	319	116	183	69	96	110	258	134	183	7	74	36	36	..	16	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	163	685	5913
Annual ..	1285	1945	1349	1632	1345	1717	836	[illegible]	810	1640	1617	3929	3023	9466	2963	2431	1194	2091	1620	1559	845	1751	1533	2376	1615	1849	1203	1100	418	493	493	1490	58608

Appendix XI.

Madras Observatory.—Number of inches of rain from each point in the year 1906.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	..	0·45	0·79	0·75	0·35	0·92	0·08	0·16	0·12	0·12	0·10	0·09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·12	..
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·56	0·32	..	0·01	..	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·08	0·01	..	0·01	..	0·01	..	0·85	0·02	0·50	0·05	0·02	0·17	0·03	0·27	..	..	0·31	0·07	..	..
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·03	..	..	..	0·03	0·24	0·02	..	0·11	..	0·32	..	0·42	..	0·60	0·99	0·29	..	0·45	0·02	0·06	..	..	0·04	0·83	..
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	0·05	0·04	0·04	..	..	0·07	..	0·05	0·01	0·03	0·98	0·58	0·37	0·19	0·05	0·04	1·65	0·11	..	0·11	..	0·07	..	..	..
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	1·43	..	0·25	..	0·01	..	..	0·18	0·03	0·17	0·20	1·55	0·32	0·16	0·42	0·82	0·24	..	0·40	..	0·06	0·02
October	0·67	0·69	0·66	0·08	0·02	0·34	..	0·34	0·01	0·33	0·37	..	0·37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·08	..	..	0·13	..	..	0·06	..
November	0·03	0·46	0·78	0·17	0·43	0·26	0·59	0·07	0·11	0·63	0·11	0·43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·19	..	..	..	0·82	..	..	..	..	..	0·27	0·83	0·29	..
December	2·96	2·43	0·33	1·76	0·64	1·27	0·16	1·47	0·29	..	0·57	0·13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·56	0·58	3·28	..
Annual ..	3·66	4·03	2·56	2·76	1·44	2·79	0·83	2·08	1·14	1·44	1·20	2·12	0·69	0·40	..	0·18	0·01	0·36	1·16	2·07	0·56	1·49	2·64	1·49	1·98	1·09	1·11	0·41	0·13	1·61	1·52	4·64	0·02

Appendix XII.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Wind, cloud and bright sunshine, 1906.

Month.	Wind resultant.		Clouds (0—10).					Bright sunshine.	
	Velocity.	Direction.	8 H.	10 H.	16 H.	20 H.	Mean.	Average per day.	Greatest number of hours in a day.
	MILES.							HOURS.	
January	94	E.N.E.	4·6	5·5	5·1	3·6	4·8	5·9	8·9
February	110	S.E.	3·6	4·4	3·0	1·6	3·2	8·1	10·0
March	113	S.E.	2·2	3·3	2·1	1·5	2·3	8·0	10·3
April	195	S.S.E.	3·4	2·1	1·4	0·7	1·9	8·0	[illegible]
May	165	S. by E.	3·5	3·2	2·7	2·0	2·9	6·9	9·2
June	98	S.W. by S.	6·1	6·3	7·4	6·0	6·4	3·5	7·3
July	118	S.W. by W.	6·5	5·8	6·6	6·0	6·2	4·2	7·6
August	58	S.W. by S.	5·1	5·3	6·4	4·1	5·2	5·2	9·6
September	60	W.S.W.	6·5	5·8	6·1	4·9	5·9	8·6	9·7
October	23	E.	4·7	5·3	4·8	3·8	4·7	6·0	10·3
November	107	N.E. by N.	5·5	7·0	6·5	4·6	5·9	4·4	9·5
December	129	N.N.E.	6·2	6·6	7·2	5·2	6·3	4·0	8·3
Annual ..	48	S.E. by S.	4·8	5·1	4·9	3·7	4·6	6·1	9·2

Appendix XIII.

MEAN monthly and annual Meteorological results at the Madras Observatory in 1906.

—	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Mean.	Dry bulb thermometer. Max.	Dry bulb thermometer. Min.	Dry bulb thermometer. Range.	Wet bulb. Mean.	Wet bulb. Min.	Tension of vapour. By Blanford's tables.	Relative humidity. By Blanford's tables.	Sun Max. *in vac.*	Min. on grass.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Wind. Mean direction.	Wind. Mean direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	Dew point.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	MILES.	PTS.	POINTS.	INCHES.	NO.	CENTS.	HOURS.	°
January	29·979	0·103	76·5	83·9	69·5	14·4	72·1	68·6	0·733	80	130·2	66·6	127	8	E.	4·05	5	48	182·3	69·0
February	·916	·130	79·7	87·9	72·6	15·3	74·5	71·6	·789	77	136·2	69·6	136	12	S. E.	0·94	3	32	226·0	71·0
March	·942	·122	80·2	88·5	71·6	16·9	74·8	70·7	·792	77	135·7	68·3	133	11	S. E. by E.	..	..	23	248·4	70·9
April	·817	·132	85·2	94·8	78·1	16·7	79·9	76·8	·951	78	140·7	76·0	210	14	S. S. E.	..	..	19	239·7	76·4
May	·722	·124	89·4	100·8	83·0	17·8	81·5	77·8	·971	71	142·0	81·5	224	16	S.	..	..	29	214·1	76·5
June	·703	·121	86·9	97·3	80·8	16·5	79·0	75·8	·886	69	134·3	79·3	196	18	S. S. W.	2·40	6	64	105·7	73·9
July	·685	·113	85·8	97·1	79·1	18·0	78·7	74·9	·887	72	133·8	78·1	193	20	S. W.	4·45	15	62	131·5	74·1
August	·749	·128	83·5	92·0	77·3	14·7	78·5	75·2	·911	80	134·2	75·8	134	19	S. W. by S.	4·45	12	52	161·0	75·2
September	·764	·122	83·6	92·9	77·5	15·4	78·2	74·9	·892	78	132·9	75·8	130	20	S. W.	6·27	14	59	129·7	74·6
October	·848	·129	81·8	89·7	75·8	13·9	76·7	74·1	·857	79	135·5	73·2	110	10	E. S. E.	4·15	9	47	186·5	73·3
November	·954	·107	78·3	85·7	72·5	13·2	74·5	71·5	·803	83	132·8	70·5	143	4	N. E.	6·47	15	59	131·1	71·9
December	·933	·108	76·0	81·6	71·4	10·2	72·8	70·2	·768	85	122·3	69·2	191	4	N. E.	16·43	13	63	124·3	70·5
Annual ..	29·834	0·120	82·2	91·0	75·8	15·2	76·8	73·5	0·853	77	134·2	73·7	161	13	S. E. by S.	49·61	92	46	2,080·3	73·1

EXTREME monthly Meteorological records at the Madras Observatory in 1906.

—	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Highest.		Dry bulb thermometer. Lowest.		Wet bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun Th. *in vacuo.* Highest.		Grass therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest fall.	
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	INCHES	DAY.
January	30·095	20	29·850	16	0·245	86·8	10	65·1	1	65·0	9	54	9	138·2	12	60·9	1	284	16	59	2	2·38	16
February	**·116**	**4**	·736	24	·380	94·8	19, 23	64·4	3	63·6	3	50	5	146·3	18	60·3	3	204	12	83	3	0·77	28
March	·110	5	·770	19	·340	92·4	19	67·7	3	66·7	3	56	22	145·1	19	64·1	12	201	19	86	5	..	..
April	29·939	11	·674	19	·265	101·5	20	71·8	12	70·4	12	43	12	144·5	9	67·5	12	328	18	153	1	..	..
May	·905	11	·547	25	·358	**111·5**	**27**	77·2	6	74·8	18, 19, 21	38	24	**149·6**	**18**	74·6	6	272	29	170	18	..	..
June	·866	10	·544	20	·322	106·1	2	75·8	14	72·4	15	41	20	149·5	3	74·5	14	259	7	95	10	1·43	11
July	·897	31	**·477**	**19**	·420	103·2	2	73·0	28	73·0	28	45	6	143·7	24	72·7	17	295	23	126	16	1·25	28
August	·890	5	·577	24	·313	97·9	30, 31	73·5	20	73·0	20	43	28	144·3	18	72·7	20	204	28	**56**	**21**	1·58	1
September	·921	15	·613	5	·308	99·4	13	72·3	20	72·0	28	45	6	147·9	5	72·3	20	188	12	**56**	**19**	**3·98**	**20**
October	·977	12	·611	28	·366	94·6	12	69·2	28	65·6	28	**33**	**30**	148·6	10	67·7	28	172	25	83	10	1·84	18
November	30·070	27	·833	1	·237	90·9	6	68·7	27	67·6	27	53	7	143·5	9	65·6	27	215	24	76	29	1·66	23
December	·073	10	·772	14	·301	84·9	23	**63·4**	**3**	**63·3**	**3**	58	11	135·4	16	**58·0**	**2**	**398**	**26**	95	29	3·59	13

KODAIKÁNAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1907.

CONTENTS.

KODAIKÁNAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

I.—REPORT OF THE KODAIKÁNAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1907.

1. **Staff.**—The staff of the Observatory on the 31st December 1907 was as follows: —

Director	C. Michie Smith, B.Sc. (*on furlough*).
Acting Director	J. Evershed.
Assistant Director	*Vacant.*
First Assistant	K. V. Sivarama Aiyar, M.A.
Second Assistant	S. Sitarama Aiyar, B.A.
Third Assistant	G. Nagaraja Aiyar.
Fourth Assistant	S. Balasundaram Aiyar.
Writer	L. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar (*on leave*).
Acting Writer	K. A. Visvanatha Aiyar.
Photographic Assistant	R. Krishna Aiyar.

Mr. Evershed joined his appointment on January 21, after a visit to the principal American observatories.

The director was absent on combined privilege leave and furlough for nine months from April 1. The assistant director acted as director during the period. The first assistant was on leave from March 7 to November 4. The second and third assistants acted as first and second assistants respectively, while the post of the third assistant was filled by S. Muthuswami Aiyar, B.A. The writer was on leave from October 3, his place being filled by K. A. Visvanatha Aiyar, the Periyakulam observer.

The subordinate staff of the observatory consists of a book-binder, a book-binder's boy, a mechanic, four peons, a boy peon for the dark room, and two lascars.

2. **Distribution of work.**—The director was in charge of the spectrograph until he went on leave. The assistant director is in charge of the spectroheliograph. The first, second, and third assistants are in charge of the work with the Cooke equatorial (spectroscopic), the Lerebour and Secretan equatorial (visual), the photoheliograph, the transit instrument, and the seismometer. They have also to do the astronomical computing and the preparation of the observations for the press. The fourth assistant has charge of the clock comparisons and, with the help of the writer, is responsible for the whole of the meteorological work. The writer is responsible for the accounts, correspondence, and all office records. The photographic assistant has charge of most of the photographic developing, printing, etc.

3. **Buildings and grounds** - (*a*) *Spectroheliograph building.*—The new moving roof for covering the siderostat was fit for use by the end of January, but the gearing for moving the roof had not been received at the end of the year. A pier for a new spectrograph was constructed in November.

(*b*) *Photoheliograph building.*—The new dome was completed on March 26 and the photoheliograph was moved into it next day. The dome works well and gives satisfaction.

(*c*) *House for the Assistant Director.*—This building was not ready for occupation till December.

(*d*) *Other buildings.*—All the buildings are in good condition.

(*e*) The aeromotor was dismantled for repairs in March and had not been re-erected by the end of the year. All the water required had to be carried by the lascars.

4. Instruments.—The following are the principal instruments belonging to the Observatory or in use at the present time:—

Six-inch Cooke equatorial.

Six-inch Lerebour and Secretan equatorial remounted by Grubb with a five-inch Grubb portrait lens of 36 inches focus attached.

Spectrograph I.—consisting of slit, collimator lens of 4 or 7 feet focus, 2-inch parabolic grating, and camera tube without lens. Used in connection with an 11-inch polar siderostat and 6-inch Grubb lens of 40 feet focus.

A rhomb with ends cut at 45°, mounted on a graduated circle, can be placed in front of the slit so as to enable any part of the limb to be brought on to the slit.

Spectrograph II—consisting of slit, collimator lens of 3 feet focus, 3-inch plane grating and camera lens of 7 feet focus. Used in connection with the 12-inch photo-visual lens of the spectroheliograph.

Spectroheliograph—with 18-inch siderostat and 12-inch Cooke photo-visual lens of 20 feet focus, by the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company.

An auxiliary spectroheliograph attached to the above, made in the Observatory workshop.

Six-inch transit instrument and barrel chronograph, formerly the property of the Survey of India.

Six-prism table spectroscope—Hilger.

Photoheliograph Dallmeyer No. 4.

Theodolite, six-inch—Cooke.

Two phototheodolites by Steinheil, for cloud photography.

Sextant.

Evershed spectroscope with three prisms for prominence and sunspot work, by Hilger.

Mean time clock, Kullberg 6326.

Do. Shelton.

Do. Chronometer 6299.

Sidereal chronometer, Kullberg 6134.

Tape chronograph, Fuess.

Micrometer for measuring spectrum photographs, Hilger.

Dividing engine, Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company, Limited.

Two Balfour Stewart actinometers.

Buchanan's solar calorimeter.

Induction coil with necessary adjuncts.

Small polar siderostat.

Universal instrument.

Complete set of meteorological instruments, including Richard barograph and thermograph, and wind recorders.

A high class screw cutting turning lathe by Messrs. Cooke & Sons.

The Spectroheliograph.—The new moving roof was ready about the end of January and the spectroheliograph was in constant use from January 31st. In April the new collimator slit referred to in the last report was fitted and the camera slit was modified in several ways to secure greater stability and to afford protection from dust; a device was also added to facilitate setting the slit on any desired position in the spectrum and for automatically recording its exact position after each exposure. The working of the instrument, after these modifications, has been entirely satisfactory.

The auxiliary spectroheliograph is intended for photographing the hydrogen flocculi with high dispersion. It is of the Littrow type with one lens serving for both collimator and camera, and a plane grating. A large direct vision prism and plane mirror can be substituted for the grating the light being twice transmitted through the prism. The collimator slit is placed vertically above and in line with the camera slit, and the whole apparatus is attached to the side of the main spectroheliograph and moves with it. Up to the present time only experimental plates have been taken with this instrument, mostly for purposes of adjustment.

OBSERVATIONS.

(a) Solar Physics.

5. The first five months of the year were favourable for solar observations. September and December were also favourable, but the remaining five months were distinctly unfavourable. There were only thirteen days in the year on which no observations were possible. The following table shows for each day the observations that were made.

Table A.

SOLAR Observations in 1907.

A = Spots observed. B = Spot spectra. C = Prominences. D = Photoheliograms. E = Spectroheliograms.

Date.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1 ..	A B C D	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A—— D—	A—— D *E*	A—— D *E*	A— C D E	A——— *E*	A— C D E
2 ..	A B C D	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E	——	*A*—— D *E*	A B C D E	A—— D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E
3 ..	A B C D	A B C D *E*	A B C D E	A B C D *E*	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D *E*	A B C D E	——	A—— D *E*	A B C D E
4 ..	A B C D	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	——	A— C D E
5 ..	——	A B *C* D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D *E*	A— C D E	A B C D E	A—— D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E	——	A B C D E
6 ..	A—— D	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— C D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D *E*	A B C D E	A—— D *E*	——	A— C D E
7 ..	A B C D	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A—— D *E*	A—— D—	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E
8 ..	A B C D	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A—— D—	A— C D E	A—— D *E*	A————	A B C D E
9 ..	A B C D	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A—— D—	A B C D E
10 ..	A—— D	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A—— D *E*	A— C D *E*	A—— D *E*	A B C D E	A— C D E	A—— D—	A B C D E
11 ..	A————	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A B C D E	A————	A— C D E	A—— D—	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E
12 ..	A B C D	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A————	A— C D E	A—— D—	A B C D E	A B C D E	A—— D—	A— C D E
13 ..	A B C D	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	——	A— C D *E*	A—— D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E	A—— D *E*	——
14 ..	A B C D	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A B C D E	A—— D *E*	A— C D E
15 ..	A B C D	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D *E*	A— C D E	A—— D—	A— C— E	A—— D *E*	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E
16 ..	A B C D	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D *E*	A—— D *E*	A B C D E	A— C D E	——
17 ..	A B C D	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E
18 ..	A B C D	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D *E*	A— C D E	A—— D—	A B C D *E*	A— C D E	A— C— E	A—— D *E*	A— C D E	——
19 ..	A B C D	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A—— D *E*	A—— D—	A— C D E	A B C— E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E
20 ..	A— C D	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A————	A— *C* D—	A— C— E	A B C D *E*	A B C D E	A— C D E
21 ..	A B C D	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A—— D—	A—— D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E
22 ..	A B C D	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A—— D—	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D *E*
23 ..	A B C D	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A—— D—	A— C D *E*	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A B C D E
24 ..	A B C D	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A—— D *E*	A—— D *E*	A—— D *E*	A— C D E
25 ..	A B C D	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D *E*	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*	——	A— C D E	A— C D E
26 ..	A B C D	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*	——	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E
27 ..	A B C D	A B C D E	A— C D E	A—— D—	A— C D E	A— C D E	——	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E
28 ..	A B C D	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D *E*	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— C D E
29 ..	A B C D		A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E
30 ..	A B C D		A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	——	A— C D [illegible]	A—— D *E*	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E
31 ..	A B C D		A— C D E		A B C D E		A— C D E	A B C D *E*		A— *C* D *E*		A— C D E

Note.—Where a letter is in italics it means that on that day observations were not complete.

SOLAR Observations—Abstract.

	1907.												
	January.	February	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A	30	28	31	30	31	29	29	30	30	29	27	28	352
B	26	27	18	11	7	4	4	4	10	6	4	8	129
C	27	28	31	29	31	22	22	18	27	24	18	28	305
D	29	28	31	30	31	25	28	30	27	29	23	28	339
E	*	28	31	28	31	24	23	25	30	29	23	28	300

* Siderostat had been dismantled for erection of new sliding roof.

6. **Photographs of the sun** with the Dallmeyer photoheliograph were taken on 339 days against 317 in 1906. During February, March, April, and May no days were missed. Seven were missed in November and five in June. During the year it was possible to send to Greenwich all the solar negatives required to fill in the gaps in the Greenwich and Dehra Dun set of daily photographs, and all but one of those that were required to replace photographs that were reported to be ill-defined. A copy of each sun photograph is printed in P.O.P. and is kept for ready reference.

7. **Observations of sunspots.**—The sun is examined for spots and faculæ every morning when the weather permits. The sun's image is projected on an 8-inch disc and the positions of the spots and faculæ are marked on it. There were only 13 days in the year on which this class of observation could not be made.

8. **Sunspot spectra.**—The record of the most prominent widened lines in spot spectra was carried out as heretofore until March 1 when it was discontinued, and, in accordance with the recommendation of the International Union of Solar Research, particular attention was given to the region of spectrum between λ 5210 and F, the affected lines being compared directly with Hale's photographic map of the spot spectrum. As the whole region is too extensive to be examined completely on any one day it is observed in successive portions on different days.

Simultaneously with the visual observations a photographic investigation of the spectrum of some of the larger spots has been successfully carried out, using spectrographs I. and II. The plates obtained show a vast amount of detail and cover the regions D to F and $H\gamma$ to $H\delta$. Some of the results of an examination and measurement of these plates have been published during the year and a more detailed discussion of one of the plates is still in progress.

9. **Prominences.**—Prominences were recorded visually on 305 days against 269 in 1906. On 18 of these days the observations were either not complete or not considered satisfactory on account of poor seeing. The record of the prominences is made round the disc on which the spots and faculæ have been projected. The record is compared with the photographs taken with the spectroheliograph and all prominences shown in the photograph but not in the drawing are added in blue pencil. Where there is much difference between the photograph and the drawing, the differences are noted. In the case of eruptive or metallic prominences the spectra are examined and the most conspicuous bright lines are recorded. All conspicuous displacements of the C line are also noted and their amounts estimated.

10. **Spectroheliograms.**—Photographs with the spectroheliograph were taken on 300 days out of 334 possible days during the eleven months the instrument was in use. On 45 of these days the results were not satisfactory owing to unfavourable weather. Many excellent photographs have however been obtained when the conditions were apparently very unfavourable owing to strong sky glare due to cirrus clouds. As a rule, only a very short time is available in the early morning when the definition is good enough to secure fine detail in the photographs, and in cloudless

weather the hour between 8 and 9 A.M. is the best. Usually four negatives of the disc and two of the limb are taken every day. Measures are made of the position angles and heights of the prominences on the best limb photograph of each day and an enlarged positive of the best disc photograph is made on bromide paper. All such positives obtained during a month are correctly oriented and pasted on a large card board sheet, this being found very convenient for a general study of the markings.

Prominence spectroheliograms for 53 days were received from the Solar Observatory, South Kensington, and flocculi plates for 291 days were sent in exchange.

General Spectroscopic work.—In addition to spot spectrum work, spectrograph II. has been employd in photographing the chromosphere line H_δ under various conditions, with a view to an accurate determination of its wave-length in the solar spectrum. The general result of a measurement of the plates so far obtained goes to show that Rowland's value for this line (4102·000) is about 0·10 A too large and that the line does not deviate appreciably from its theoretical position according to the formula of Balmer.

An investigation is also in progress with this instrument for determining the rotation period of the higher gases in the chromosphere.

Photographs of the spectrum of comet 1907 d were obtained with a prismatic camera attached to the 6-inch Cooke Equatorial. The results have been communicated to the Royal Astronomical Society.

Summary of Results.

11. **Sunspots.**—The following table shows the monthly number of new groups observed, the mean daily number of spots visible, and the distribution between the northern and southern hemispheres :—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
New groups	30	32	28	33	18	17	20	22	36	30	18	17	301
Daily number	5·9	7·1	5·3	5·3	3·1	2·7	3·1	4·3	6·0	4·9	4·0	3·7	4·6
North	25	17	16	10	8	6	8	8	18	17	7	5	145
South	5	15	12	23	10	11	12	14	18	13	11	12	156

The total number of new groups seen during the year was 301 against 297 last year. On no day was the sun's surface observed to be free from spots. There were seventeen days on which only one group was visible. Ten groups or more were visible on five days.

The distribution of the groups between the two hemispheres was more nearly equal this year than during the preceding years. For seven months there were more spots in the southern than in the northern hemisphere.

The mean daily number of groups varied from 2·7 in June to 7·1 in February and the average for the year was 4·6. The mean latitude of the spots was 10°·9 in the northern hemisphere and 12°·4 in the southern. There were four groups within 1° and four other groups within 2° of the equator. The most important groups seen during the year were the following :—

No. {1010, 1034, 1061, 1094, 1116} This group came round the limb on December 12 last year as a large regular spot with a few small companions and finally disappeared on the visible disc not far from the western limb on April 14. This spot is interesting as having persisted for five solar rotations, lasting for over four months, and undergoing immense changes during its course. In

January it was scattered over 10° of latitude and 19° of longitude and it remained a huge scattered group during February also. In March most of the smaller companions had disappeared and the main spot also was decreased in size. In April it was a small round and regular spot when it came round the east limb, but was reduced to a single dot for two days before its final disappearance. The spectrum of the spot showed great disturbance during most of its course.

No. 1051 / 1081 came round the limb on January 27 and consisted of a leading large spot with a double umbra and a large train of followers. On the 30th its spectrum showed great disturbance in the hydrogen line, and D_3 was intensely dark. It was seen during two rotations.

No. 1057 / 1090 came round the limb on February 4. It was at first irregular in outline and had many small companions, but by the time it had reached the central meridian most of the companions had disappeared and the main spot had increased in size and had become more regular in shape. The umbra was a double one. It returned again on March 3 as a round and regular spot and traversed the disc unchanged until it disappeared at the west limb on the 15th.

No. 1058 / 1086 formed on the visible disc on February 5. It rapidly developed and on the 9th it consisted of two pairs of regular spots close together. It returned again on February 28.

No. 1075 was first seen on February 20 and was formed on the visible disc. It rapidly developed and after it had crossed the central meridian, on the 23rd, it consisted of three moderate-sized spots in a train.

No. 1115 which appeared at the east limb on March 31 was the only large spot seen during April.

No. 1145 formed on the visible disc on May 3, about a day's journey from the central meridian. It rapidly developed till the 6th when it attained its maximum size. This was a very disturbed spot.

No. 1146 came round the east limb on May 4. It was a large group visible to the naked eye, and at first consisted of a main spot with double umbra and smaller companions. The umbræ afterwards became united. The main spot became smaller as it approached the west limb and the umbra again divided into two.

No. 1148 was first seen on May 7 as two small dots half way between the east limb and the central meridian. It grew day after day till the 11th after which it began to decrease in size.

No. 1175 was first observed here on June 14 not far from the east limb. It consisted, in the beginning, of 3 distinct moderate-sized spots of regular outline very near each other. This was one of the largest spots seen during the year and was visible to the naked eye.

No. 1185 was on the sun from July 11 to 23. This was a spot of round and regular outline quite free from smaller companions. The spectrum indicated some disturbance on the 14th when the C line was strongly reversed close to it.

No. 1187 came round the east limb on July 12 and was in about the same region as that occupied by the larger spot (No. 1175) of June. In the beginning it consisted of a double spot but the rear companion soon broke up into smaller dots.

No. 1189 was a small spot when it was first seen near the east limb on July 20. It soon developed and attained its maximum size on the 26th, when it was on the central meridian, after which it became smaller.

No. 1210 came round the east limb on August 14 and consisted, in the beginning, of a long stream extending over nearly 14° of longitude It contained two main spots, one leading and the other at the rear.

No. 1215 was first seen near the east limb on August 27 and consisted of a train of three spots with a number of small companions. It traversed the disc without undergoing much change and disappeared at the west limb on September 9.

No. 1228 was visible from September 6 to 18. It developed from small dots into a long scattered group.

Nos. 1237 and 1241 were visible from September 12 to 24 and 17 to 28 respectively. They were single spots of round and regular outline. They traversed the solar disc without undergoing any great change.

No. {1242, 1273} came round the east limb as a small dot on September 17. The number and size of the spots increased from day to day. On the 26th it was a train extending over 20° of longitude. It appeared again on October 14 and traversed the solar disc as a long train with a chief spot leading. On several occasions the hydrogen lines were seen reversed close to the spot.

No. 1267 came round the east limb on October 9 and was growing for the next five days, after which it began to decrease in size until it disappeared round the west limb on the 21st.

No. 1292 came round the east limb on November 9 and was last seen on the 22nd. It underwent little change from day to day and remained a long train containing several large spots and extensive penumbral patches. On November 20, when it was near the west limb, the spectrum showed considerable disturbance. The group was also associated with intensely bright metallic prominences at the west limb.

Nos. 1288 and 1293 were also fairly large spots which appeared in November but they did not show any activity, nor did they undergo any marked changes from day to day except that No. 1293 dwindled as it neared the west limb.

Nos. 1304, 1306 and 1307 were fairly large spots that were seen in December, but there was nothing striking about them.

No. 1311 was first observed on December 14 as a train of small spots and in the course of a few days formed a fine double spot-group.

No. 1312 came round the limb on December 15. This was associated with prominences at both limbs and showed C reversed on the umbra on the 22nd, 23rd, and 27th.

No. 1321 came round the east limb on December 31.

12. **Prominences.**—The general activity of the two hemispheres for all classes of prominences, as compared with the previous year, may be inferred from the following table:—

Mean daily profile areas of Prominences.

	1906.		1907.	
North	2·51	square minutes.	1·92	square minutes
South	2·17	„ „	2·27	„ „
Total	4·68	„ „	4·19	„ „

It is seen from the above that the general reduction of activity in 1907 is confined to the northern hemisphere, the southern showing a slight increase. In the latitude distribution a remarkable difference is shown between the two hemispheres, which are usually more or less symmetrical as regards the latitudes of the zones of maxima and minima. From the beginning of the year the northern polar prominences, which were strongly represented during 1906, practically ceased to exist, whilst the

south polar region still continued active, the whole region between $-45°$ and the south pole producing a very considerable number of large prominences. The region from latitude $-10°$ to $-45°$ has been the most prolific, however, in this hemisphere; but no clearly marked zones of maxima are shown. In the north, on the other hand, two well-defined maxima occur in the zones $+25°$ to $+30°$ and $+50°$ to $+55°$.

Metallic prominences were of frequent occurrence, 111 having been recorded. Of these, 54 were confined to the northern spot zone, and had a mean latitude of $+15°{\cdot}7$, 50 were confined to the southern spot zone, with a mean latitude of $-15°{\cdot}6$, the remaining 7 were distributed in longitude in a narrow zone entirely outside the spot regions, the mean latitude being $-72°$. The only metallic elements observed in these high latitude prominences were Na, Mg, and Fe, whilst some of the prominences in spot-latitudes gave, in addition, the lines of Ba and Ca, together with a considerable number of unidentified lines, probably including Ni, Mn, Cr, and Ti.

As a full list of prominences observed is being published in the Bulletins of the Observatory it is only necessary to give here a few notes of the more important prominences of the year.

January.—Large prominences were abundant. No less than 71 reached a height of about 1 minute and upwards, and of these 9 were over 2 minutes high. The tallest seen was on the 24th at position angle 72° and this reached a height of 210 seconds.

February.—Large prominences were as abundant as in January. Seventy-five prominences of over 1 minute in height were recorded and of these 10 were more than 2 minutes high. The tallest was one seen on the 4th at position angle 90° which reached a height of 210 seconds.

March.—Large prominences were abundant, as in previous months. There were 50 which were equal to or exceeding a minute in height and 30 covering 10° or more of the solar limb. Six were two minutes or more in height. The tallest of the month and perhaps the highest recorded here was photographed in Ca light on the 14th at $9^h\ 25^m$ between position angle 3° and 15°. It was $6\frac{1}{2}$ minutes high, and was probably eruptive as it was absent from two other photographs taken half an hour and one hour later. On the 20th a huge cloud, about 150″ high and overhanging 25° of the limb between position angles 95° and 110°, was photographed.

April.—There were 59 prominences of 1 minute or more in height. On the 9th and 22nd prominences were observed extending over about 30° of the solar limb. On the former date, at position angle 30°, a fine prominence of a very complicated structure and covering nearly 20° of limb was seen, and a series of photographs showed that in an interval of 39 minutes it increased in height from 105″ to 135″.

May.—There were as many as 87 of about or more than a minute in height. Four of these were 2 minutes high and two exceeded $4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. The tallest was 290″ high and was observed and photographed on the 3rd at position angle 45°. On May 8 a very large number of prominences covered the solar limb and almost a continuous series of prominences, large and small, extended from position angle 25° to 100°.

June.—Owing to poor observing weather during the greater part of the month only 22 large prominences were recorded. The tallest was 140″ high and was photographed on the 24th at position angle 152°.

July.—There were 28 large prominences observed on the 19 days when observations were possible. On the 4th, at position angle 266°, an intensely bright eruptive prominence was photographed which was rapidly increasing in height. It was 200″ high at $8^h\ 10^m$ I.S.T. and about 8^m later it had attained a height of 315″, or nearly 142,000 miles.

August.—There were only 28 large prominences observed during the month. The highest was about two minutes in altitude, and was photographed on the 22nd at position angle 343°.

September.—There were 47 large prominences observed, of which seven were two minutes or more in height. The tallest recorded was two and a half minutes high, and was observed on the 10th at position angle 288°.

October.—There were 39 large prominences observed, of which eight were about two minutes high. The tallest recorded was on the 30th and was 150″ high.

November.—Twenty-five prominences were observed in the month a minute or more in height. The highest was a detached cloud 180″ high photographed on the 2nd. Metallic prominences were observed on the 21st and 22nd associated with spot 1292 referred to above.

December.—Fifty-eight prominences of one minute or more in height were observed in the month. A region about latitude + 45° West and covering more than 50° of longitude contained a series of prominences two minutes or more in height. The highest one, a cloud 170″ high, was seen on the 26th. On the 5th there was a closely connected group of prominences occupying more than 30° near the east limb. There were seven metallic prominences observed during the month.

(*b*) Other Observations.

13. **Time.**—Time is determined with the transit instrument when necessary. The standard clock and the chronometers are compared and rated daily.

The standard clock is also compared daily with the Madras standard clock by means of the signals sent at 4 P.M. over all telegraph lines in India.

The usual time signal to the station was not given throughout the year owing to the failure of the Public Works Department to repair the flagstaff. A new flagstaff is now in course of erection and the time signal, which is much appreciated, will be restarted as soon as the new staff is ready.

14. **Meteorology.**—Meteorological observations were carried on as in former years. Eye observations are made at 8^h, 10^h, and 16^h local mean time. Temperatures and pressure are recorded by a Richard thermograph and barograph and the mean daily pressure and temperature are obtained from the traces corrected by reference to the eye observations. The wind direction and velocity are got from a Beckley anemograph placed on a tower sufficiently far from the observatory to be undisturbed by the buildings.

Temperature.—The mean temperature for the whole year was 0°·4 below the assumed average. The only months in which there was any considerable difference from normal were April and August, in the former of which the temperature was 1°·7 and the latter 1°·9 below normal. The highest shade temperature recorded was 74°·7 on June 3, and the lowest 40°·8 on January 15 and December 25. The highest temperature in the sun was 147°·6 on June 21, and the lowest grass minimum 19°·9 on January 20.

Humidity.—The relative humidity was largely below normal in May and largely above normal in March and April. For the whole year it was 1 per cent. above normal.

Winds.—The wind velocity was above average in May, August, November, and December and below it in all other months. In August the excess was 102 miles per day and in July the defect was 68 miles per day. The highest daily records were 809 miles on November 5 and 785 miles on August 7.

Rain.—The rainfall for the year was nearly 20 per cent. below normal. It was normal in March and May, in considerable excess in November, and in defect in all other months, the greatest defect being 4·9 inches in October. The greatest fall in one day was 3·63 inches on November 19.

Cloud and sunshine.—The sunshine recorded for the year was a little above the normal. It was considerably in excess in January, February, and May and considerably in defect in August.

The transparency of the lower atmosphere as judged by the visibility of the Nilgiris was much below the average. It was the lowest recorded since 1901.

15. **Seismology.**—The Milne horizontal pendulum was in use throughout the year and the results are given in Appendix I., but during part of the time the records were not quite satisfactory. This was probably owing to the fact that the point of the pivot had got blunted. This has now been rectified. The number of distant earthquakes recorded was only 24, which is far the smallest number for any year since the instrument was set up. Copies of the records and of the chief seismograms are supplied to the British Association Committee and to others when asked for.

16. **Library.**—A card catalogue of the library, which was begun some time ago but was not carried far owing to pressure of work, has been almost completed by Mrs. Evershed. One hundred and fifty-one volumes were bound during the year.

17. **Publications.**—Bulletins Nos. VIII. to XI. were published and distributed during the year, and No. XII. was in type at the close of the year.

Bulletins Nos. VIII. and XI. give the observations of sunspot spectra made between January 1906 and February 1907. Nos. IX. and X. contain lists of prominences observed from January to December 1906. No. XII. will bring the latter record up to the end of June 1907.

In addition to these the following papers were published by members of the staff:—

"Distribution of prominences in latitude in the year 1906 from observations made at Kodaikánal on 156 days in the first half of the year and 105 days in the second half by J. Evershed." R.A.S. M.N. LXVII., 7.

"The ultra-violet region in sunspot spectra", and

"The spectrum of Comet 1907d (Daniel)" by J. Evershed, R.A.S. M.N. LXVIII., 1.

"The Weakened and Obliterated lines in the sunspot spectrum," by G. Nagaraja. A.P.J. XXVI., 3.

18. **General.**—The Director-General of Observatories visited Kodaikánal and Madras at the end of January and the beginning of February. The Officiating Director inspected the Madras Observatory in November. The whole staff worked well throughout the year.

The Director, when on leave, took part in the Paris Meeting of the International Congress for Solar Research, and then and on other occasions had an opportunity of discussing many points connected with the work of the Observatory with the chief authorities on the subject.

KODAIKÁNAL,
13*th February* 1908.

C. MICHIE SMITH,
Director, Kodaikánal and Madras Observatories.

II.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1907.

Staff.—Mr. R. Ll. Jones went on 16 months' leave from the 6th May and I took over charge from him on that date. There was no change in the permanent ministerial staff of the Observatory.

Mr. S. Solomon Pillai took privilege leave for one month from the 19th April and again for one month from the 7th December on account of ill-health. His leave has since been extended by another month. On the first occasion, Mr. C. N. Ramaswamy Aiyangar, M.A., acted as First Assistant and on the present occasion Mr. A. A. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., is acting as First Assistant.

Mr. M. G. Subrahmanyam is under orders of transfer to Bombay and his place will be filled by Mr. A. A. Narayana Aiyar.

2. **Time service.**—The astronomical observations made during the year were, as usual, solely directed to time determinations. Transits of the sun were also taken occasionally to check the rate of the clock when unfavourable weather prevented the regular star observations from being taken.

The time gun at the Fort was fired correctly at noon and at 8 P.M. on 709 occasions out of 730, giving a percentage of success of 97·1.

The time ball at the Port office was dropped at 1 P.M. correctly on all occasions except four. On three of these it was dropped correctly at 2 P.M.

The 8-hour and 16-hour rolls were sent as in the previous years except that the 60th seconds are now being omitted in the 8-hour rolls also from 1st October, at the request of the Master Attendant, Colombo. Both the 8-hour and 16-hour rolls were found to be not quite satisfactory, the intervals between successive seconds being sometimes unequal. An entirely automatic arrangement for sending the roll has been suggested and is now under consideration. It would, in eliminating the personal equation, be a distinct improvement.*

3. **Meteorological observations.**—Meteorological observations were made as usual at 8, 10, 16 and 20 hours, local mean time. The observations of the 10 and 16 hours were reduced and sent to the India Meteorological Office, Alipore, on Form F. The original method of observing the movement of clouds was discontinued from the 1st March, from which date the present method, personally explained by Mr. J. H. Field, Imperial Meteorologist, has been used.

Besides the ordinary weather messages, special storm observations were sent on one occasion to Simla and on 138 occasions to Calcutta.

The tabulation of the traces of the Barograph, Thermograph and Anemograph at Madras and of the Anemograph at Dodabetta are up to date.

4. **Buildings.**—Ordinary repairs to the buildings were made during the year. The dome of the 8-inch equatorial, which is worn out, has not yet been replaced by a new one, but money for a new dome has been provided in the budget for next year.

5. **Instruments.**—The following is the list of instruments at the Madras Observatory on the 31st December 1907 :—

(a) *Astronomical.*

Eight-inch Equatorial Telescope—Troughton & Simms.
Sidereal Clock—Haswall.
" Dent No. 1408.
" S. Riefler No. 61.
Mean Time Clock with galvanometer—Shepherd & Sons.
Meridian Circle—Troughton & Simms.
Mean Time Clock—J. Monk.
Mean Time Chronometer—V. Kullberg 5394.
" " 6544.
" Parkinson & Frodsham 2352.
Portable Transit Instrument—Dolland.

* The final signal at 16h is sent by the clock and is not affected by the personal equation of the sender.

Portable Telescope with stand.
Tape Chronograph—R. Fuess.
Relay for use with the Chronograph—Siemens.

(*b*) *Meteorological.*

Richard's Barograph—No. 10 L. Casella.
Richard's Thermograph—No. 3618 L. Casella.
Beckley's Anemograph—Adie.
Sunshine Recorder—No. 149 L. Casella.
Anemoscope—P. Orr & Sons.
Nephoscope—Mons. Jules Dabosoq & Ph. Pellin.
Barometer, Fortin's—1771 L. Casella.
Barometer, Fortin's—725 L. Casella (spare).
Barometer, Fortin's—1420 L. Casella (spare).
Dry bulb thermometer—No. 94221 L. Casella.
Dry bulb thermometer—No. 38037 Negretti & Zambra (spare).
Wet bulb thermometer—No. 94219 L. Casella.
Wet bulb thermometer—No. 38037 Negretti and Zambra (spare).
Dry maximum thermometer—No. 8581 Negretti and Zambra.
Dry minimum thermometer—No. 69047 L. Casella.
Wet minimum thermometer—No. 91753 Negretti & Zambra.
Sun maximum thermometer—No. 10479 Negretti & Zambra.
Grass minimum thermometer—No. 3377 Negretti & Zambra.
Raingauge (8″ diameter)—No. 1042 Negretti & Zambra.
Measure glass for above.
Raingauge (5″ diameter).
Measure glass for above.

The Chronograph which was sent out with two connections imperfectly insulated was put in order and brought into use for transit work from the 29th August. The Riefler Clock has been keeping a steady rate, the variation between the maximum and minimum daily rate throughout the year being only 0·31 seconds. Towards the end of the year the catgut cord of the Riefler Clock was replaced by a silk one, the movement was cleaned and oiled, and the aneroid was adjusted. Almost immediately afterwards the second-beats were found to be of unequal length, which necessitated the opening of the clock again for adjustment.

The Acting Director, Kodaikánal and Madras Observatories, visited the Madras Observatory in November and cleaned the object-glass of the Equatorial and the wires of the Meridian Circle.

6. **Weather Summary.**—The following is a summary of the meteorological conditions at Madras during the year 1907 :—

Pressure.—The atmospheric pressure was above normal in March, April, May, September and October, and below normal in the other months of the year. The greatest excess was 0·020 inches in April and the greatest defect was 0·031 inches in November. The highest pressure recorded was 30·098 inches on December 29, the lowest pressure was 29·518 inches on July 25.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the air was normal in January and December, and above normal in all the other months except April, when it was below normal. The maximum in the shade was above normal in March, May, June, July, August and September and below normal in the other six months, the greatest excess being 4°·3 F. in May and the greatest defect being 1°·5 F. in November. The minimum in the shade was normal in May, below normal in January, April, and December, and above in the remaining months of the year; that on grass was normal in April and above normal in the other 11 months. The maximum in the sun was below normal throughout the year, the greatest defect being 12°·4F. in November. The highest temperature in the sun was 151°·2 F. on August 27, and that in the shade was 109°·0 F. on May 24. On January 31, the lowest temperature in the shade (59°·6F.) and on grass (55°·2 F) occurred.

Humidity.—The humidity was below normal in May, June, and August, and above in all the other months. The lowest percentage was 29 on October 15.

Wind.—The wind direction was normal in January, May, and July. It was more northerly in October and December, more easterly in March, April, and November, more southerly in February and September, and more westerly in June and August.

The wind velocity was above normal in March, August, and November, and below normal in the remaining months, the greatest deficiency in the mean daily velocity being 46 miles per diem in May.

Cloud.—The percentage of cloud was in slight excess in April and November and in defect in all the other months.

Sunshine.—The percentage of bright sunshine was above normal in July and September and below normal in the remaining months. The greatest defect was 16·5 in November. There were 2,234·6 hours of bright sunshine during the year.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was above the average in June, October, November, and December, and below in the other eight months. The greatest defect was 4·40 inches in September, the fall in the month being only 7 per cent. of the average amount. The rainfall from the 15th October to the end of the year was 24·99 inches against an average of 26·00 inches. The total rainfall for the year was 44·68 inches—4·34 inches below the normal. The greatest fall on a single day was 5·06 inches on October 2.

Storm.—A cyclone of moderate intensity, which formed in the Andaman Sea, crossed the Madras Coast between Madras and Nellore on the afternoon of the 26th November. The rainfall received on that day was 3·18 inches.

Madras Observatory,
18*th January* 1908.

R. Littlehailes,
Officiating Deputy Director.

Appendix I.

KODAIKÁNAL Observatory Seismological Records in 1907.

No.	Date.	P.T. Commence G.M.T.	L.W. Commence G.M.T.	Maxima G.M.T.	End G.M.T.	Max. Amp.	Duration.	Remarks
	1907.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	MM. ″	H. M.	
1	Jan. 2 ..	12 15·8	12 24·9	12 36·4 13 15·6	13 50	0·6 0·3 0·5 0·3	1 34	
2	4 ..	No. P. Ts.	5 23·8	5 30·2 5 41·2	8 34	..	3 10*	
3	4 ..	9 50·5?	10 5·9	10 9·0	10 35	0·6 0·3	0 44	
4	8 ..	5 40·9	6 3·8	6 12·0	7 7	0·7 0·3	0 44	
5	Feb. 3 ..	No. P. Ts.	19 56·7	19 57·7	20 37	0·4 0·2	0 40	
6	Mar. 29 ..	20 53·6	21 3·1	21 4·1	21 57	1·0 0·54	1 03	Bitlis.
7	31 ..	No. P. Ts.	22 24·2	22 25·2	23 12	0·6 0·27	0 48	
8	Apr. 13 ..	Do.	18 48·9	18 51·0	19 54	0·6 0·27	1 05	
9	15 ..	6 30·0	7 32·9	7 42·1	8 28	2·1 1·14	1 58	Mexico
10	18 ..	21 9·0	21 26·9	21 32·6	22 23	1·6 0·77	1 14	
				21 39·2	..	1·5 0·72	..	
11	19 ..	0 0·8	0 20·2	0 25·3	1 25	1·95 0·94	1 24	
12	26 ..	19 18·6	19 24·1	19 25·8	19 40	0·75 0 32	0 22	
13	May 25 ..	12 0·2	12 24·3	12 25·4	12 41	0·25 0·12	0 41	
14	25 ..	14 18·2	14 29·0	14 29·5	14 48	0·50 0·24	0 30	

There were some very small tremors on May 31 at 13h 12m, on June 1st from 10h to 10h 30m and also on June 24—maximum at 16h 36m (G.M.T).

No.	Date.	P.T. Commence G.M.T.	L.W. Commence G.M.T.	Maxima G.M.T.	End G.M.T.	Max. Amp.	Duration.	Remarks
15	June 25 ..	18 2·5	18 9·6	18 10·2	18 59	1·5 0·68	0 57	
16	Sept. 2 ..	16 14·7?	16 17·5	16 18·1	18 07	0·5 0·3	1 52	
16a	5 ..	Small	Tremors	23 03	and	23h 29m	Ending at 23h 40m	
17	Oct. 4 ..	10 39·2	10 43·3	10 45·3	11 16	2·4 0·9	0 37	
17a	5 ..	Small	Tremors	From	3 56	to 4h 01m	..	
17b	11 ..	..	Do.	..	15 15	to 15h 32m	..	
18	21 ..	4 34·0	4 36·0	?	6 37	?	2 03	Boom went to one side.
19	27 ..	5 28?	5 32·2	5 32·8	5 47	2·2 0·9	0 19	Sheet marked at 5h 21m.
19a	Nov. 12 ..	Small	Tremors	From	8 06	to 8 16	..	
19b	16 ..	..	Do.	..	22 20	to 22 41	..	
20	21 ..	20 09·0	20 13·0	20 15·0	21 20	4·5 2·2	1 11	Karadagh.
21	22 ..	No. P. Ts.	6 17·0	6 19·0	6 32	0·8 0·4	0 15	
22	Dec. 5 ..	12 48·0	12 53·2	12 57·8	13 16	0·5 0·2	0 28	
23	15 ..	No. P. Ts.	17 54·8	17 55·9	18 54	0·4 0·2	0 59	Many small maxima.
24	30 ..	5 57·2	6 06·0	6 08·0 7 13·0	7 38	0·5 0·2	1 41	

* Several very large maxima reaching to at least 25mm—largest uncertain. Sheet changed at 6h 46m (G.M.T.).

Appendix II.

Latitude—10° 13′ 50″ N.
Longitude—5h 09m 52s E.

Height of barometer cistern above sea level 7,688 feet.

MEAN monthly and annual Meteorological Results at the Kodaikánal Observatory in 1907.

Month.	Barometer.		Dry bulb thermometer.				Wet bulb.		Tension of vapour.	Relative humidity.	Sun Max. *in vac.*	Min. on grass.	Wind.			Rain.		Clear sky.	Bright sunshine.
	Reduced to 32°.	Daily range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Min.	By Blanford's tables.				Daily velocity.	Mean direction.		Amount.	Days.		
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	MILES.	POINTS.	POINTS.	INCHES.	NO.	CENTS.	HOURS.
January ..	22·834	0·069	53·1	62·8	46·3	16·5	46·9	40·6	0·265	66	115·1	36·1	261	6	E. N. E.	0·97	1	64	248·6
February ..	·844	·070	55·3	67·6	47·6	20·0	47·6	41·5	·259	59	124·9	36·7	294	6	E. N. E.	..	..	74	248·9
March ..	·851	·072	57·0	68·4	51·0	17·4	50·2	44·6	·300	64	129·9	41·5	296	8	E.	1·79	4	69	244·8
April ..	·821	·078	57·7	67·3	52·2	15·1	53·4	47·9	·368	77	131·0	44·5	253	9	E. by S.	6·26	9	46	200·9
May ..	·822	·072	60·5	70·2	54·4	15·8	53·9	49·3	·351	66	130·3	47·2	280	6	E. N. E.	5·37	9	59	229·2
June ..	·758	·060	57·9	65·5	53·6	11·9	53·6	49·2	·370	77	123·6	48·5	344	26	W. N. W.	1·94	7	33	132·7
July ..	·742	·059	56·3	62·7	52·7	10·0	53·7	50·4	·389	85	114·7	48·0	380	23	W. by S.	3·90	13	24	101·4
August ..	·776	·068	54·9	61·1	51·8	9·3	52·7	49·7	·379	88	115·7	48·7	426	27	N.W.by W.	6·36	11	17	71·6
September ..	·796	·075	56·4	63·6	52·0	11·6	53·6	49·7	·385	84	122·7	46·5	·257	31	N. by W.	3·64	9	35	128·9
October ..	·812	·080	55·5	62·3	51·4	10·9	52·9	49·3	·378	85	116·0	46·8	·265	1	N. by E.	6·24	10	29	123·8
November ..	·810	·071	53·9	60·4	49·9	10·5	51·2	46·6	·354	84	109·7	44·9	·307	3	N.E. by N.	10·02	13	27	123·9
December ..	·819	·068	52·8	61·6	46·9	14·7	47·1	40·6	·273	68	111·9	39·9	·324	3	N.E. by N.	1·97	5	51	218·9
Annual ..	22·807	0·070	55·9	64·5	50·8	13·6	51·4	46·6	0·339	75	120·5	44·1	307	2	N.N.E.	48·46	91	44	2,073·6

EXTREME monthly Meteorological Records at the Kodaikánal Observatory in 1907.

Month.	Barometer.					Dry bulb thermometer.				Wet bulb.		Humidity.		Sun Th. *in vacuo.*		Grass therm.		Wind.				Rain.	
	Highest.		Lowest.		Range.	Highest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Greatest Fall.	
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.
January ..	22·916	1	22·773	18	0·143	70·4	28	**40·8**	15	32·3	28	9	27	128·9	24	**19·9**	20	424	5	140	7	0·84	6
February ..	·939	27	·765	2	·174	72·0	13	44·9	10	**32·1**	13	10	13	130·3	25	30·3	6	451	26	126	1	..	..
March ..	**943**	5	·758	13	·185	72·0	15	46·0	2	36·0	16	9	9	144·2	18	35·2	8	573	8	171	26	0·56	20
April	·902	4	·740	27	·162	72.4	24	48·1	4	41·3	4	36	24	141·4	26	37·2	4	390	21	151	28	1·12	8
May	·919	20	·742	4	·177	74·3	26	50·2	16	41·4	7	23	7	140·9	14	42·4	18	536	6,7	146	24	1·00	18
June	·876	20,21	**·639**	13	·237	**74·7**	3	50·9	17	42·2	23	33	23	**147·6**	21	41·7	20	624	13	122	20	0·46	9
July	·838	10	·640	24	·198	67·2	11	49·7	30	46·6	30	55	15	136·8	13	43·1	8	776	1	147	4	0·78	5
August ..	·856	18	·687	6	·169	64·6	18	49·3	27	47·2	27	67	29	135·1	22	45·3	19	785	7	188	18	1·37	30
September ..	·874	21	·726	9	·148	68·5	19	49·4	6	44·6	8	53	10	139·3	10	42·4	30	543	5	115	21	0·81	22
October ..	·901	11	·725	3	·176	68·5	19	48·1	28	42·6	14	43	14	137·6	19	40·6	28	459	2	**110**	25	1·40	5
November ..	·904	19	·731	26	·173	64·3	29	45·6	13	37·1	26	27	26	127·2	29	37·6	15	**809**	5	162	28	**3·63**	19
December ..	·894	11	·734	16	·160	67·7	29	**40·8**	25	32·2	6	**7**	6	129·6	7	26·5	**9**	569	17	163	13	0·66	17

Appendix III.

KODAIKÁNAL mean hourly Wind Velocity for the year 1907.

Month.	Hours. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
January	12	12	12	12	11	12	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	11	10	9	7	6	8	9	10	11	12	11
February	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	16	18	17	15	13	11	10	8	6	6	8	8	9	11	13
March	12	13	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	14	12	11	10	9	8	9	9	8	8	9	12
April	9	9	10	10	11	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	12	12	12	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	9	9
May	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	14	14	13	12	13	13	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	11
June	16	16	16	15	16	16	16	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	13	12	12	13	14	16	16	16	15	16
July	16	16	17	17	17	17	16	15	14	14	15	15	15	15	16	15	14	14	16	16	16	18	17	17
August	22	21	19	19	18	18	19	16	18	16	16	15	16	15	15	16	17	18	18	19	19	18	19	18
September	13	12	12	12	13	12	11	11	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	10	12	12	12	12
October	11	11	11	11	10	11	12	13	13	11	12	12	11	11	11	10	10	9	10	10	11	12	11	11
November	15	14	14	15	15	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	10	10	10	10	12	12	13	13	13	13
December	15	16	16	15	15	15	15	14	14	13	13	13	15	13	11	11	9	10	11	12	13	13	15	15
Annual ..	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	14	14	13	12	12	12	11	10	11	12	12	12	13	13

Appendix IV.

KODAIKÁNAL Mean Hourly Bright Sunshine for the year 1907.

Month.	Hours.													Remarks.
	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	
January ..	0·13	0·75	0·85	0·88	0·85	0·89	0·87	0·85	0·71	0·62	0·51	0·10	..	
February ..	·18	·92	1·00	1·00	1·00	·98	·96	·76	·72	·62	·53	·21	..	
March ..	·3[illegible]	·95	·98	·96	·94	·86	·69	·59	·45	·37	·44	·35	..	
April	·14	·70	·83	·87	·84	·81	·74	·63	[illegible]	·35	·25	·09	..	
May	·30	·76	·84	·93	·89	·89	·73	·61	·50	·45	·35	·14	..	
June	·14	·45	·58	·56	·53	·46	·43	·41	·24	·26	·26	·10	..	
July	·11	·42	·48	·45	·45	·35	·25	·25	·26	·17	·06	·02	..	
August ..	·06	·25	·37	·40	·38	·30	·23	·15	·08	·06	·03	·01	..	
September ..	·0[illegible]	·57	·72	·63	·59	·49	·36	·21	·22	·22	·20	·05	..	
October ..	..	·33	·66	·66	·54	·47	·32	·30	·21	·29	·19	·03	..	
November ..	·07	·36	·45	·59	·54	·45	·40	·39	·33	·31	·22	·01	..	
December ..	·07	·54	·70	·77	·85	·81	·77	·77	·68	·61	·46	·03	..	
Mean ..	0·13	0·58	0·70	0·72	0·70	0·65	0·56	0·[illegible]9	0·40	0·36	0·29	0·10	..	

Appendix V.

NUMBER of days in each month on which the Nilgiris were visible in 1907.

Month.	Very clear.	Visible.	Just visible.	Tops only visible.	Total.
January	..	11	4	3	18
February	..	5	4	2	11
March	..	1	5	1	7
April	2	2	10	1	15
May	..	..	1	..	1
June	6	2	2	..	10
July	3	3	4	.	10
August	2	5	..	..	7
September	11	4	6	..	21
October	4	1	5	..	10
November	2	5	3	4	14
December	3	5	9	3	20
Total ..	33	44	53	14	144

Latitude—10° 9′ N.

Longitude—5h 10m 10s E.

Appendix VI.

Height of barometer cistern above mean sea level 9,44 feet.

Mean monthly and annual Meteorological Results at the Periyakulam Observatory in 1907.

Month.	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Mean.	Dry bulb thermometer. Max.	Dry bulb thermometer. Min.	Dry bulb thermometer. Range.	Wet bulb. Mean.	Wet bulb. Min.	Tension of vapour. By Blanford's tables.	Relative humidity. By Blanford's tables.	Sun Max. *in vac.*	Min. on grass.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Wind. Mean direction.	Wind. Mean direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Clear sky.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	MILES.	POINTS.	POINTS.	INCHES.	NO.	CENTS.
January	29·001	0·141	74·6	86·7	63·8	22·9	66·4	61·6	0·540	63	134·7	57·2	38·7	13	S.E. by S.	0·80	2	64
February	28·987	·165	78·8	92·2	65·9	26·3	67·4	63·2	·517	53	141·0	57·4	51·2	10	E.S.E.	..	..	72
March	·949	·160	81·9	95·3	69·5	25·8	70·8	66·0	·614	56	147·7	63·6	74·0	14	S.S.E.	7·18	6	68
April	·898	·162	80·7	91·7	72·5	19·2	73·1	69·5	·714	68	146·8	68·8	48·9	17	S. by W.	11·95	11	44
May	·857	·133	82·7	96·5	73·0	23·5	73·0	69·2	·686	61	149·2	69·0	66·0	16	S	5·01	7	55
June	·820	·112	81·1	93·4	72·0	21·4	71·1	68·1	·630	59	148·1	68·2	101·1	17	S. by W.	0·24	..	37
July	·814	·110	80·4	92·7	71·4	21·3	71·3	68·3	·646	62	148·0	68·1	74·3	14	S.S.E.	2·72	6	31
August	·877	·114	79·0	90·1	71·1	19·0	70·2	65·8	·620	62	150·0	67·6	92·7	18	S.S.W.	1·52	2	25
September	·880	·140	81·4	94·6	71·4	23·2	70·6	67·2	·603	57	158·1	67·3	85·9	18	S.S.W.	1·93	4	46
October	·885	·141	79·2	88·7	72·3	16·4	71·9	68·9	·687	69	146·4	68·6	43·6	16	S.	7·00	9	34
November	·886	·141	77·3	86·1	70·4	15·7	70·7	67·3	·666	71	138·7	67·9	35·7	13	S.E. by S.	5·81	9	37
December	·890	·122	75·1	86·4	65·8	20·6	67·4	63·0	·572	65	139·8	61·7	32·2	12	S.E.	1·67	3	46
Annual ..	28·895	0·137	79·4	91·2	69·9	21·3	70·3	66·5	0·625	62	145·7	65·4	62·0	15	S. by E.	45·83	59	47

Extreme monthly Meteorological Records at the Periyakulam Observatory in 1907.

Month.	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Highest.		Dry bulb thermometer. Lowest.		Wet bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun. Th. *in vacuo.* Highest.		Grass therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest fall.	
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.
January	29·111	1	28·887	27	0·224	90·7	29	51·6	29	49·5	29	12	28	142·1	2	40·3	29	62·6	23	23·3	4	0·47	10
February	·131	9	·811	14	·320	95·9	24	58·6	13	56·4	13	21	21	146·3	28	48·0	13	87·5	11	21·9	1	..	..
March	·087	6	·777	14	·310	99·4	18	60·0	7	55·0	8	15	7	163·2	18	49·6	7	114·0	2	40·7	23	2·27	20
April	·054	4	·660	25	·394	96·0	25	65·5	1	62·7	1	30	24	157·8	28	62·9	4	83·7	5	22·7	19	2·31	11
May	28·982	18	·701	4	·281	99·2	3	66·8	21	65·2	21	21	6	164·9	7	62·9	21	122·1	16	16·8	9	1·74	22
June	·985	7	·661	15	·324	98·8	3	67·0	28	63·3	24	30	23	164·1	29	61·3	28	212·8	10	21·5	14	0·09	13
July	·953	10	·645	25	·308	97·3	5, 6	66·3	30	62·4	30	29	29	159·8	5	61·4	30	117·9	29	36·1	9	0·91	9
August	·990	26	·730	5	·260	94·5	27	66·7	27	64·0	27	38	15	163·5	27	62·7	27	160·1	1	37·1	8	0·93	5
September	·979	21	·740	9	·239	99·0	13	66·8	7	63·1	7	31	[illegible]	165·2	10	61·9	7	139·4	9	32·4	2	0·59	29
October	·985	25	·782	10	·203	92·8	17	74·4	2	61·1	28	54	28	157·3	19	63·0	15	73·7	18	5·5	30	1·47	9
November	·978	13	·786	2	·192	90·3	17	65·3	16	62·7	27	44	14	151·7	16	60·6	15	89·0	7	7·5	9	1·67	8
December	·977	6	·796	9, 12	·181	90·9	10	58·1	28	55·4	25	31	30	148·3	18	50·9	28, 30	52·1	15	19·5	15	0·97	13

Appendix VII.

Madras Observatory.—Abnormals f[illegible]ly means for the year 1907.

Abnormals of	January.	Feb[illegible]	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	— 0·020	— 0·005	+ 0·004	+ 0·020	+ 0·00[illegible]	— 0·017	— 0·026	— 0·006	+ 0·003	+ 0·003	— 0·031	— 0·028	— 0·008
Temperature of air	Same as	+ 0·7	+ 1·1	— 0·5	+ 1·8	+ 1·3	+ 1·0	+ 2·0	+ 1·6	+ 0·5	+ 0·2	Same as	+ 0·8
Do. of evaporation	+ 1·1	+ 1·4	+ 1·5	+ 0·4	+ 0·5	+ 0·5	+ 1·8	+ 1·0	+ 2·0	+ 1·0	+ 1·6	+ 0·5	+ 1·1
Percentage of humidity	+ 5	+ 4	+ 2	+ 4	— 3	— 2	+ 4	— 3	+ 3	+ 3	+ 7	+ 3	+ 2
Greatest solar heat in *vacuo*	— 5·8	— 4·2	— 2·2	— 1·4	— 1·2	— 3·4	— 5·5	— 2·0	— 1·3	— 11·2	— 12·4	— 7·3	— 4·8
Maximum in shade	— 0·7	— 0·4	+ 0·5	— 0·5	+ 4·3	+ 1·8	+ 0·4	+ 3·2	+ 1·8	— 0·4	— 1·5	— 0·8	+ 0·6
Minimum in shade	— 0·6	+ 0·4	+ 1·3	— 0·6	Same as	+ 1·2	+ 0·2	+ 1·4	+ 0·8	+ 0·1	+ 0·5	— 0·4	+ 0·3
Do. on grass	+ 0·2	+ 0·9	+ 2·3	Same as	+ 0·3	+ 1·2	+ 1·1	+ 1·9	+ 1·7	+ 1·1	+ 2·0	+ 0·1	+ 1·1
Rainfall in inches	— 0·78	— 0·28	— 0·39	— 0·50	— 2·12	+ 0·69	— 1·07	— 0·48	— 4·40	+ 0·83	+ 2·95	+ 1·21	..
Do. since January	— 0·78	— 1·06	— 1·45	— 1·95	— 4·07	— 3·38	— 4·45	— 4·93	— 9·33	— 8·50	— 5·55	— 4·34	— 4·34
General direction of wind	Same as	1 point S.	2 points E.	1 point E.	Same as	1 point W.	Same as	2 points W.	2 points S.	2 points N.	2 points E.	1 point N.	1 point E.
Daily velocity in miles	— 7	— 3	+ 6	— 35	— 46	— 28	— 20	+ 12	— 15	— 3	+ 2	— 22	— 13
Percentage of cloudy sky	— 14	— 4	— 1	+ 6	— 10	— 8	— 12	— 3	— 16	— 8	+ 3	— 13	— 7
Do. of bright sunshine	— 7·7	— 15·9	— 8·7	— 3·9	— 9·8	— 14·9	+ 0·9	— 10·5	+ 4·3	— 7·2	— 16·5	— 7·4	— 7·7

+ means *above* normal ; — *below*.

Appendix VIII.

ABSTRACT of the mean meteorological condition of Madras in the year 1907 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1907.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·856	0·008 below.	29·864
Temperature of air	81·9	0·8 above.	81·1
Do. of evaporation	75·6	1·1 ,,	74·5
Percentage of humidity	74	2 ,,	72
Greatest solar heat in *vacuo*	134·9	4·8 below.	139·7
Maximum in shade	91·4	0·6 above.	90·8
Minimum in shade	75·0	0·3 ,,	74·7
Do. on grass	73·0	1·1 ,,	71·9
Rainfall in inches on 88 days	44·68	4·34 below.	49·[illegible]
General direction of wind	S.E. by E.	1 point E.	S.E.
Daily velocity in miles	158	13 below.	171
Percentage of cloudy sky	42	7 ,,	4[illegible]
Do. of bright sunshine	50·7	7·7 ,,	[illegible]·4

DURATION and quantity of the wind from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hrs.	Miles.
North ..	248	1,610	East ..	271	1,420	South ..	106	826	West ..	310	2,813
N. by E. ..	190	1,261	E. by S. ..	339	1,738	S. by W...	155	1,089	W. by N...	255	2,304
N.N.E. ..	353	2,227	E.S.E. ..	386	1,887	S.S.W. ..	148	1,026	W.N.W. ..	105	937
N.E. by N...	488	3,273	S.E. by E.	619	3,542	S.W. by S.	173	1,225	N.W. by W.	90	542
N.E. ..	342	2,268	S.E. ..	756	4,755	S.W. ..	165	1,146	N.W. ..	66	403
N.E. by E.	258	1,673	S.E. by S.	543	4,215	S.W. by W.	197	1,352	N.W. by N.	120	786
E.N.E. ..	228	1,310	S.S.E. ..	229	1,727	W.S.W. ..	284	1,843	N.N.W ..	114	860
E. by N. ..	406	2,234	S. by E. ..	126	1,027	W. by S. ..	395	3,234	N. by W...	179	1,199

There were 116 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a E.S.E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 24 miles.

Appendix IX.

Madras Observatory.—Number of hours of wind from each point in the year 1907.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	..	7	43	259	145	35	6	24	65	41	70	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
February	..	..	..	..	1	38	85	142	73	55	29	65	111	46	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
March	..	7	..	2	16	54	40	145	10	29	42	26	205	107	21	9	4	7	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
April	..	1	..	..	..	3	7	14	1	51	56	204	113	149	17	8	5	10	9	10	4	1	12	2	2	3	1	1	1	12	2	3	18
May	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	28	34	29	85	115	79	41	35	42	56	28	36	20	19	18	11	17	9	9	5	1	2	1	..	13
June	4	2	..	6	8	3	2	4	4	8	12	22	29	34	29	24	19	38	19	11	30	40	46	84	88	81	27	17	10	8	2	4	5
July	10	1	1	3	1	1	8	2	3	12	14	13	73	46	28	11	7	17	27	34	53	56	89	93	48	32	13	9	8	4	8	14	5
August	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	8	2	16	18	24	10	20	14	13	30	45	26	57	70	163	102	67	12	18	6	7	3	3	1
September	2	2	16	..	2	4	4	3	12	54	97	104	52	33	21	9	8	7	17	15	23	22	34	31	16	39	21	15	15	21	7	4	10
October	44	57	83	99	16	44	10	23	11	30	16	20	2	24	58	6	4	5	5	8	5	1	1	4	4	6	5	19	18	39	34	27	16
November	30	29	79	60	73	55	37	27	50	17	19	24	38	1	2	1	1	1	4	6	2	..	14	7	33	18	17	6	7	12	17	20	13
December	154	84	130	59	80	18	27	14	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	40	104	7
Annual ..	248	190	353	488	342	258	228	406	271	339	386	619	756	543	229	126	106	155	148	173	165	197	284	395	310	255	105	90	66	120	114	179	116

Appendix X.

Madras Observatory.—Number of miles of wind from each point in the year 1907.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.
January	..	88	280	1823	987	166	40	81	222	154	230	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4259
February	..	..	..	..	10	165	464	750	355	228	155	293	550	251	16	24	12	8	6	13	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3318
March	..	88	..	24	45	309	172	770	88	203	160	159	1392	931	193	92	56	71	84	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4897
April	..	12	..	..	..	31	64	67	10	284	332	1325	759	1171	103	60	44	76	63	60	23	6	44	11	11	23	7	5	5	49	4	24	4673
May	18	..	..	..	..	13	10	53	179	159	173	456	804	727	467	316	364	401	216	298	171	163	143	84	141	79	92	47	12	14	6	..	5606
June	10	18	..	45	62	31	18	33	30	62	103	189	220	318	273	202	124	256	150	77	233	252	313	693	907	727	241	89	34	38	13	6	5767
July	43	8	6	21	2	5	58	18	28	70	99	94	527	351	207	69	46	106	142	216	355	432	659	852	450	329	112	56	25	24	40	62	5512
August	15	..	8	..	..	3	13	3	28	73	14	147	160	206	71	157	85	70	187	282	167	363	460	1310	1004	658	102	88	28	28	20	14	5764
September	14	15	53	..	17	33	36	27	84	286	487	538	228	201	145	65	57	63	121	113	145	129	165	209	143	279	208	119	83	107	51	16	4237
October	177	265	391	497	131	254	88	131	71	132	51	51	13	54	238	37	32	31	28	40	20	3	7	30	26	22	24	57	122	281	209	214	3727
November	252	230	602	438	534	498	218	273	241	87	83	102	102	5	14	5	6	7	29	66	18	..	52	45	131	187	151	81	94	176	171	147	4995
December	1081	537	887	425	480	165	129	78	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	346	716	4997
Annual ..	1610	1261	2227	3273	2268	1673	1310	2234	1420	1738	1887	3542	4755	4215	1727	1027	826	1089	1026	1225	1146	1352	1843	3234	2813	2304	937	542	403	786	860	1199	57752

Appendix XI.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Number of inches of rain from each point in the year 1907.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	..	..	..	0·11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·10	..	0·02	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·05	..	0·01	0· 1		0·11	0·15	0·12	0·02	..	0·71	0·05	0·05	..	..	0·05	0·03	0·22	..	0·10	..	..	0·02
July	0·09	..	..	..	..	0·13	..	..	..	0·01	..	0·03		..	..	..	..	0·08	..	·023	0·03	0·01	0·53	1·18	0·02	0·02	..	..	0·02	0·09	0·31	0·02	..
August	0·06	..	0·01	..	..	.	..	..	..	0·09	..	0·03	0·06	..	..	0·02	..	0·11	0·52	0·40	0·66	0·98	0·06	0·06	0·06	0·10	..	0·14	0·15	..	..	0·57	..
September	0·03	..	0 01	..	..	..	0·06	..	0·04	..	..	0·03	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	0·01	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·05	0·02	0·01	..	..	..
October	1·72	0·63	0·87	0·45	0·08	0·04	0·16	0·16	0·04	1·12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·12	..	1·23	0·05	1·37	1·61	0·35	1·83	..
November	0·09	1·79	0·77	0·27	1·01	0·11	0·15	1·19	0·18	1·15	0·56	..	0·05	..	..	..	..	0·01	0·47	0·60	0·03	..	0·56	0·02	0·02	1·45	1·43	0·05	2·53	0·95	0·13	0·59	..
December	0·76	0·28	0·03	0·79	1·21	0·11	0·55	0·95	1·18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	0·01	0·52	0·10	..
Annual ..	2·75	2·70	1·69	1·62	2·30	0·39	0·92	2·30	1·44	2·37	0·61	0 09	0·12	0·11	..	0·13	0·15	0·32	1·03	1·24	1·44	1·04	1·20	1·26	0·22	1·62	2·69	0·51	4·09	3·87	1·31	3·13	0·02

Appendix XII.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Wind, cloud, and bright sunshine, 1907.

Month.	Wind resultant.		Clouds (0—10).					Bright sunshine.	
	Velocity.	Direction.	8 H.	10 H.	16 H.	20 H.	Mean.	Average per day.	Greatest number of hours in a day.
	MILES.							HOURS.	
January	121	N.E.	2·6	2·8	2·2	1·2	2·3	7·6	9·1
February	101	E. by S.	1·6	3·0	2·0	1·2	2·0	8·9	10·0
March	124	S.E. by E.	2·8	3·8	1·6	1·2	2·3	8·4	10·5
April	133	S.E. by E.	4·2	4·1	3·1	2·0	3·4	8·5	11·0
May	121	S. by E.	2·9	2·5	3·5	2·0	2·8	7·3	9·0
June	100	S.W. by W.	5·3	5·2	6·6	5·3	5·6	4·1	7·3
July	97	S.W.	6·5	6·3	6·0	4·9	5·9	4·3	8·2
August	130	W.S.W.	5·9	5·3	7·7	6·5	6·4	3·8	8·0
September	38	S. by E.	5·0	4·7	5·6	3·0	4·6	5·9	10·6
October	63	N.N.E.	4·7	5·5	6·4	4·1	5·1	5·3	10·2
November	96	N.N.E.	6·6	6·5	6·3	5·3	6·2	4·1	8·5
December	144	N. by E.	4·2	4·4	3·8	3·2	3·9	5·6	8·2
Annual ..	24	E.S.E.	4·4	4·5	4·6	3·3	4·2	6·2	9·2

Appendix XIII.

MEAN monthly and annual Meteorological Results at the Madras Observatory in 1907.

—	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Mean.	Dry bulb thermometer. Max.	Dry bulb thermometer. Min.	Dry bulb thermometer. Range.	Wet bulb. Mean.	Wet bulb. Min.	Tension of vapour. By Blanford's tables.	Relative humidity. By Blanford's tables.	Sun Max. *in vac.*	Min. on grass.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Wind. Mean direction.		Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	Dew point.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	MILES.	PTS.		INCHES.	NO.	CENTS.	HOURS.	°
January	29·977	0·115	75·1	83·9	66·9	17·1	70·3	66·3	0·680	78	132·6	63·3	137	5	N.E. by E.	0·11	3	23	234·4	66·6
February	·959	·121	77·4	86·2	68·4	17·8	72·2	68·1	·724	77	135·5	64·7	119	9	E. by. S.	..	..	20	249·2	68·6
March	·909	·128	81·1	89·7	73·4	16·3	75·4	72·4	·808	76	138·3	70·9	158	10	E. S. E.	..	..	23	261·1	71·5
April	·845	·132	83·5	92·4	76·6	15·9	78·0	75·2	·889	78	140·3	74·7	156	12	S. E.	0·12	2	34	255·3	74·4
May	·740	·118	88·5	102·1	80·8	21·3	78·8	75·2	·856	64	141·8	79·2	181	16	S. by [illegible].	..	..	28	226·4	72·7
June	·686	·121	87·7	100·1	81·5	18·7	77·1	73·8	·788	60	137·1	79·8	192	20	S. W.	2·80	9	56	121·9	69·7
July	·695	·119	85·5	96·0	78·7	17·3	77·7	74·7	·845	69	133·2	77·7	178	20	S. W.	2·80	11	59	132·0	73·6
August	·744	·130	85·3	96·9	78·7	18·2	77·0	73·8	·816	67	138·0	77·3	186	21	S.W. by W.	4·08	19	64	118·1	71·5
September	·781	·130	84·6	95·0	77·9	17·2	78·3	75·0	·885	75	140·0	76·7	141	16	S.	0·29	6	46	175·7	74·1
October	·845	·117	81·1	88·6	75·3	13·3	76·6	74·2	·859	81	127·9	73·9	120	5	N.E. by E.	11·83	16	51	164·1	73·4
November	·893	·105	77·7	83·5	72·8	10·7	74·5	72·0	·815	86	125·0	71·5	167	4	N. E.	16·16	15	62	122·1	72·3
December	·950	·110	75·5	82·8	69·4	13·4	71·1	68·2	·709	80	128·5	66·5	161	1	N. by E.	6·49	7	39	174·3	68·0
Annual ..	29·835	0·121	81·9	91·4	75·0	16·4	75·6	72·4	0·806	74	134·9	73·0	158	11	S. E. by E.	44·68	88	42	2,234·6	71·4

EXTREME monthly Meteorological Records at the Madras Observatory in 1907.

—	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Highest.		Dry bulb thermometer. Lowest.		Wet bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun Th. *in vacuo.* Highest.		Grass therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest fall.	
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	INCHES	DAY.
January	30·080	1	29·869	27	0·211	86·5	29	**59·6**	**31**	**59·5**	**31**	57	19, 23, 25	137·3	13	**55·2**	**31**	230	12	**62**		0·07	1
February	·094	9	·806	14	·288	91·2	24	63·6	13	63·4	13	56	3	142·0	24	59·1	13	171	5	71		..	..
March	·031	5	·720	13	·311	95·1	23	66·2	4	65·4	4	46	26	144·5	24	62·1	4	259	24	76	6	..	..
April	29·991	3	·662	30	·329	97·4	30	71·6	12	70·8	12	55	28	147·0	28	69·6	1	218	25	106	19	0·10	12
May	·857	13	·591	3	·266	**109·0**	**24**	76·3	1	71·5	19	33	3	146·3	4	72·6	10	286	30	115	1	..	..
June	·858	20	·526	15	·332	107·6	1	74·9	14	71·6	24	31	23	148·6	21	73·1	15	254	26	123	15	1·38	13
July	·848	10	**·515**	**25**	·333	100·8	14	75·0	9	71·9	31	36	27	143·5	13	72·8	9	237	27	133	21	1·20	17
August	·852	26	·585	6	·267	101·0	20	73·6	11	71·1	16	37	16	**151·2**	**27**	72·4	7	241	13	111	11	1·08	30
September	·918	24	·633	9	·285	100·6	10	72·6	1, 24	72·0	10	42	11	149·7	16	74·0	1, 11, 25	191	9	90	13	0·12	6
October	30·001	28	·669	16	·332	99·3	15	71·4	14	70·6	15	**29**	**15**	145·4	16	68·9	14	182	18	68	20	**5·06**	**2**
November	·024	19	·651	26	·373	87·4	5	65·8	14	63·9	14	62	10	138·8	2	64·9	14	**316**	**26**	70	19	3·64	13
December	**·098**	**29**	·812	8	·286	86·8	9	61·8	5	60·7	[illegible]	**47**	3	140·6	18	58·0	5	295	14	107	17	3·27	14

KODAIKÁNAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1908.

CONTENTS.

KODAIKÁNAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

I.—REPORT OF THE KODAIKÁNAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1908.

1. **Staff.**—The staff of the Observatory on the 31st December 1908 was as follows:—

Director	C. Michie Smith, B.Sc.
Assistant Director	J. Evershed.
First Assistant	K. V. Sivarama Aiyar, M.A. (*on leave*).
Second Assistant (Acting First Assistant) ..	S. Sitarama Aiyar, B.A.
Third Assistant (Acting Second Assistant) ..	G. Nagaraja Aiyar.
Acting Third Assistant	A. Y. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.
Fourth Assistant	S. Balasundaram Aiyar.
Writer	L. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar.
Photographic Assistant	R. Krishna Aiyar.

The Director returned from furlough and took charge on January 2. The first assistant went, on July 20, on combined privilege leave and leave on medical certificate for 6 months and 23 days. The second and third assistants are acting as first and second assistants respectively, while the post of third assistant has been filled by A. Y. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A. The acting first assistant was on privilege leave for 41 days from September 21 and the acting second assistant is on two months' privilege leave from November 11.

The subordinate staff consists of a book-binder, a book-binder's boy, a mechanic, five peons, a boy peon for the dark room, and two lascars.

2. **Distribution of work.**—The Director is in charge of the 40-foot spectrograph and the pyrheliometer; the Assistant Director is in charge of the spectroheliograph and associated instruments. The first, second, and third assistants are in charge of the work with the Cooke equatorial (spectroscopic), the Lerebour and Secretan equatorial (visual), the photoheliograph, the transit instrument, and the seismometer They have also to do the astronomical computing and the preparation of the observations for the press. The fourth assistant has charge of the clock comparisons and, with the help of the writer, is responsible for the whole of the meteorological work. The writer is responsible for the accounts, correspondence, and all office records. The photographic assistant has charge of most of the photographic developing, printing, etc.

3. **Buildings and grounds**—(*a*) *Spectroheliograph building.*—The roof of this building has given some trouble from leaking and it has been resolved to cover it with ruberoïd. Part of the work had been done by the close of the year. The moving roof has now been fitted up with winches by which it is easily opened and closed by one man.

(*b*) The aeromotor having been repaired was re-erected in August and has worked well.

(*c*) The new flagstaff referred to in the last report was erected in April.

(*d*) The grounds have been maintained in fair order during the year but some damage was done to them by a grass fire in February. The fire came from outside, driven by a strong wind, and though the fire lines were in good order and every

available man was employed in fighting it, it leaped the fire line and spread rapidly over some 50 acres of the compound. Fortunately it was possible to save the greater part of the plantations so that the actual damage done was not great. This year the fire lines have been widened in parts and some new lines are being cut. The fire swept close past the spectroheliograph house on the east side leaving a large area of blackened soil close at hand. The effect of this on the steadiness of the solar image was very marked and the time of best seeing in the morning was greatly reduced. Some showers of rain fell a few days after the fire, and within three weeks the grass had sprung up thickly and normal conditions were nearly restored.

4. **Instruments.**—The following are the principal instruments belonging to the Observatory or in use at the present time :—

Six-inch Cooke equatorial.
Six-inch Lerebour and Secretan equatorial remounted by Grubb with a five-inch Grubb portrait lens of 36 inches focus attached.
Spectrograph I—consisting of slit, collimator lens of 4 or 7 feet focus, 2-inch parabolic grating, and camera tube without lens. Used in connection with an 11-inch polar siderostat and 6-inch Grubb lens of 40 feet focus.
A rhomb with ends cut at 45° mounted on a graduated circle can be placed in front of the slit so as to enable any part of the limb to be brought on to the slit.
Spectrograph II—consisting of slit, collimator lens of 3 feet focus, 3-inch plane grating and camera lens of 7 feet focus. Used in connection with the 12-inch photo-visual lens of the spectroheliograph.
Spectroheliograph—with 18-inch siderostat and 12-inch Cooke photo-visual lens of 20 feet focus, by the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company.
An auxiliary spectroheliograph attached to the above, made in the Observatory workshop.
Six-inch transit instrument and barrel chronograph, formerly the property of the Survey of India.
Six-prism table spectroscope—Hilger.
Photoheliograph Dallmeyer No. 4.
Theodolite, six-inch—Cooke.
Two phototheodolites by Steinheil, for cloud photography.
Sextant.
Evershed spectroscope with three prisms for prominence and sunspot work, by Hilger.
Mean time clock, Kullberg 6326.
 Do. Shelton.
Mean time Chronometer 6299.
Sidereal chronometer, Kullberg 6134.
Tape chronograph, Fuess.
Micrometer for measuring spectrum photographs, Hilger.
Dividing engine, Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company, Limited.
Two Balfour Stewart actinometers.
Buchanan's solar calorimeter.
Induction coil with necessary adjuncts.
Small polar siderostat.
Universal instrument.
Complete set of meteorological instruments, including Richard barograph and thermograph, and wind recorders.
A high class screw-cutting turning lathe by Messrs. Cooke & Sons.
Ångström Pyrheliometer.

An 18-inch concave mirror by Henry of Paris belonging to the Assistant Director has been mounted in the spectroheliograph room for general spectrum work and for large scale photographs of sunspots.

OBSERVATIONS.

(a) Solar Physics.

5. The following table shows for each day the solar observations that were made. The number of days on which observations were possible under each head was nearly the same as in the previous year. The most striking divergence from normal was the exceptionally fine weather in November, when visual prominence observations were possible on 27 days. There were 20 days in the year on which no solar observations were possible.

Table A.

Solar Observations in 1908.

A = Spots observed. B = Spot spectra. C = Prominences. D = Photoheliograms. E = Spectroheliograms.

Date.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1 ..	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A—— D E	—	A— C D E	A B C D E	—	—
2 ..	——— D —	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	——— *E*	A B C D E	A— C D E	—	A— C D E
3 ..	A— *C* D *E*	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A—— D *E*	A— *C* D *E*	A— *C* D E	—	A B C D E	—	A B *C* D E
4 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A—— D E	A—— D *E*	*A*—— D *E*	A——— *E*	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E
5 ..	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A—— D *E*	A B *C* D E	A— C D *E*	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B *C* D E
6 ..	—	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A B C D E	A— C D E	A————	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E
7 ..	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A—— D *E*	A— *C* D—	A— *C* D *E*	A B C D E	A B C D E
8 ..	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A B *C* D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A—— D E	A—— D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A B C D E
9 ..	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A B *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E
10 ..	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A—— D *E*	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A B C D E
11 ..	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	—	—	A— *C* D E	A—— D *E*	A— C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E
12 ..	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D *E*	—	A— *C* D E	A B *C* D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E
13 ..	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A————	A—— D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A B *C* D E	A— *C* D E
14 ..	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A—— D *E*	A— *C* D E	A B *C* D E	A— C D *E*	A— *C* D E	A— C D E
15 ..	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A B *C* D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E
16 ..	A——— *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B *C* D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A—— D *E*	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E
17 ..	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E
18 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A—— D *E*	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E
19 ..	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	—	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A— C D E
20 ..	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B *C* D E	A— C D E	A—— D *E*	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A B *C* D E	A— C D E
21 ..	A B C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A—— D *E*	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A—— D *E*	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E
22 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	A—— D *E*	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— *C*— E	A— C D E	A B C D E	—	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E
23 ..	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A————	A—— D *E*	A— C D E	A-- *C* D E	—	A— C D E	A— *C* D E
24 ..	A— C D E	—	A—— D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E	—	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*	—	A— C D E	A— *C* D E
25 ..	A— C D E	—	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— *C* D *E*	A B *C* D E	A— C D E	—	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E
26 ..	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*
27 ..	A— C D E	A B *C* D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A——— *E*	A—— D—	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E
28 ..	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D—	A—— D *E*	A B *C* D E	A— C D E	A—— D—	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*
29 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A *B* *C* D E	A—— D *E*	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	—	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E
30 ..	A— C D E		A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A—— D E	A—— D—	A B C D E	A— C D E	A—— D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E
31 ..	A B C D E		A— C D E		A B C D E		A B C D E	A B C D E		A— *C* D *E*		—

Note.—When a letter is in italics it means that on that day observations were not complete.

SOLAR Observations—Abstract.

—	1908. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A	29	27	31	30	31	28	28	29	29	26	27	29	344
B	8	5	1	16	14	7	4	11	8	3	10	9	96
C	28	27	29	30	31	22	14	25	27	21	27	29	310
D	29	27	31	30	31	25	27	28	29	25	27	29	338
E	29	27	31	30	31	25	26	29	28	25	27	29	337

6. **Photographs of the sun** with the Dallmeyer photoheliograph were taken on 338 days, as against 339 in 1907. The worst month for this work was October, when six days were missed. Twelve solar negatives for 1908, 3 for 1907 and 30 for 1906 were sent to Greenwich to fill in the gaps in the Greenwich and Dehra Dun series of daily photographs. Double exposures are now taken twice a month for determining the error of orientation of the solar photographs. Formerly this error was determined by actual measurements made on the ground glass and these determinations were probably equally accurate, but there are certain advantages in the permanent record. The chief drawback is that the want of rigidity in the mounting of the instrument renders it somewhat difficult to obtain the two exposures without shaking the telescope.

Tests of the object glass of the photoheliograph show that it is not altogether suitably corrected, and during part of the year a new object glass, which was got for the spectrograph, was used. It is proposed to apply for a new instrument of more modern design.

A number of large-scale photographs of individual spots have been taken both with the 20-foot lens and the 40-foot lens. Some of these show great detail in the spot structure.

7. **Observations of sunspots.**—The sun is examined for spots and faculae every morning when the weather permits. The sun's image is projected on an 8-inch disc and the positions of spots and faculae are marked on it. In previous years and up to April 30 of the year under report this disc was blank except for the north-south and east-west lines, but the discs in use since that date have lines of solar latitude and longitude printed on them. The discs are printed by the cyanotype process from negatives made from the large drawings prepared by Father R. de Beaurepaire. These were drawn for differences of half a degree in the latitude of the sun's centre and consequently the positions of spots can be obtained by inspection with considerable accuracy.

8. **Sunspot spectra.**—(*a*) *Visual.*—This work is done in accordance with the suggestions issued by the Committee of the International Union for Solar Research. It includes the comparison of the spot spectrum with Hale's provisional photographic map for the region 5210Å to F and the detailed study of the following lines:—5383·58, 5397·34, 5404·36, 5405·99, 5424·29, 5429·91, 5445·26, 5447·13, 4924·1, 5234·79, 5316·79 and 5535·06.

(*b*) *Photographic.*—Good photographs of spot spectra have been obtained during the year in the regions C to D and G to K with spectrograph No. II. Spectrograph No. I has also been employed, chiefly in the region about D and from F to G.

9. **General spectroscopic work.**—Spectrograph No. II has been employed by the Assistant Director on the following lines of investigation:—

(1) Determinations of the rotation velocities of the higher gases of the chromosphere.

(2) Determinations of the rotation velocities of the quiet prominences at a considerable height above the sun's limb.

(3) Determinations of relative shifts of certain lines in spot and in limb spectra; the lines chosen being those subject to large pressure shifts.

(4) Determination of the amount and probable cause of the general shift towards the red of the lines at the sun's limb discovered by Halm.

(5) Discussion of the differences in the relative intensities of the lines in the spectra of the sun's limb and centre; and the relation of limb to spot spectra.

A large number of good plates have been obtained during the year and a considerable proportion of these have been measured and discussed. The relative pressure in the region of absorption in spots and in the photosphere has been determined and in the limb spectra certain iron lines most affected by pressure are found to be systematically displaced about 0·005 Å towards the violet compared with the same lines at the sun's centre. The general shift of all the lines at the limb towards the red is clearly brought out by the measures but the precise amount of this shift is not yet determined.

10. **Prominences.**—Prominences were recorded visually on 310 days against 305 in 1907. On 48 days the combined visual and photographic record was imperfect owing to unfavourable weather conditions. The record of the prominences is made round the disc on which spots and faculæ have been projected and with the new discs, referred to above, the apparent latitudes of prominences are easily read off directly. The visual record is compared with the photographs taken with the spectroheliograph and all prominences shown in the photograph but not in the drawing are added in blue pencil. Where there is much difference between the photograph and the drawing the differences are noted. In the case of eruptive or metallic prominences the spectra are examined, the most conspicuous bright lines are recorded, and all large displacements of the C line are also noted and their amounts estimated.

11. **Spectroheliograms.**—The spectroheliograph was in use throughout the year and photographs of the disc in K_2 light were obtained on 337 days.

A new camera slit, made in the observatory workshop, was fitted in March and this has considerably improved the general quality of the photographs. On 42 days the results were not altogether satisfactory owing to unfavourable weather. Disc photographs have also been obtained with the camera slit set on the shading of the K line (K_1).

Prominence photographs in K_2 light were obtained on 300 days; very satisfactory results being obtained whenever the weather was favourable. The minutest details of structure in the prominences are clearly recorded, the photographs surpassing in this respect any drawings that can be made from eye observations. Several notable eruptive prominences have been photographed and their rapid changes of form recorded.

Measures are made of the position angles and heights of the prominences on the best limb photograph of each day and an enlarged positive of the best disc photograph is made on bromide paper. All such positives obtained during a month are correctly oriented and pasted on a large card-sheet this being found most convenient for a general study of the markings.

Prominence spectroheliograms for 55 days were received from the Solar Observatory, South Kensington, and flocculi plates for 328 days were sent in exchange.

12. **Solar radiation.**—Observations with an Ångström Pyrheliometer were begun in February 1908 and are made on all days that are suitable. These will usually be numerous during the first four months of the year but rare in the other months.

A new scheme has been devised for determining the amount and period of variations in the solar radiation which will be independent of all other methods at present in use, and free from many of the uncertainties attending them.

Owing to the accuracy with which the relative densities of photographic images may be determined with a suitable photometer, variations (if any) of the solar radiation not less than 1 per cent. ought to be determinable from photometric comparisons of images of the full moon and of certain selected stars known to be approximately constant in their light.

With this end in view apparatus has been prepared for obtaining out-of-focus images of bright stars on the same plate with similar images of the full moon. In order to reduce the moon's light to an amount comparable with that of a star and to employ the full aperture of the lens for both stars and moon, the latter is reflected at a known angle from a convex quartz plate. In this way the intensity can be reduced by any desired amount and the out-of-focus image formed from the integrated light of the whole disc of the moon becomes a circular disc of uniform density similar in all respects to that produced by the stars. The relative densities can then be easily measured. The moon and stars are photographed at altitudes not less than 60° and, for each plate, at as nearly as possible the same altitudes.

The only sources of uncertainty to which this method seems subject are want of uniformity in the transparency of the sky near the zenith and possible small variations in the magnitudes of the stars chosen for comparison.

A series of photographs taken during each lunation before and after full moon during good atmospheric conditions should eliminate the former uncertainty, whilst errors arising from the latter could be neutralised by taking a sufficient number of comparison stars.

A considerable amount of experimental work has already been done and it is hoped that a systematic series of comparisons will shortly be commenced.

Summary of Results.

13. **Sunspots.**—The following table shows the monthly number of new groups observed, the mean daily number of spots visible, and the distribution between the northern and southern hemispheres :—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
New groups	24	17	16	35	26	19	23	26	21	15	19	21	262
Daily number	3·5	3·4	2·7	5·3	4·4	3·8	3·5	5·0	5·0	2·9	3·6	3·7	3·9
North	11	6	4	9	9	11	8	12	11	8	9	12	110
South	13	11	12	26	17	8	15	14	10	7	10	9	152

During the whole of 1906 northern groups were far more abundant than southern ones and this state continued till March 1907. In April the southern groups preponderated and have continued to do so except in September and October 1907 and June, October, and December 1908. In April, groups were nearly three times as numerous in the south as in the north.

The mean latitude of the spots varied somewhat irregularly from month to month but the mean latitude for 1908 was less than for 1907. The change was from 10°·9 in the northern hemisphere and 12°·4 in the southern in 1907, to 9°·9 in the northern and 10°·7 in the southern in 1908. This change is normal for this epoch in the spot cycle.

There was a considerable fall in spot activity in the year under report, there having been only 262 new groups with a daily average of 3·9, against 301 and 4·6 in 1907. The maximum daily average in any one month was 5·3 in April, as against 7·1 in February 1907 and 7·2 in July 1906.

On four days the sun's surface was quite free from spots at the time of observation. The lower spot activity is also indicated by the fact that there were fewer returns of old spots and only one returned for a second time; in the previous year there were many returns and one of them came round five times.

Some 60 large spots were seen during the year and the following notes refer to the most important of these :—

Nos. 1321, 1323, 1343, 1352. These four groups seen in January and February behaved more or less alike. They came into view containing large spots which, however, tended to dwindle rapidly and disappear as they neared the west limb. The case of No. 1343 was somewhat striking. It came round the east limb as a regular

spot on January 29. On February 1 it was still a fairly large spot but with the umbra divided; on the 2nd the whole spot broke up into two nearly equal parts; the following spot, however, was reduced to a biggish dot on the 3rd and disappeared on the 5th.

Nos. 1361, 1469, 1483 — These three belonged to the class of spot groups developing rapidly as they approached the west limb. No. 1361 formed on February 26 as a train of dots within 4 days march of the west limb and developed very large spots within the next two days. It must, however, have filled up rapidly; for it did not return. The growth of No. 1483, which was first seen on August 13, was nearly as large and rapid.

Nos. 1378, 1379, 1388, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1433, 1434, 1437, 1438 — All these groups contained fairly large spots and were most of them active as indicated either by changes in form from day to day or by disturbances in the C and D_3 lines in their spectra. But the chief feature about them was that they were confined to one particular region of the surface with mean heliographic longitude about 170.° The first three were visible at one time, in the early part of April, the second four in May, and the third four in June. The spot activity in those months was not great outside that region. Two other fairly large groups, Nos. 1452 and 1453, were seen about the end of June, and they too were very near this region.

Nos. 1477, 1478, 1479, 1489, 1496, 1498, 1503 — These were found in another active part of the sun's surface. The region lying between latitudes + 15° and — 20° and longitudes 30° and 34° was on the visible hemisphere in the early part of August and contained the first four large and active groups. C, D_1, D_2 and D_3 were bright over the umbrae of 1478, on the 3rd and 5th. When this region came round the east limb again, about the end of the month, it still contained 6 groups, 3 of which, Nos. 1496, 1498, and 1503 were large; C was strongly reversed on one of the spots in 1496 on the 30th. But the region of greatest activity appeared to have drifted in a north-westerly direction, for its limits now were latitudes + 20° and — 15° and longitudes 45° and 355°.

No. 1545 — This formed on the visible disc near the east limb on November 7 as a few dots, but developed a large spot by the morning of the 8th. It rapidly developed further till it became a train of large spots. Reversals and displacements of C and the darkening of D_3 were frequently seen in this group.

No. 1571 — was first seen as a few dots on December 18 about 15° to the east of the central meridian. On the 19th it became a fairly large double spot group and did not change much after that date.

Nos. 1578, 1580 — These were large spots that came round the east limb about the end of December. No. 1580 was a return of 1561; C was reversed on its umbra on January 4, 1909.

14. **Prominences.**—The year as a whole has been one of great activity. The mean profile area for the first six months reached 6·67 square minutes per diem, this being considerably in excess of any previous estimates. During the second half of the year the mean area fell to 3·93 square minutes per diem.

The general activity of the two hemispheres compared with the previous year is given in the following table:—

Mean daily profile areas of Prominences.

	1907. Square minutes.	1908. Square minutes.
North	1·92	2·41
South	2·27	2·98
Total ..	4·19	5·39

The unsymmetrical distribution of the prominences in the two hemispheres noticed in the last report has continued and the southern polar region has produced many large prominences, the activity of this region has however shown a marked decrease in the later months of the year.

Two zones of great activity are indicated in the northern hemisphere, in latitudes 10° to 15° and 30° to 35°, whilst south of the equator the greatest activity is in the zone 15° to 20°, with a secondary maximum between 45° and 55°.

Metallic prominences were far more numerous in the southern hemisphere than in the northern and they extended over a greater range of latitude in the south than in the north.

The mean and extreme latitudes observed are given in the following table :—

—	Number observed.	Mean latitude.	Extreme latitudes.	
North	23	14°·6	3°	34°
South	58	16°·8	2°	50°

There were in addition to the above three metallic prominences recorded in high latitudes; one in the north in latitude + 69° and two in the south in latitudes – 58° and – 78°.

The prominence activity in each month may be estimated from the following table:—

Month.	Prominences one minute or more in height.	Metallic prominences.
January	71	21
February	53	8
March	69	12
April	88	16
May	67	9
June	33	3
July	27	..
August	48	4
September	25	..
October	42	2
November	52	6
December	39	3

The usual apparent deficiency of metallic and tall prominences during the monsoon months is evident, but November having been exceptionally fine, as noted previously, does not show this deficiency.

The following were the more noteworthy prominences of the year:—

January.—The highest prominence of the month, at latitude–48° west on the 12th, was a changing, irregular streak 150″ high at $9^h\ 16^m$ and 200″ at $9^h\ 48^m$. It occurred in an active region in which fairly large prominences were observed almost every day from the 11th to the 20th. An eruptive prominence at latitude–18° west on the 19th underwent rapid changes of form, but unlike most prominences of the kind persisted until the next day.

February.—One of the largest prominences ever observed was recorded on the 18th. Between 8^h and 9^h it was a more or less connected group occupying 30° of the east limb and 75″ high at the highest part. It was, however, changing both in form and height and was repeatedly photographed until sunset. The main feature indicated by the successive photographs was the vertical rise, with an accelerating speed, of the entire mass. The highest point recorded was 9 minutes from the limb, measured on the last photograph. It had disappeared by next morning.

Eruptive prominences reaching to considerable altitudes were also photographed on the 4th and 17th, both on the west limb and in latitude -60°.

The spectrum of a prominence at the east limb on the 7th showed about 30 lines, belonging mainly to Na, Mg, Fe, Ti, and He. The list also contained certain "unknown" lines.

March.—There were two prominences $2\frac{1}{2}'$ high in this month; one on the equator on the 7th, and one near the south pole on the 14th.

May.—A persistent group of large prominences was visible alternately on the west and east limbs, which reached its maximum development on the 17th of this month. It first appeared on March 28, was conspicuous in April, and vanished early in June.

July.—A prominence observed at latitude $+10^\circ$ east on the 31st underwent many minor changes as shown by successive Ca photographs, but the main part which had the form of a well defined ring or horse-shoe persisted with little or no change in all the photographs of that day and could also be traced in a photograph taken on the previous day. This prominence was associated with spot No. 1478, first seen at the east limb on the 31st and which showed reversals of C, D_1, D_2 and D_3 on the umbra as it advanced westwards.

August.—The highest prominence of the month was photographed in Ca, on the 13th, at latitude -28° east. It was 210″ high at $7^h\ 59^m$ but had totally disappeared by $8^h\ 23^m$. Close to it was a group of bright prominences showing displacement towards red of 2 Å in F and about 1Å in D_3. It was photographed eight times between $7^h\ 59^m$ and $10^h\ 43^m$ and underwent great changes during this period.

On August 11 at latitude -16° west F was displaced about 4 Å to red and 3 Å to violet at $9^h\ 9^m$ but there was then no prominence in that position. At $9^h\ 12^m$ the displacement had almost gone and a prominence had appeared 20″ high. The height had increased to 70″ by $9^h\ 14^m$ and to 90″ by $9^h\ 18^m$ but the top was then very faint. There was no displacement whatever at $9^h\ 16^m$.

September.—On the 1st at 9^h F was displaced to violet at latitude $-9^\circ\cdot5$ east; at this position there was a small prominence which very rapidly increased in height from less than 10″ at $9^h\ 2^m$ to 100″ at $9^h\ 8^m$ and 120″ at $9^h\ 10^m$. The amount of displacement and the area affected were changing rapidly. At $9^h\ 5^m$ it extended over a wide area and the maximum amount was 6 Å. It was only 3 Å and confined to one point at $9^h\ 13^m$ and it was still further reduced at $9^h\ 25^m$, but the direction was still towards violet. At $9^h\ 27^m$, however, F was displaced 1·5 Å to red from latitude -10° to -14°. The amount was 6·4 Å to red in C at $9^h\ 30^m$. The form and height were changing in the meantime equally rapidly. The height had increased to 150″ by $9^h\ 15^m$, but fell to 40″ at $9^h\ 33^m$, 25″ at $9^h\ 39^m$ and 15″ at $9^h\ 49^m$. In the Ca photographs the eruption was not recorded, probably on account of the large displacement of the spectrum lines which would throw the Ca line K off the camera slit of spectroheliograph.

October.—A group of very tall and faint disconnected streaks extending over 35° of the north-east limb was photographed at $8^h\ 17^m$ on the 12th. The tallest of them reached a height of $6\frac{1}{4}'$. Later photographs showed the group to be rapidly fading and there was nothing left by $10^h\ 11^m$.

Another eruptive prominence was seen on the same day near the south pole; it was 150″ high at $8^h\ 17^m$ and attached to the limb at one point only; by $8^h\ 57^m$ it was completely detached, the base being 60″ above the limb and the top 150″. It continued rising till $11^h\ 30^m$ when only a small cloud remained 360″ above the limb and this had vanished at $14^h\ 34^m$.

November.—The tallest prominence of the month was observed on the west limb on the 13th and was found to be rapidly changing. It was 270″ high in Ca at $9^h\ 26^m$, but the height was only 70″ at $9^h\ 54^m$ and there was nothing left by $10^h\ 22^m$.

December.—A group of prominences on the north-east limb on the 14th was 90″ high at $8^h\ 58^m$ but rose to 180″ in about three hours. The maximum height was 240″ at $13^h\ 45^m$. More striking than the increase in height were the rapid changes in form the prominences were undergoing throughout the period of observation.

Another remarkable prominence was observed at the east limb on the 27th, apparently associated with the large spot No. 1578 then nearing the east limb. When first seen it was an ordinary, compact bank occupying about 16° of the limb and 50″ in height. At $9^h\ 22^m$ it had apparently burst asunder and at the northern extremity there appeared a floating cloud 140″ above the limb which in subsequent photographs was seen to grow larger, rise higher, and drift rapidly northwards. The maximum height measured was 5′ at $11^h\ 12^m$, when only a small bright cloudlet remained. At $9^h\ 47^m$ an enormous eruption burst out from a point 4° south of the original prominence and streamed northward arching over the remains of the earlier outburst. This also rose to a height of 5′ and then quickly dissolved away.

(*b*) Other Observations.

15. **Time.**—The error of the standard clock is usually determined by reference to the 16^h signal sent from the Madras Observatory. This is rendered possible by the courtesy of the Telegraph department which permits the Madras wire to be joined through to this observatory. The signal is received with accuracy on most days and all failures are at once reported to the officer in charge of the Madura division who takes much interest in the accuracy of the time service. Time determinations are made with the transit instrument at frequent intervals as a check.

The mean-time standard clock and two chronometers were cleaned during the year.

The usual time signal to the station was given, by means of a flag, throughout the year.

16. **Meteorology.**—Meteorological observations were carried on as in former years. Eye observations are made at 8^h, 10^h and 16^h local mean time. Temperatures and pressure are recorded by a Richard thermograph (wet and dry bulb) and barograph, and the mean temperatures and pressure are obtained from the traces corrected by reference to the eye observations. The wind direction and velocity are got from a Beckley anemograph.

Temperature.—The mean temperature for the year was 56°·2 or 0°·1 below the average. In January the temperature was nearly a degree above the average; in March it was 1°·1 and in November 2°·3 below the average. The highest shade temperature was 75°·2 on April 25 and the lowest 38°·0 on December 10. The highest temperature in the sun was 141°·4 on April 12, and the lowest temperature on the grass was 19°·2 on January 23.

Humidity.—The mean relative humidity for the year was the same as the normal. The largest departures from normal were in February when it was 7 per cent. below and March when it was 7 per cent. above normal.

Rain.—The rainfall for the year as a whole was nearly normal but the distribution was peculiar. The fall was largely in excess in February and October and largely in defect in May, November, and December. Rain fell on only 4 days in November and on 3 days in December against a ten years' average of 17 and 13 days. The heaviest fall on one day was 2·38 inches on February 24.

Wind.—On the average for the year winds were slightly weaker and 1 point more northerly than usual. The strength was largely below normal in January, June, July, and September and largely above normal in November. The largest amount of wind on any one day was 776 miles on December 24, and the smallest amount was 92 miles on June 4.

Transparency of the atmosphere.—The transparency of the lower atmosphere as judged by the visibility of the Nilgiris—100 miles distant—was about normal.

Cloud and sunshine.—The year was on the whole less cloudy than usual and the amount of bright sunshine was 184 hours above the average. There was an excess of bright sunshine in all months except July and October The excess was large in April, November, and December.

17. **Seismology.**—The Milne horizontal pendulum worked well throughout the year and the results are given in appendix I. Earthquakes were very numerous and the number recorded here was 67 as against 24 in 1907. The original records of the earthquakes are retained at the Observatory, but copies of the more important shocks are sent to the British Association Committee, the Strassburg International Bureau, and to other workers on the subject who ask for them.

18. **Library.**—The library catalogue was completed and has been kept up to date. One hundred and sixty-four books were bound during the year.

19. **Publications.**—Bulletins Nos. XII. and XIII., which complete Volume I., were issued during the year and No. XIV. was in type at the close of the year. They all deal with prominence observations. Part I. of the Memoirs of the Observatory is nearly ready for the press. It is devoted to a full discussion of the photographs of sunspot spectra taken in 1907. In addition to these the following papers were published during the year :—

"Solar Prominences in 1907, observed at the Kodaikánal Observatory" by John Evershed. (M.N., R.A.S. Vol. LXVIII., No. 7.)

"A Large Prominence" by John Evershed. (A.P.J. Vol. XXVIII., No. 1.)

"Note on the Wave-length of Hδ and Hϵ in the solar spectrum" by John Evershed. (A.P.J. Vol. XXVIII., No. 2.)

20. **General.**—The Director-General of Observatories visited the Kodaikánal and Madras Observatories in February. He was accompanied by Prof. and Mrs. Schuster.

The Director visited Madras in November and superintended the erection of the new dome for the 8-inch equatorial and re-erected the telescope. He also re-wired the transit instrument and the collimators and readjusted them.

The sanction of Government has been obtained for an electric installation for the Observatory and it is hoped that the work will begin at an early date.

The staff of the Observatory worked well throughout the year and so made it possible to keep abreast of the ever-growing work.

KODAIKÁNAL,
3rd February 1909.

C. MICHIE SMITH,
Director, Kodaikánal and Madras Observatories.

II.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1908.

1. **Staff.**—Mr. R. Littlehailes was in charge of the Observatory till the 7th of September, when I returned from furlough and relieved him.

Both the computer and the second assistant were on privilege leave during the year. Mr. M. G. Subrahmanyam, the first assistant, left the Observatory on the 8th February to take up his work at the Bombay Meteorological office, and Mr. A. A. Narayana Aiyar was appointed in his place.

2. **Time service.**—No change was made during the year in the programme of astronomical observations, nor in the system of time signals distributed from the Observatory. In the meridian observations, which formed practically the whole of the work, all the transits were recorded on the chronograph, and the determinations have on the whole been very satisfactory. The time-gun at the Fort was fired correctly at noon and 8 P.M. on 705 occasions out of 732, giving 96·3 as the percentage of successes against 97·1 last year. Bad tubes, defects in the apparatus and line, have been the causes of the failures. As we have no measuring instrument here to test the current in the line and its insulation, it is not possible to differentiate quickly and with certainty between the two latter sources of trouble. Proposals relating to this matter will form the subject of a separate communication. The time ball at the Port office was dropped at 1 P.M. correctly on all occasions except 13. On eight of these it was dropped correctly at 2 P.M. None of these failures were due to faults at the Observatory.

Since the 11th April records of the 8 and 16-hour roll of signals have been taken by the chronograph, the tape receiving at the same time seconds from the Riefler clock. These show that the hand-sent signals are extremely good and that any improvement in the sending effected by substituting an automatic arrangement would not be appreciated unless the methods of receiving the signals are very materially improved.

3. **Meteorological observations.**—Meteorological observations were made at the usual hours 8, 10, 16, and 20 local mean time. The 10-hour and 16-hour observations were reduced and sent to the India Meteorological office on Form F. Observations on cloud movement were continued. Besides the ordinary weather messages, special storm observations were sent on one occasion to Simla and on 133 occasions to Calcutta. The tabulations of the traces of the autographic meteorological instruments at Madras and of the Anemograph at Dodabetta are brought up to date.

4. **Buildings.**—Certain repairs to the buildings were effected during the year. In September the materials for the construction of a new dome over the 8-inch equatoreal were received from England. The clock, the telescope and its mountings were safely taken down early in October, and the work of removing the old dome and preparations for erecting the new one taken in hand at once. All work was however stopped by the heavy rain at the end of October. In November the Director visited the Observatory and during the fine weather that set in after the first week, the work on the new dome was resumed under his superintendence, and I was relieved of responsibility in a matter in which I had no previous experience to guide me, and no time to acquire any by a tedious process of trial and error. The erection of the dome was completed and the telescope remounted early in December and nearly all work on the structure was finished before the end of the year.

5. **Instruments.**—The following is the list of instruments at the Madras Observatory on the 31st December 1908 :—

(a) *Astronomical.*

Eight-inch Equatorial Telescope—Troughton & Simms.
Sidereal Clock—Haswall.
" Dent, No. 1408.
" S. Riefler, No. 61.
Mean Time Clock with galvanometer—Shepherd & Sons.
Meridian Circle—Troughton & Simms.

Mean Time Clock—J. Monk.
Mean Time Chronometer—V. Kullberg, 5394.
,, ,, 6544.
,, Parkinson & Frodsham, 2352.
Portable Transit Instrument—Dolland.
Portable Telescope with stand.
Tape Chronograph—R. Fuess.
Relay for use with the Chronograph—Siemens.

(*b*) *Meteorological.*

Richard's Barograph—No. 10, L. Casella.
Richard's Thermograph—No. 3618, L. Casella.
Beckley's Anemograph—Adie.
Sunshine Recorder—No. 149, L. Casella.
Anemoscope—P. Orr & Sons.
Nephoscope—Mons. Jules Daboscq & Ph. Pellin.
Barometer, Fortin's—1771, L. Casella.
,, 725, L. Casella (spare).
,, 1420, L. Casella (spare).
Dry Bulb Thermometer—No. 94221, L. Cassella.
,, No. 38037, Negretti & Zambra (spare).
Wet Bulb Thermometer—No. 94219, L. Casella.
,, No. 38037, Negretti & Zambra (spare).
Dry Maximum Thermometer—No. 8581, Negretti & Zambra.
Dry Minimum Thermometer—No. 69047, L. Casella.
Wet Minimum Thermometer—No. 91753, Negretti & Zambra.
Sun Maximum Thermometer—No. 10479, Negretti & Zambra.
Grass Minimum Thermometer—No. 3377, Negretti & Zambra.
Rain-gauge (8″ diameter)—No. 1042, Negretti & Zambra.
Measure glass for above.
Rain-gauge (5″ diameter).
Measure glass for above.

The micrometer frame of the transit was rewired by the Director in November, and a new system of wires was put in the south collimator; the north collimator was also rewired. The instrument has been steady throughout the year. The Riefler keeps a steady rate for long periods. On September 11–12, however, it was subjected to some unknown disturbance and gained as much as 12 seconds in 18 hours. Its daily rate had been 0·15 second, gaining, previous to this and was very unsteady for some weeks after this. During the last two months of the year the rate has been remarkably steady.

The Haswall clock which was taken down with the telescope had not been put up again at the end of the year.

6. **Weather summary.**—The following is a summary of the meteorological conditions at Madras during the year 1908 :—

Pressure.—Pressure was above normal in January, March, July, and December, below normal during the other months; in May it was normal. The greatest excess was 0·020 inch in January and the greatest defect was 0·041 inch in April. The highest pressure was 30·176 inches on January 8 and the lowest 29·569 on June 29.

Temperature.—The mean temperature was above the average in all months except September, November, and December. The maximum shade temperature was also above normal in all months except January, February, September, November, and December, the greatest excess being 3·9 in June and the defect being 2·4 in September. The minimum in the shade was above normal in January, February, April, May, June, and July and below normal in the remaining months; the minimum on grass was below normal in March, October, November, and December and above normal during the other months. The maximum in the sun was below the average in all the months of the year. The highest shade temperature recorded was 109°·6 on April 26 and May 30, and the lowest 60°·8 on January 20; the highest reading of the black bulb thermometer in vacuo was 154°·0 on May 11.

Humidity.—The percentage of humidity was normal in June and November, in slight defect in March and December and above normal in all the other months. The driest day was March 8 with 13 per cent. of humidity.

Wind.—The wind direction was normal or nearly normal in all months except in October when it was 3 points more southerly. The amount of air movement was in defect throughout the year.

Cloud.—The percentage of cloud was in slight excess in February, March, and July and in defect in all the other months.

Sunshine.—The percentage of bright sunshine was below normal throughout the year, the greatest defect being 21·9 in February. There were 2,145·8 hours of bright sunshine during the year.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was above the average in February, August, September, and October and below during the remaining months of the year. The greatest excess was 13·78 inches in October and the defect was 3·00 inches in December. The rainfall for the whole year was 55·97 inches on 88 days, being 6·95 inches above the normal. The monsoon rainfall from October 15 to the close of the year was 39·07 inches against an average of 26·00 inches. The greatest fall on any day was 7·28 inches on October 23.

Storms.—(1) On the 25th September, a storm crossed the coast near Cocanada, and caused a strong indraught from the Arabian sea across the Peninsula, followed by exceptionally heavy rain in the Deccan during the period 26th to 28th.

(2) On the 29th December a storm of some severity was formed in the south-west of the Bay and moved in a westerly direction giving moderate to heavy rain at Madras and over the south of the Presidency.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY,
3rd February 1909.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Appendix I.

KODAIKÁNAL Observatory Seismological Records in 1908.

No.	Date.	P.T. Commence G.M.T.	L.W. Commence G.M.T.	Maxima G.M.T.	End.	Max. Amp.	Duration.	Remarks.
	1908.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	MM. "	H. M.	
2	Jan. 11 ..	3 43·8	4 00·8	4 05·3	5 04	6·0 = 2·6	1 20	
3	12 ..	..	10 32·1	10 34·1	10 42	0·2 = 0·1	0 10	
4	15 ..	13 35·2	13 38·2	13 39·1	13 54	0·2 = 0·1	0 19	
5	25 ..	20 22·3	..	..	20 28·5	..	0 06	Widening of line.
6	27 ..	16 06·2	16 13·5	16 15·5	16 27	0·6 = 0·3	0 21	
7	29 ..	21 25·9	..	..	21 39	..	0 13	Widening of line.
8	Feb. 2 ..	0 43·5	0 46·0	0 52·8	1 12	0·6 = 0·3	0 28	
9	6 ..	1 35·2	1 40·1	1 44·3	2 12	0·4 = 0·2	0 37	
10	9 ..	18 18·0	18 26·6	18 31·0	19 21	3·0 = 1·4	1 03	
11	11 ..	14 33·1	..	..	14 40	..	0 07	Widening of line.
12	Mar. 4 ..	?	15 24·3	15 25·9	15 32	0·5 = 0·3	?	
13	5 ..	2 26·4	2 46·5	2 51·6	4 11	4·5 = 2·2	1 45	
14	13 ..	6 27·9	6 34·3	6 36·4	6 54	0·4 = 0·2	0 26	Felt at Mandalay.
15	15 ..	10 06·1	10 13·3	10 18·4	10 40	1·4 = 0·7	0 34	
16	23 ..	12 32·3	12 57·7	12 58·8	13 16	1·5 = 0·7	0 44	
17	26–27 ..	23 23·8	23 46·6	23 48·6	..	1·6 = 0·8	..	
		..	..	0 43·3	..	2·9 = 1·5	..	
		.	..	0 53·1	2 15	2·5 = 1·3	2 51	Chilapa.
18	27 ..	4 15·0	?	?	6 03	0·5 = 0·3	1 48	Sheet marked at 4h 52m.
19	Apr. 2 ..	6 15·1	6 24·4	6 27·4	6 51	0·6 = 0·3	0 36	
20	4 ..	6 24·6	6 31·0	6 38·2	6 55	0·6 = 0·3	0 30	Assam?
21	10 ..	0 06·1	0 21·5	0 28·7	0 51	0·6 = 0·3	0 45	
22	16 ..	No P. Ts.	17 52·2	17 53·7	18 01	0·5 = 0·2	0 09	
23	19 ..	8 15·5	..	..	8 49	..	0 33	Widening of line.
24	23 ..	0 02·6	0 13·1	0 15·2	1 40	4·2 = 2·0	1 37	
25	May 5 ..	6 33·0	6 51·7	6 52·7	8 04	3·6 = 1·8	1 31	
26	5 ..	No P. Ts.	11 22·3	11 23·3	12 03	3·0 = 1·5	0 41	
27	6 ..	11 44·8	..	..	12 09	..	0 24	Widening of line.
28	11 ..	13 07·8	13 10·3	13 11·9	13 27	0·4 = 0·2	0 19	
29	15 ..	8 56·7	9 27·4	9 32·5	10 56	1·1 = 0·5	1 59	
30	20 ..	7 51·4	7 58·5	8 00·5	..	0·8 = 0·4	..	
		..	..	08·6	8 52	1·0 = 0·5	1 01	
31	June 3 ..	15 59·7	16 07·8	16 08·5	16 46	2·4 = 1·2	0 46	
32	30 ..	2 27·4	2 31·0	2 32·2	2 51	0·5 = 0·2	0 24	
33	July 13 ..	21 46·6	21 48·6	21 50·1	22 18	0·6 = 0·3	0 31	
34	20 ..	12 38·2	..	..	12 48	..	0 10	Widening of line.
35	26 ..	16 12·0	16 20·8	16 22·3	16 52	2·0 = 1·0	0 40	
36	26 ..	17 27·4	17 34·2	17 36·1	18 03	1·6 = 0·8	0 36	
37	Aug. 4 ..	14 29·7	..	..	15 47	..	1 17	Widening of line.
38	12 ..	16 01·7	..	..	17 18	..	1 16	Widening of line.
39	12 ..	18 56·0	19 16·0	19 51·0	19 55	1·0 = 0·5	0 59	
40	17 ..	11 02·8	11 35·1	11 38·2	13 17	2·5 = 1·1	2 14	
41	20 ..	9 53·7	10 06·6	10 09·1	11 28	2·6 = 1·1	1 34	
42	22 ..	12 12·5	..	12 17·2	12 29	..	0 17	Widening of line.
43	22 ..	19 33·6	..	..	19 51	..	0 17	Widening of line.
44	Sept. 9 ..	6 54·6	..	..	7 16	..	0 21	Widening of line.
45	9 ..	20 42·3	..	..	20 51	..	0 09	Widening of line.
45A	21 ..	6 01·0	..	..	7 58	..	1 57	Widening of line.
46	23 ..	7 09·0	7 13·1	7 15·1	8 10	4·1 = 1·8	1 01	
47	26 ..	5 46·3	6 08·4	6 09·5	6 37	0·4 = 0·2	0 51	
48	28 ..	6 41·6	6 53·0	6 55·5	7 10	0·6 = 0·3	0 28	
49	Oct. 13 ..	5 44·2	6 38·6	6 42·2	7 18	0·3 = 0·1	1 34	
50	14 ..	15 37·7	15 41·8	15 44·9	15 49	1·0 = 0·5	0 11	
51	20 ..	2 49·5	3 08·0	3 10·9	3 47	0·6 = 0·3	0 57	
52	24 ..	21 26·4	21 27·4	22 01·6	22 16	0·7 = 0·3	0 50	Punjab, Simla.
52A	Nov. 2 ..	5 18·2	?	5 27·1	7 10	4 0 = 1·7	1 52	Sheet out 5h 20m.
52B	2 ..	7 28·0	7 30·5	7 32·0	7 57	1·1 = 0·5	0 29	
53	6 ..	7 23·4	7 54·6	7 59·7	8 56	0·6 = 0·2	1 33	
54	6 ..	14 15·1?	14 38·2	14 39·2	15 07	0·7 = 0·3	0 52	
55	9 ..	16 26·4	..	16 36·1	16 53	..	0 27	Widening of line.
56	11 ..	13 26·2	13 45·8	13 47·4	14 51	4·0 = 1·7	1 25	
57	12 ..	16 44·4	16 48·5	16 50·5	16 59	0·7 = 0·3	0 15	
58	12 ..	22 00·8	22 06·4	22 09·0	22 21	0·9 = 0·4	0 20	
59	15 ..	1 47·4	1 56·6	1 58·1	2 14	0·6 = 0·3	0 27	
60	23 ..	12 58·7	13 20·3	13 22·3	13 35	0·6 = 0·3	0 36	
61	25 ..	3 08·6	..	..	3 19	..	0 10	Widening of line.
62	Dec. 1 ..	3 08·8	3 11·9	3 14·4	3 27	0·6 = 0·3	0 18	
63	12 ..	12 59·9	13 04·5	13 10·6	14 25	5·0 = 2·3	1 25	
64	12 ..	19 07·4	19 25·4	19 25·8	19 59	0·5 = 0·2	0 52	
65	18 ..	15 42·6	15 49·6	15 52·7	17 07	3·6 = 1·7	1 24	
66	22 ..	3 04·7	..	..	3 23	..	0 18	Widening of line.
67	28 ..	4 29·4	4 58 6	5 00·4	7 23	3·0 = 1·4	2 54	Messina; sheet out 5h 44m.

Appendix II.

Latitude—10° 13′ 50″ N.
Longitude—5h 09m 52s E.

Height of barometer cistern above mean sea level 7,688 feet.

MEAN monthly and annual Meteorological Results at the Kodaikánal Observatory in 1908.

Month.	Barometer.		Dry bulb thermometer.				Wet bulb.		Tension of vapour.	Relative humidity.	Sun Max. *in vac.*	Min. on grass.	Wind.			Rain.		Clear sky.	Bright sun-shine.
	Reduced to 32°.	Daily range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Min.	By Blanford's tables.				Daily velocity.	Mean direction.		Amount.	Days.		
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	MILES.	POINTS.	POINTS.	INCHES.	NO.	CENTS.	HOURS.
January ..	22·862	0·074	54·0	63·9	47·8	16·1	48·0	42·1	0·280	67	114·5	36·9	287	10	E. S. E.	1·12	6	59	234·8
February ..	·822	·075	55·0	65·2	48·3	16·9	46·7	40·0	·240	55	120·0	38·2	329	2	N. N. E.	4·99	3	63	225·4
March ..	·857	·072	56·8	67·5	50·0	17·5	49·3	41·7	·280	61	128·7	38·7	299	8	E.	3·44	5	64	238·4
April ..	·822	·071	61·0	70·5	54·8	15·7	53·8	47·8	·346	65	130·3	46·0	297	8	E.	3·41	6	67	253·8
May ..	·818	·073	60·3	68·7	55·0	13·7	54·8	50·0	375	72	128·5	47·5	256	4	N. E.	5·06	10	50	222·2
June ..	·772	·060	58·0	65·0	53·7	11·3	53·6	49·5	·369	76	121·7	47·2	356	25	W. by N.	2·35	12	31	130·4
July ..	·771	·058	55·6	61·8	52·2	9·6	52·9	49·2	·376	85	111·7	48·5	407	27	N.W.byW.	4·89	13	17	75·0
August ..	·760	·061	56·5	63·3	52·4	10·9	53·4	49·2	·379	83	119·7	47·4	321	29	N.W.byN.	5·08	10	35	153·4
September ..	·762	·074	56·8	63·2	52·9	10·3	54·0	49·5	·392	85	120·1	48·7	254	28	N. W.	8·91	16	28	113·8
October ..	·787	·080	55·1	60·8	51·6	9·2	53·2	50·1	·388	89	112·2	46·2	263	2	N. N. E.	16·42	20	24	100·4
November ..	·796	·070	51·6	59·3	46·6	12·7	48·7	44·3	·317	82	111·3	41·6	323	25	W. by N.	1·73	4	52	194·5
December ..	·808	·066	53·3	63·3	46·5	16·8	47·1	40·9	·267	66	112·0	37·1	298	6	E.N.E.	1·77	3	51	235·4
Annual ..	22·803	0·070	56·2	64·4	51·0	13·4	51·3	46·2	0·334	74	119·2	43·7	308	1	N. by E.	59·17	108	45	2,177·5

EXTREME monthly Meteorological Records at the Kodaikánal Observatory in 1908.

Month.	Barometer.					Dry bulb thermometer.				Wet bulb.		Humidity.		Sun Th. *in vacuo.*		Grass therm.		Wind.				Rain.	
	Highest.		Lowest.		Range.	Highest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Greatest Fall.	
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.
January ..	22·956	7	22·731	31	0·225	73·2	25	42·4	21	32·4	21	9	21, 25	124·0	13	19·2	23	595	6	136	15	0·23	7
February ..	·944	9	·731	23	·213	72·6	4	42·8	9	34·0	10	10	11	133·8	6	20·7	1	550	24	141	3	2·38	24
March ..	·947	21	·766	1	·181	72·6	16	45·6	4	33·7	5	7	5	139·4	2	30·2	15	465	4	133	1	2·27	25
April	·907	21	·742	7	·165	75·2	26	51·3	13	41·2	13	25	22	141·4	12	36·6	3	480	13	224	17	0·76	17
May	·891	2	·734	6	·157	73·4	27	51·1	17	44·9	14	39	9	135·9	5	38·2	16	387	7	126	29, 30	1·32	7
June	·869	3	·691	24	·178	70·0	5, 7	50·7	16	43·8	21	39	21	136·6	2	36·4	2	688	30	92	4	0·32	11
July	·874	8, 9	·686	27	·188	65·7	2	49·9	30	44·5	1	49	1	132·1	3	40·9	8	716	1	151	7	1·10	7
August ..	·832	13, 25	·680	2	·152	66·6	23, 27	50·8	3	42·9	28	43	28	137·6	18	42·8	22	570	8	118	25	1·70	11
September ..	·847	19	·689	28	·158	67·5	30	50·4	19	41·1	24	35	24	139·2	22	43·4	25	407	27	114	18	1·30	8
October ..	·891	11	·642	24	·249	64·6	2	50·0	21	46·4	2	42	12	130·6	19	37·2	14	531	22	127	6	2·12	5
November ..	·893	9	·658	3	·235	64·7	23	40·6	15	38·0	12	34	7	122·6	21	32·6	21	611	1	139	25	0·55	26
December ..	·888	10	·673	31	·215	70·5	20	38·0	10	31·6	9	6	4, 20	120·3	5	20·5	8	776	31	160	5	0·90	24

Appendix III.

Kodaikánal Mean Hourly Wind Velocity for the year 1908.

Month.	Hours. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
January	11	11	10	12	12	12	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	12	10	9	9	10	11	11	12	12	13
February	15	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	17	18	17	16	15	13	11	10	8	8	9	10	11	13	15	16
March	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	16	17	17	16	16	13	12	10	9	8	8	8	9	9	10	12	13
April	13	12	13	13	12	12	12	13	15	15	15	14	13	12	11	12	11	10	10	11	11	11	13	14
May	12	12	11	11	11	10	10	10	11	11	13	12	12	11	10	11	10	8	9	9	9	10	11	12
June	15	15	16	15	16	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	15	16	16	16	16
July	17	19	19	18	19	18	18	18	16	14	14	14	15	14	15	16	17	18	18	18	18	19	19	19
August	15	15	15	15	15	16	15	13	13	11	12	12	12	11	11	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	16	16
September	12	13	15	15	15	14	13	10	10	9	10	10	9	8	9	8	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	12
October	12	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	11	12	11	10	11	10	10	11	11	12	12
November	15	15	16	16	17	16	15	15	14	14	15	14	14	12	11	11	9	11	11	12	12	13	14	13
December	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	13	13	15	15	14	14	13	12	10	9	8	11	12	11	12	13	13
Annual ..	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	12	12	11	10	10	11	12	12	13	14	14

Appendix IV.

KODAIKÁNAL Mean Hourly Bright Sunshine for the year 1908.

Month.	Hours.												Remarks.
	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	
January	0·15	0·73	0·79	0·86	0·83	0·87	0·83	0·73	0·61	0·56	0·53	0·07	
February	·09	·73	·89	·90	·85	·80	·79	·70	·72	·65	·52	·13	
March	·18	·85	·89	·92	·91	·83	·76	·65	·50	·48	·42	·31	
April	·21	·80	·93	·95	·97	·95	·87	·83	71	·55	·50	·20	
May	·19	·65	·90	·97	·93	·84	·74	·62	·49	·35	·35	·13	
June	·12	·38	·56	·59	·57	·49	·38	·33	·39	·22	·21	·10	
July	·05	·26	·41	·45	·39	·31	·20	·16	·09	·07	·02	..	
August	·17	·59	·71	·70	·73	·70	·54	·32	·25	·15	·09	..	
September	·01	·38	·63	·56	·59	·54	·39	·23	·13	·10	·17	·06	
October	..	·32	·49	·49	·35	·42	·31	·21	·23	·21	·16	·04	
November	·08	·56	·83	·84	·82	·81	·67	·62	·57	·36	·27	·05	
December	·07	·51	·72	·85	·86	·86	·89	·85	·80	·70	·46	·04	
Mean ..	0·11	0·56	0·73	0·76	0·73	0·70	0·61	0·52	0·46	0·37	0·31	0·09	

Appendix V.

NUMBER of days in each month on which the Nilgiris were visible in 1908.

Month.	Very clear.	Visible.	Just visible.	Tops only visible.	Total.
January	1	10	4	3	18
February	..	8	1	3	12
March	5	4	6	1	16
April	3	1	3	..	7
May	2	2	5	..	9
June	9	7	2	..	18
July	3	4	3	..	10
August	3	8	5	..	16
September	13	4	5	1	23
October	4	2	7	..	13
November	..	3	8	1	12
December	9	7	2	3	21
Total ..	52	60	51	12	175

Latitude—10° 9′ N.

Longitude—5h 10m 10s E.

Appendix VI.

Height of barometer cistern above mean sea level 944 feet.

MEAN monthly and annual Meteorological Results at the Periyakulam Observatory in 1908.

Month.	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Mean.	Dry bulb thermometer. Max.	Dry bulb thermometer. Min.	Dry bulb thermometer. Range.	Wet bulb. Mean.	Wet bulb. Min.	Tension of vapour. By Blanford's tables.	Relative humidity. By Blanford's tables.	Sun Max. *in vac.*	Min. on grass.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Wind. Mean direction.	Wind. Mean direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Clear sky.	Remarks.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	MILES.	POINTS.	POINTS.	INCHES.	NO.	CENTS.	
January ..	28·888	0·123	75·7	86·8	66·3	20·5	66·9	63·1	0·549	61	137·0	62·5	40·2	12	S.E.	5·72	5	44	
February ..	·960	·156	76·6	89·6	65·0	24·6	66·3	60·9	·511	56	142·0	56·9	47·1	8	E.	2·19	3	62	
March ..	·973	·157	80·3	92·9	68·8	24·1	69·0	64·4	·563	54	147·0	60·6	46·6	11	S.E. by E.	5·19	5	68	
April ..	·860	·144	83·8	96·6	73·9	22·7	73·4	69·5	·652	57	150·4	68·3	42·4	30	N.N.W.	3·65	3	73	
May ..	·866	·117	82·7	96·3	72·7	23·6	72·5	68·8	·664	60	153·1	69·0	59·1	22	W.S.W.	3·18	5	66	
June ..	·839	·110	81·6	93·8	72·2	21·6	70·8	67·2	·609	57	150·3	69·0	89·9	20	S.W.	0·45	2	53	
July ..	·864	·107	81·1	92·8	72·2	20·6	79·5	67·2	·568	54	..	69·0	83·3	16	S.	0·47	1	36	Sun maximum Thermometer was in use only on 11 days in July.
August ..	·854	·112	82·1	95·2	71·4	23·8	70·1	66·4	·577	53	153·6	66·7	83·2	19	S.W. by S.	0·40	1	59	
September ..	·862	·128	81·0	92·8	71·6	21·2	70·6	67·6	·553	52	150·5	67·3	74·0	28	N.W.	3·01	5	55	
October ..	·914	·127	79·3	89·2	71·4	17·8	71·1	68·2	·653	66	141·7	68·4	47·1	16	S.	8·80	12	51	
November ..	·966	·136	77·3	87·6	67·8	19·8	67·8	64·2	·559	59	138·1	61·7	32·2	15	S. by E.	0·30	1	68	
December ..	29·002	·132	75·8	87·1	64·4	22·7	65·3	60·8	·489	55	134·5	58·1	47·7	13	S.E. by S.	0·12	0	76	
Annual ..	28·904	0·129	79·8	91·7	69·8	21·9	70·3	65·7	0·579	57	* 145·3	64·8	57·7	18	S.S.W.	33·48	43	59	* Mean of 11 months.

EXTREME monthly Meteorological Records at the Periyakulam Observatory in 1908.

Month.	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Highest.		Dry bulb thermometer. Lowest.		Wet bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun. Th. *in vacuo.* Highest.		Grass therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest fall.	
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.
January	28·972	31	28·794	16	0·178	90·4	14	58·4	22	56·0	22	27	30&31	149·0	16	52·9	21	90·1	8	22·7	27	2·50	16
February	29·169	9	·798	2	·371	93·5	14	57·1	12&13	53·2	12	13	16	151·0	7	45·8	12	85·2	10	21·3	3	1·04	24
March	·144	12	·819	1	·325	97·1	15	57·9	11	53·5	11	14	10	154·6	15	46·9	11	80·3	25	20·4	1	2·38	25
April	·012	13	·720	28	·292	102·0	29	70·7	23	62·5	14	25	3	161·9	29	62·9	1	117·0	27	19·5	16	2·61	17
May	28·991	2	·720	8	·271	101·3	25	69·2	16	65·5	14	33	24	162·5	13	64·0	16	114·3	29	24·6	5	1·02	21
June	·939	3	·716	12	·223	99·6	1	67·7	21	63·2	6	30	2	163·1	26	63·0	21	169·5	11	22·0	14	0·18	14
July	·980	8	·716	27	·264	97·7	1	69·5	2	64·7	30	19	1	160·6	1	65·4	30	145·6	28	19·9	24	0·31	25
August	·955	25	·717	9	·238	98·2	27	67·6	28	61·7	28	30	25	171·0	4	61·2	28	132·0	26	35·1	30	0·11	31
September	·992	19	·722	25	·270	97·9	30	66·0	25	62·5	25	31	24	161·1	1	60·1	25	163·5	27	24·2	14	1·18	14
October	29·046	11	·741	24	·305	97·1	1	68·3	30	65·0	2	33	1	159·6	3	62·3	2	95·8	1	15·0	30	1·71	27
November	·100	24	·717	3	·283	89·8	30	59·5	12	56·8	11&12	24	11	144·6	23	49·8	12	60·3	14	8·7	1	0·21	1
December	·152	10	·807	31	·345	90·8	23	57·2	9	54·3	9	31	11	146·8	21	48·2	9	72·7	12	14·9	5	0·07	26

Appendix VII.

Madras Observatory.—Abnormals from monthly means for the year 1908.

Abnormals of	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	+ 0·020	— 0·035	+ 0·019	— 0·041	Same as	— 0·010	+ 0·017	— 0·022	— 0·024	— 0·008	— 0·005	+ 0·003	— 0·007
Temperature of air	+ 0·8	+ 0·2	+ 0·2	+ 1·3	+ 1·7	+ 1·8	+ 1·1	+ 0·6	— 0·8	+ 0·5	— 1·6	— 0·5	+ 0·4
Do. of evaporation	+ 2·3	+ 1·5	Same as	+ 2·2	+ 1·6	+ 1·4	+ 1·9	+ 1·9	+ 2·5	+ 1·6	— 1·7	— 1·0	+ 1·2
Percentage of humidity	+ 6	+ 6	— 1	+ 3	+ 2	Same as	+ 5	+ 5	+ 14	+ 5	Same as	— 2	+ 3
Greatest solar heat in *vacuo*	— 5·5	— 4·6	— 4·3	— 1·5	— 0·7	— 2·5	— 7·3	— 6·4	— 8·5	— 8·2	— 9·7	— 9·0	— 5·7
Maximum in shade	— 0·2	— 0·1	+ 0·5	+ 2·8	+ 2·8	+ 3·9	+ 1·0	+ 1·5	— 2·4	+ 0·4	— 1·1	— 1·2	+ 0·7
Minimum in shade	+ 0·8	+ 0·2	— 0·9	+ 1·3	+ 0·9	+ 1·8	+ 1·2	— 0·2	— 0·6	— 0·5	— 3·3	— 1·4	Same as
Do. on grass	+ 2·0	+ 1·1	— 0·3	+ 2·2	+ 1·5	+ 2·2	+ 1·7	+ 0·9	+ 0·2	— 0·4	— 3·5	— 1·3	+ 0·6
Rainfall in inches	— 0·87	+ 0·20	— 0·39	— 0·62	— 2·03	— 1·63	— 2·25	+ 0·14	+ 4·82	+ 13·78	— 1·20	— 3·00	+ 6·95
Do. since January	..	— 0·67	— 1·06	— 1·68	— 3·71	— 5·34	— 7·59	— 7·45	— 2·63	+ 11·15	+ 9·95	+ 6·95	..
General direction of wind	1 point E.	1 point S.	Same as	1 point S.	1 point S.	Same as	1 point W.	1 point S.	1 point W.	3 points S.	Same as	1 point E.	Same as
Daily velocity in miles	— 36	— 34	— 60	— 28	— 49	— 35	— 59	— 57	— 69	— 28	— 35	— 2	— 41
Percentage of cloudy sky	— 8	+ 2	+ 3	— 3	— 3	— 4	+ 5	— 1	— 5	— 11	— 19	— 8	— 5
Do. of bright sunshine	— 11·1	— 21·9	— 15·5	— 4·7	— 15·1	— 12·3	— 11·6	— 15·8	— 3·6	— 3·8	— 0·8	— 7·7	— 9·7

+ means *above* normal, — *below*.

Appendix VIII.

ABSTRACT of the mean meteorological condition of Madras in the year 1908 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1908.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·857	0·007 below.	29·864
Temperature of air	81·5	0·4 above.	81·1
Do. of evaporation	75·7	1·2 ,,	74·5
Percentage of humidity	75	3 ,,	72
Greatest solar heat in *vacuo*	134·0	5·7 below.	139·7
Maximum in shade	91·5	0·7 above.	90·8
Minimum in shade	74·7	Same as	74·7
Do. on grass	72·5	0·6 above.	71·9
Rainfall in inches on 88 days	55·97	6·95 ,,	49·02
General direction of wind	S.E.	Same as	S.E.
Daily velocity in miles	130	41 below.	171
Percentage of cloudy sky	44	5 ,,	49
Do. of bright sunshine	48·7	9·7 ,,	58·4

DURATION and quantity of the wind from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North ..	102	646	East ..	178	872	South ..	265	1,608	West ..	331	2,630
N. by E. ..	321	1,798	E. by S. ..	286	1,128	S. by W...	282	1,370	W. by N...	150	1,114
N.N.E. ..	324	1,938	E.S.E. ..	326	1,368	S.S.W. ..	272	1,480	W.N.W. ..	117	819
N.E. by N...	464	3,320	S.E. by E.	264	1,377	S.W. by S.	173	698	N.W. by W.	54	367
N.E. ..	237	1,602	S.E. ..	556	3,342	S.W. ..	165	833	N.W. ..	53	340
N.E. by E.	235	1,582	S.E. by S.	610	4,528	S.W. by W.	176	862	N.W. by N.	60	297
E.N.E. ..	177	915	S.S.E. ..	453	3,020	W.S.W. ..	291	1,621	N.N.W. ..	106	600
E. by N. ..	167	1,064	S. by E. ..	342	1,855	W. by S...	274	1,701	N. by W...	187	998

There were 786 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 27 miles.

Appendix IX.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Number of hours of wind from each point in the year 1908.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	..	16	61	94	72	49	42	40	87	71	56	22	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
February	..	..	1	12	27	62	47	60	7	89	76	36	20	14	24	57	3	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	33	54	93	41	137	99	14	38	10	10	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	9	24	119	231	99	33	49	28	36	6	7	4	6	..	3	3	1	1	2	..	1	..	51
May	1	..	3	1	..	6	1	1	1	..	4	16	98	98	128	56	85	54	39	11	22	10	16	6	21	8	17	2	9	1	8	3	18
June	1	..	2	4	3	1	3	5	4	4	8	14	34	31	61	26	39	32	52	37	25	23	52	55	98	33	27	18	11	3	1	3	10
July	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	6	8	9	21	14	37	16	52	25	35	31	55	115	84	113	46	12	6	6	2	2	1	45
August	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	5	3	5	9	25	11	58	46	57	29	59	55	49	33	40	29	70	42	37	16	7	5	2	1	..	46
September	..	1	2	1	1	..	3	8	2	4	16	25	32	31	39	28	22	22	44	27	41	32	43	28	39	16	36	17	10	20	5	..	125
October	29	38	18	19	12	13	41	28	40	46	48	38	66	27	11	9	11	13	9	5	4	11	30	29	15	5	7	3	6	7	31	35	40
November	36	114	92	141	35	24	16	6	..	7	1	15	..	..	17	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	2	1	..	4	25	51	113	12
December	35	151	144	192	86	79	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	32	..
Annual ..	102	321	324	464	237	235	177	167	178	286	326	264	556	610	453	342	265	282	272	173	165	176	291	274	331	150	117	54	53	60	106	187	786

Appendix X.

Madras Observatory.—Number of miles of wind from each point in the year 1908.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.
January	..	89	382	628	403	214	204	232	402	216	226	191	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3333
February	..	..	5	78	121	359	259	410	57	341	285	126	69	78	84	201	19	52	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2561
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	54	191	199	413	275	655	597	88	157	70	70	50	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2854
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	5	6	38	100	838	1876	748	179	337	220	287	43	61	24	87	..	31	17	6	10	16	..	10	..	4900
May	12	..	29	8	..	62	9	9	3	..	35	123	890	906	1000	392	519	266	218	71	141	82	87	39	189	66	171	21	79	8	61	31	5527
June	3	..	14	34	19	13	22	29	29	28	60	122	291	311	547	235	291	203	298	215	146	134	348	457	894	289	232	155	95	9	1	20	5544
July	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	8	37	42	62	142	99	217	62	221	112	104	187	283	672	553	946	373	84	44	27	9	2	1	4296
August	..	5	6	..	6	..	12	29	15	20	38	129	41	333	251	292	160	206	259	136	129	177	161	432	286	277	123	41	21	11	15	..	3611
September	..	5	14	5	6	..	14	46	6	26	54	89	151	170	128	155	101	82	193	97	140	119	205	118	223	60	157	89	50	65	28	..	2596
October	127	181	73	96	51	53	149	144	164	248	179	150	199	115	41	22	47	50	46	17	23	39	111	99	61	24	39	7	31	25	152	175	2938
November	217	634	541	793	215	170	94	40	..	36	3	30	..	..	34	5	2	..	..	8	4	4	..	3	..	8	7	..	21	170	304	565	3908
December	287	884	874	1678	781	704	115	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	206	5625
Annual ..	646	1798	1938	3320	1602	1582	915	1064	872	1128	1368	1377	3342	4528	3020	1855	1608	1370	1480	698	833	862	1621	1701	2630	1114	819	367	340	297	600	998	47693

Appendix XI.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Number of inches of rain from each point in the year 1908.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	0·06	..	0·26	0·14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	..	..	0·07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	0·09	..	0·02	0·03	0·01	..	..	..	0·02	0·01	0·05	0·04	..	0·01	..	..	0·01	..	..	0·04	0·06	0·02	0·01	..	..	..	..	0·04	0·02
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·05	..	..	..	..	.	..	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·09	0·11	0·07	0·02	0·27	0·15	0·01	0·23	0·07	0·12	0·19	0·05	..	..	..	0·15
August	..	..	..	..	0·06	..	..	..	..	0·09	0·40	..	..	0·51	..	..	..	0·17	0·62	0·50	0·64	..	0·23	0·11	0·24	..	0·03	0·10	0·10	..	0·05	..	0·85
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·23	..	..	0·06	..	..	0·15	0·18	0·19	1·17	1·42	0·96	0·01	1·56	0·14	0·44	1·61	0·66	0·22	0·17	..	0·34
October	0·56	4·08	1·12	1·48	0·69	0·16	0·92	0·11	0·11	0·14	0·38	0·08	0·39	1·25	2·32	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·08	0·10	0·02	..	..	2·17	0·32	0·86	1·86	4·36	1·22	..
November	0·57	1·53	1·16	0·16	0·83	0·05	0·31	0·10	..	0·12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·50	0·38	..	0·83	0·57	3·25	1·65	..
December	0·33	0·46	0·10	0·39	0·46	0·60	0·17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·07	..
Annual ..	1·16	6·07	2·38	2·03	2·13	0·81	1·44	0·35	0·14	0·61	0·92	0·31	0·41	1·77	2·44	0·07	0·02	0·42	0·98	0·76	1·84	1·77	1·44	0·19	2·09	0·73	3·15	2·22	2·50	2·65	7·83	2·98	1·36

Appendix XII.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Wind, cloud, and bright sunshine, 1908.

Month.	Wind resultant.		Clouds (0—10).					Bright sunshine.	
	Velocity.	Direction.	8 H.	10 H.	16 H.	20 H.	Mean.	Average per day.	Greatest number of hours in a day.
	MILES.							HOURS.	
January	88	E.N.E.	3·5	4·0	2·0	2·1	2·9	7·2	9·3
February	68	E.	2·7	3·0	2·6	2·0	2·6	8·1	9·8
March	83	S.E.	2·8	3·4	2·6	1·9	2·7	7·6	9·9
April	145	S.S.E.	4·0	3·0	1·8	1·2	2·5	8·4	11·0
May	152	S. by E.	3·6	3·4	3·8	3·0	3·5	6·6	8·5
June	98	S.W.	6·0	5·6	6·3	6·2	6·0	4·4	7·4
July	101	S.W. by W.	7·6	7·3	7·5	7·7	7·6	2·6	7·5
August	45	S.W. by S.	6·5	6·3	7·4	5·9	6·6	3·2	8·7
September	42	S.W. by S.	6·3	5·5	5·9	5·1	5·7	4·9	9·8
October	29	E. by N.	4·1	4·5	5·6	4·9	4·8	5·7	10·4
November	111	N. by E.	3·7	4·4	4·5	3·1	4·0	6·2	9·9
December	172	N.E. by N.	4·4	4·8	4·5	3·8	4·4	5·6	8·3
Annual ..	27	S.E.	4·6	4·6	4·5	3·9	4·4	5·9	..

Appendix XIII.

MEAN monthly and annual Meteorological Results at the Madras Observatory in 1908.

—	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Mean.	Dry bulb thermometer. Max.	Dry bulb thermometer. Min.	Dry bulb thermometer. Range.	Wet bulb. Mean.	Wet bulb. Min.	Tension of vapour. By Blanford's tables.	Relative humidity. By Blanford's tables.	Sun Max. *in vac.*	Min. on grass.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Wind. Mean direction.		Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	Dew point.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	MILES.	PTS.		INCHES.	NO.	CENTS.	HOURS.	°
January	30·017	0·123	75·9	84·4	68·3	16·1	71·5	68·0	0·679	79	132·9	65·1	108	6	E. N. E.	0·02	1	29	221·5	68·2
February	29·930	·120	76·0	86·4	68·2	18·3	72·3	67·8	·733	79	135·1	64·9	88	9	E. by. S.	0·48	4	26	235·9	69·1
March	·924	·121	80·2	90·1	71·2	18·9	73·9	70·4	·758	73	136·2	68·3	92	12	S. E.	..	..	27	235·6	69·6
April	·785	·131	85·3	95·7	78·5	17·2	79·8	77·2	·945	77	140·2	76·9	163	14	S. S. E.	..	..	25	252·3	76·1
May	·735	·119	88 4	100·6	81·7	18·9	79·9	77·1	·910	69	142·3	80·4	178	16	South	0·09	2	35	205·7	74·5
June	·693	·116	88·2	102·2	82·1	20·1	78·0	75·1	·823	62	138·0	80·8	185	19	S.W.by S.	0·48	9	60	132·0	71·5
July	·738	·123	85·6	96·6	79·7	16·9	77·8	75·1	·849	70	131·4	78·3	139	21	S.W.by W.	1·62	18	76	81·0	72·7
August	·727	·130	83·9	95·2	77·7	17·5	77·9	74·9	·874	75	133·6	76·3	117	18	S. S. W.	4·70	12	66	97·6	73·9
September	·753	·126	82·2	90·8	76·5	14·3	78·8	75·7	·940	86	132·8	75·2	87	19	S.W. by S.	9·51	19	57	146·9	76·5
October	·834	·120	81·1	89·4	74·7	14·7	77·2	73·8	·884	83	130·9	72·4	95	10	E. S. E.	24·78	11	48	177·0	74·5
November	·919	·114	75·9	83·9	69·0	14·9	71·2	68·1	·706	79	127·7	66·0	130	2	N. N. E.	12·01	8	40	187·0	67·9
December	·981	·109	75·0	82·4	68·4	14·0	69·6	67·0	·654	75	126·8	65·1	181	3	N.E. by N.	2·28	4	44	173·3	65·7
Annual ..	29·836	·121	81·5	91·5	74·7	16·8	75·7	72·5	·813	75	134·0	72·5	130	12	S. E.	55·97	88	44	2,145·8	71·9

EXTREME monthly Meteorological Records at the Madras Observatory in 1908.

—	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Highest.		Dry bulb thermometer. Lowest.		Wet bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun Th. *in vacuo.* Highest.		Grass therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest fall.	
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	INCHES	DAY.
January	30·176	8	29·805	31	0·371	87·9	29	60·8	20	60·3	20	41	29	137·9	8	57·1	20	199	1	27	28	0·02	17
February	·141	8	·792	29	·349	92·3	16	63·9	12	63·9	12	51	5	141·2	16	59·3	12, 14	178	8	39	3	0·25	22
March	·096	12	·758	31	·338	97·5	10	62·5	9	60·3	9	13	8	143·4	8	57·5	9	145	15	45	4	..	..
April	29·934	13	·608	27	·326	109·6	26	75·1	1	74·5	1	38	27, 28	150·1	27	72·3	1	247	19	105	13	..	..
May	·889	2	·591	9	·298	109·6	30	78·0	2	72·3	14	30	15	154·0	11	75·9	31	227	25	113	8	0·07	30
June	·795	3	·569	29	·226	107·5	1	77·2	28	71·6	16	28	25	145·7	2	75·2	28	244	16	133	28	0·11	17,30
July	·860	9	·573	27	·287	101·1	3	73·3	11	71·8	11	38	1.2	144·6	20	72·0	11	189	22	39	12	0·25	19
August	·848	25	·589	2	·259	98·9	17	71·6	25	71·5	25	38	15	145·0	18	71·0	25	166	1	51	8	1·40	6
September	·882	15	·697	28	·285	98·2	2	72·9	22	72·7	17, 18	59	28	146·0	1	70·2	18	206	26	28	15	1·28	22
October	·969	11	·676	1	·293	96·6	2	70·1	12	69·7	12	51	14	144·7	8	65·9	12	205	24	54	6	7·28	23
November	30·061	24	·636	2	·425	87·4	10	65·0	10	64·5	10, 15	40	15	137·2	22	60·1	10	228	30	51	11	6·58	2
December	·132	13	·812	31	·320	85·4	25	62·4	8	61·9	8	49	11	137·1	8	58·7	8	366	31	122	25	1·72	31

KODAIKÁNAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1909.

CONTENTS.

KODAIKÁNAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

I.—REPORT OF THE KODAIKÁNAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1909.

1. **Staff.**—The staff of the observatory on the 31st December 1909 was as follows:—

Director	C. Michie Smith, B.Sc.
Assistant Director	J. Evershed.
First Assistant	S. Sitarama Aiyar, B.A.
Second Assistant	G. Nagaraja Aiyar.
Third Assistant	A. Y. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.
Fourth Assistant	S. Balasundaram Aiyar.
Writer	L. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar.
Photographic Assistant	R. Krishna Aiyar.

The first assistant, M.R.Ry. K. V. Sivarama Aiyar Avargal, M.A., B.L., retired from the service on medical certificate on February 12. He had done much valuable work during his service of 15 years in the Madras and Kodaikánal Observatories and it was with great regret that the decision of the medical authorities that he could not again return to work was accepted. Mr. S. Sitarama Aiyar, Mr. G. Nagaraja Aiyar, and Mr. A. Y. Subrahmanya Aiyar were respectively confirmed as first, second, and third assistants. The first assistant was on privilege leave for 40 days from July 26, the second assistant for 1 month and 2 days from October 18, and the fourth assistant for 17 days from March 4, and for 41 days from November 12.

The subordinate staff consists of a book-binder, a book-binder's boy, a mechanic, five peons, a boy peon for the dark room, and two lascars.

2. **Distribution of work.**—The Director is in charge of the 40-foot spectrograph and the pyrheliometer; the Assistant Director is in charge of the spectroheliograph and associated instruments. The first, second, and third assistants are in charge of the work with the Cooke equatorial (spectroscopic), the Lerebour and Secretan equatorial (visual), the photoheliograph, the transit instrument, and the seismometer. They have also to do the astronomical computing and the preparation of the observations for the press. The fourth assistant has charge of the clock comparisons and, with the help of the writer, is responsible for the whole of the meteorological work. The writer is responsible for the accounts, correspondence, and all office records. The photographic assistant has charge of most of the photographic developing, printing, etc.

3. **Buildings and grounds.**—From April 1 the responsibility for all the minor repairs to the buildings, fences, etc., was transferred from the Public Works Department to the Director and an annual grant will be made for the purpose. This, while involving a considerable amount of extra work, renders it much easier to keep all the buildings in good repair and is certainly an economical arrangement.

(*a*) *Spectroheliograph building.*—The roof of the main building has been covered with ruberoid and is now in a satisfactory condition. Two new piers have been built in it for carrying a new spectrograph (No. III.).

(*b*) *Grounds.*—A large number of pine and cypress trees have been planted to the east of the spectroheliograph building where the ground is at present very bare, and it is hoped that enough of seedlings will be available during the current year to complete the planting of this area.

The trees formerly planted in various parts of the compound are making good progress and are already exercising a most valuable influence on the observing conditions. The plantation surrounding the Observatory compound on the west and north-west was burned down on January 26, for the second time, and the Observatory compound was protected from the flames only by the strenuous exertions of the staff. A beginning has been made in planting a screen of wattle round the part of the compound most exposed to fire and it is hoped that when this grows up it will greately reduce the risk.

4. **Instruments.**—The following are the principal instruments belonging to the Observatory, or in use, at the present time :—

Six-inch Cooke equatorial.
Six-inch Lerebour and Secretan equatorial remounted by Grubb with a five-inch Grubb portrait lens of 36 inches focus attached.
Spectograph I.—consisting of slit, collimator lens of 4 or 7 feet focus, 2-inch parabolic grating, and camera tube without lens. Used in connection with an 11-inch polar siderostat and 6-inch Grubb lens of 40 feet focus.
A rhomb with ends cut at 45° mounted on a graduated circle can be placed in front of the slit so as to enable any part of the limb to be brought on to the slit.
Spectrograph II.—consisting of slit, collimator lens of 3 feet focus, 3-inch plane grating and camera lens of 7 feet focus. Used in connection with the 12-inch photo-visual lens of the spectroheliograph.
Spectroheliograph—with 18-inch siderostat and 12-inch Cooke photo-visual lens of 20 feet focus, by the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company.
An auxiliary spectroheliograph attached to the above, made in the Observatory workshop.
Six-inch transit instrument and barrel chronograph, formerly the property of the Survey of India.
Six-prism table spectroscope—Hilger.
Photoheliograph Dallmeyer No. 4.
Theodolite, six-inch—Cooke.
Two phototheodolites by Steinheil, for cloud photography.
Sextant.
Evershed spectroscope with three prisms for prominence and sunspot work, by Hilger.
Mean time clock, Kullberg 6326.
Do. Shelton.
Mean time Chronometer, Kullberg 6299.
Sidereal chronometer, Kullberg 6134.
Tape chronograph, Fuess.
Micrometer for measuring spectrum photographs, Hilger.
Dividing engine, Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company, Limited
Two Balfour Stewart actinometers.
Buchanan's solar calorimeter
Induction coil with necessary adjuncts.
Small polar siderostat.
Universal instrument.
Complete set of meteorological instruments, including Richard barograph and thermograph, and wind recorders.
A high class screw cutting turning lathe by Messrs. Cooke & Sons.
Ångström Pyrheliometer.
Single meniscus lens 5″ aperture, 15-feet focus.
An 18-inch concave mirror by Henry of Paris belonging to the Assistant Director has been mounted in the spectroheliograph room for general spectrum work and for large scale photographs of sunspots.
Spectrograph III.—consisting of slit provided with vertical and horizontal millimetre scales for measuring position angles and a reflecting device for rotating the sun's image, collimator lens of 210 c.m. focus, 6 inch Michelson grating, and camera lens of about 4 metres focus. The spectrograph is used with the 18-inch concave mirror.

The Observatory was struck by lightning twice during the year, on March 29 and in May and considerable damage was done to the electrical instruments. On the first occasion the flash apparently entered by the telegraph line and, though part of it went to earth through the lightning discharger, enough remained to splash on to the internal circuits. It stopped the standard clock through the fusing of the seconds contacts, fused the coils of one of the relays and several bells, and injured the telephones. The wire leading to the spectroheliograph house was fused where it came near the branch of a tree.

On the second occasion the only damage done was to a bell circuit. New and more sensitive lightning dischargers have now been placed on the main circuits.

OBSERVATIONS.

(a) Solar Physics.

5. The following table shows for each day the solar observations that were made:—

Table A.

Solar Observations in 1909.

A = Spots observed. B = Spot spectra. C = Prominences. D = Photoheliograms. E = Spectroheliograms.

Date.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1 ..	——	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D *E*	A — — — —	A — — — —	A— —D *E*	A— *C* D *E*	A— *C* D E	A B C D E
2 ..	——	A B C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— —D *E*	A— *C* D E	A — — — —	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A B *C* D E
3 ..	——	A B *C* D E	A B C D E	A B *C* D E	A — — — —	A — — — —	A— C D *E*	A— C D E	— — — — —	A— —D E	A— C D E	A— C D E
4 ..	A — *C* D *E*	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	——	——	A— *C* D *E*	A— *C* D *E*	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A — — — —	A— C D E
5 ..	A B C D E	A B *C* D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A — *C* D *E*	A — — — —	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A B *C* D E	A— *C* D E
6 ..	A B — — *E*	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	——	A — —D —	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E
7 ..	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	——	A — — — —	A — — — —	A— C D E	A— —D *E*	A— *C* D E	A *B* *C* D E	A— C D E
8 ..	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— —D *E*	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A— —D—	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	— — — — —
9 ..	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A B *C* D E	A B C D E	A— —D—	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E
10 ..	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A *B* C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— C D *E*
11 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A B *C* D E	A B *C* D E	A— C D E	A— C D E
12 ..	A B C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A B *C* D E	A— C D E	——	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*
13 ..	A B C D E	A - C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A B *C* D E	A— C D E	A— —D—	A—— D—	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A—— D—
14 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A — *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A— —D *E*	A— C D *E*	A— *C* D E	A *B* *C* D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E
15 ..	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A B *C* D E	A— C D E	A — — — —	— — — —	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E
16 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— —D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— *C* D E	A B C D E
17 ..	A B *C* D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	A *B* C D E	A— —D *E*	A— C D E	A— —D *E*	A— —D *E*	A— *C* D E	A B C D E
18 ..	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — — — —	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E
19 ..	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A — *C* D *E*	A— *C* D E	A B C D E
20 ..	A B C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D *E*	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A—— D—	A— *C* D E	A— C D E
21 ..	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A B C D E
22 ..	A B *C* D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A — — — *E*	A— —D—	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D *E*	A B C D E
23 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D —	A— C D *E*	A B C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D —	A B C D E
24 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— —D *E*	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— —D—	A— C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A — — — —	A B C D E
25 ..	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B *C* D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A — — — *E*	A— —D—	A— —D *E*	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A B *C* D E	A B C D E
26 ..	A — *C* D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B *C* D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	——	A— *C* D E	A— C — E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A B C D E
27 .	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A— C D E	A— C D *E*	A— *C* D E	A— —D *E*	A— C D *E*	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A B C D E
28 ..	A— *C* D *E*	A B C D E	A B *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D *E*	A B C D E	A— C D E	A — — — —	A— *C* D E	A B *C* D E	— — — — —	A— *C* D E
29 ..	A— *C* D E		A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — — — —	A B C D E	A B C D E	— — — — —
30 ..	A B C D *E*		A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— *C* D *E*	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	A B C D E	A—— D *E*
31 ..	A B *C* D E		A— *C* D E		A— C D E		A— C D E	A — — — —		A — *C* D E		A— C D E

Note.—When a letter is in italics it means that on that day observations were not complete.

SOLAR Observations—Abstract.

—	1909.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A	28	28	31	30	28	29	29	30	28	30	29	29	349
B	18	13	10	6	7	5	1	..	5	5	7	12	89
C	27	28	30	29	27	23	16	24	24	27	27	27	309
D	27	28	31	30	27	25	25	27	26	30	27	29	332
E	28	28	31	30	27	25	20	25	27	29	26	28	324

There was a general resemblance between the observing conditions in 1908 and 1909. July was the worst month in the year and the conditions were good in November. Sunspot observations were possible on five days more than in the previous year, but there was a slight fall in the number of days on which other solar observations and photographs were made.

6. **Photographs of the sun** with the Dallmeyer photoheliograph were taken on 332 days as against 338 in 1908. The greatest defect was in July when they were obtained on only 16 days At the request of Greenwich, double exposures are taken twice a month for determining the error of orientation of the photographs. Out of 91 solar negatives asked for by Greenwich Observatory it has been possible to supply 85.

7. **Observations of sunspots.**—The sun is examined for spots and faculae every morning when the weather permits. The sun's image is projected on an 8-inch disc and the positions of spots and faculae are marked on it. The discs are prepared by the cyanotype process from the large scale drawings of Father R. de Beaurepaire, as mentioned in last report.

8. **Sunspot spectra.**—(*a*) *Visual.*—This work is done in accordance with the suggestions issued by the committee of the International Union for Solar Research. It includes the comparison of the spot spectrum with a standard map for the region 5210 Å to F., a detailed study of C and D_3, and observations of variations in intensity of the following iron lines :—5383·58 5397·34, 5404·36, 5405·99, 5424·29, 5429·91, 5445·26, 5447·13, 4924·11, 5234·79, 5316·79 and 5535·06. Till April 30, 1909, the standard map mentioned above was the Mount Wilson provisional photographic map but since that date the map prepared in this Observatory in 1907 has been used.

(*b*) *Photographic.*— Spectrograph II. was employed early in the year in photographing spot spectra with high dispersion for the purpose of detecting relative displacements of the lines most and least affected by pressure. All the best plates of the series have been measured and the results published in the Observatory "Memoirs" (Part I.).

In the same series of photographs systematic line displacements due to radial movement of the penumbral gases were detected. The results of a preliminary investigation of this phenomenon have been published in bulletin No. 15, and in the *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society, Volume LXIX.

A new and very powerful spectrograph, No. III., has been constructed during the year. In this a parabolic silver-on-glass mirror forms the solar image on the slit plate, and a 6-inch plane grating by Michelson is used. Work with this instrument has been concentrated on problems connected with radial movement in sunspots, and a considerable proportion of the photographs secured with it have been measured.

The results indicate an accelerating outward movement of the gases at the base of the chromosphere in all spots, and an inward motion of calcium vapour at high levels in most spots. Particular attention was also given, in the case of large spots,

favourably situated on the disc to line displacements indicating a rotational movement, and strong evidence has been obtained in many instances of a relatively slow rotation, which is opposite in direction in the two hemispheres.

9. **General spectroscopic work.**—A series of limb and centre comparison plates of selected regions of the spectrum has been obtained with spectrograph III. These are on a scale of 1 mm. = 0·3Å and form excellent material for measurements of the displacements towards the red of the lines at the sun's limb. They will be studied with especial reference to (*a*) the lines most and least affected by pressure, and (*b*) the enhanced lines. They are also available for a study of the relative intensities of the lines at the sun's limb compared with the centre of the disc.

A spectrograph has been designed and partly constructed in the observatory workshop for photographing the spectrum of Halley's comet. It is intended to employ the 18-inch parabolic mirror for this work, and a reflecting slit made of silvered glass will be used.

10. **Prominences.**—Prominences were recorded visually on 309 days as against 310 in 1908, but on as many as 65 days the combined visual and photographic record was imperfect owing to unfavourable weather conditions. The weather was most unfavourable in July when the prominence record was complete on only 9 days. The record of the prominences is made round the disc on which spots and faculæ have been projected and with the discs now in use the apparent positions of prominences are easily read off directly. The visual record is compared with the spectroheliograms and all prominences shown in the photographs but not in the drawing as well as conspicuous extensions of Ca prominences inside the disc of the sun are added in blue pencil. Where there is much difference between the photograph and the drawing the differences are noted. In the case of eruptive or metallic prominences the spectra are examined, the most conspicuous bright lines are recorded, and all large displacements of the C line are also noted and their amounts estimated.

11. **Work with the spectroheliograph.**—This instrument was in use throughout the year. The camera slit of fixed width and fitted with windows at the two ends with automatic shutters has continued to work well. This slit, which was fitted in 1908, greatly simplifies the working of the instrument and the number of failures from imperfect adjustments has been negligible.

Photographs of the sun's disc in K_2 light were obtained on 324 days and limb photographs showing the prominences on 272 days. Most of the disc plates show the prominences also, more or less distinctly, even when the sky is too diffusive for limb photographs. It has been possible therefore to measure position angles and heights of prominences from all available plates on 312 days, the results for both prominences and flocculi were not satisfactory on 11 days owing to unfavourable weather.

The position angles and heights of the prominences photographed have been measured by Mrs. Evershed, who has also made detailed studies of the minute structure and changes of form in some of the more interesting cases.

The best disc plate of each day has been copied on an enlarged scale on bromide paper as heretofore, the prints so obtained being oriented and pasted in order on card sheets for future reference.

Prominence spectroheliograms for 39 days were received from the Solar Observatory, South Kensington, and flocculi plates for 321 days were sent in exchange.

12. **Solar radiation.**—Observations with the Ångström pyrheliometer were made on 5 days. The maximum reading obtained was 1·654 on January 11. The year as a whole has been very unfavourable for this work owing to the abundance of cirrus cloud.

The new method of estimating variations in the solar radiation mentioned in the last report has continued to occupy the attention of the Assistant Director, and a large amount of experimental work has been done.

The practicability of the method of comparing the photographic intensity of moonlight with that of the extra focal images of certain stars has been demonstrated and a form of apparatus which satisfies the required conditions has been worked out. Unfortunately the climate of Kodaikánal appears to be unsuited for this work as may be judged from the statement that throughout the past year there has been no single night near full moon in which the sky was entirely unclouded or free from faint streaks of cirrus. The tendency to heavy dews is also a serious difficulty. It is much to be desired that so promising a method of estimating changes in the sun's output of energy may be taken up at some more suitable locality.

Summary of Results.

13. **Sunspots.**—The following table shows the monthly number of new groups observed, the mean daily number of spots visible, and the distribution between the northern and southern hemispheres :—

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
New groups	19	16	24	22	10	15	12	16	13	23	31	20	221
Daily number	4·5	4·2	4·4	3·1	2·7	2·2	2·2	2·3	2·4	4·5	4·9	4·8	3·5
North	8	5	6	4	3	4	7	6	6	13	13	8	83
South	11	11	18	18	7	11	5	10	7	10	18	12	138

There was a marked revival in spot activity during the last three months of the year but for the year as a whole there was a slight decrease. The total number of new groups for the years 1907, 1908, and 1909 were respectively 301, 262, and 220, and the mean daily numbers were 4·4, 4·6, and 3·9.

Southern spots continued to preponderate greatly over the northern, the proportion being even higher than in 1908. So also the mean latitude of southern spots was slightly higher than that of the northern ones in every month except September and November. The mean latitudes for the whole year were 8·9 for northern spots and 10·8 for the southern.

On five days the sun's surface was recorded as free from spots. There was one day, December 25, on which ten groups were observed. A striking feature of the last three months of the year was the comparatively large number of groups which contained fairly large spots.

The following were the most important groups of spots seen during the year :—

January—

Nos. 1593, 1594, 1595 These spots were large and were changing rapidly. Their spectrum indicated that they were active. C was frequently observed reversed and dark D_3 was seen near them. In the case of No. 1593 the D_3 line was seen bright over the whole of the main umbra on the 23rd.

February—

Nos. 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1615 All of these were large and most of them were spectroscopically active. Reversals and displacements of C as well as darkening of D_3 were frequently observed near them.

March—

Nos. 1629, 1632 These were scattered trains of spots and were very active as indicated by the behaviour of the C and D_3 lines.

April—

Nos. { 1645, 1649 } were the only groups which contained fairly large spots. No. 1649 developed a large number of companions as it neared the central meridian, and by the time it had reached it, had become a train of three large spots.

May—

Nos. { 1659, 1662, 1663, 1667 } All of these were large. No. 1663 was the only one in which disturbances in C and D_3 were frequently observed. It was first seen as a double-spot group with the two spots nearly equal in size, but the leader gradually diminished and the following spot increased in size till on the 15th the former had almost disappeared while the latter was a large spot but of irregular outline.

June—

Nos. { 1671, 1673, 1678, 1681, 1683 } All of these contained large spots. Nos. 1671, 1678 and 1681 first appeared on the sun as small spots and grew in size as they advanced westwards. Nos. 1673 and 1683 came round the east limb as large spots but the former dwindled away and disappeared before it reached the west limb.

July—

Nos. { 1690, 1693 } were the only large spots. No. 1690, when traversing the eastern half of the sun, developed a large number of companions which began to vanish after it had crossed the central meridian. No. 1693 developed on the side of the sun turned towards us and was visible to the naked eye. The smaller companions of this spot also began to vanish when traversing the western half of the sun.

August—

No large spot appeared on the sun during the month.

September—

Nos. { 1714, 1715, 1719, 1725, 1726 } were the large spots of the month. Nos. 1725 and 1726 were returns of Nos. 1714 and 1715 respectively. The latter two after crossing the central meridian developed suddenly into trains of large spots. No. 1715, when it reached the west limb, was associated with a metallic and highly eruptive prominence. No. 1719 was a large spot when it came round the east limb on the 18th and for several days afterwards the C line was observed reversed on or near it. On the 28th at or a little before $10^h\ 30^m$ there was a sudden and very violent out-burst of bright gases on or near the spot. The whole area was seen as a bright prominence projected on the sun's disc though the observing conditions were poor. The prominence showed displacements of the hydrogen lines but the direction and the amount of motion indicated as well as the form of the prominence were rapidly changing. A Ca flocculus photograph taken at $10^h\ 39^m$ showed the spot region to be completely filled with bright matter and the spot itself was not visible. About the time of the outburst there was a sudden and large rise in the Horizontal Force record of the magnetograph.

October —

Nos. { 1729, 1734a, 1731 } These were the most important of the large spots seen during the month. Nos. 1729 and 1734a suddenly developed into trains of large spots when about 25° west of the central meridian. No. 1731 was a very large group covering nearly 15° of longitude. It was found to drift steadily westwards and its position in longitude had changed considerably before it returned as No. 1748. It underwent much change of form from day to day, C was frequently reversed in it, and D_3 was often seen dark. On October 15 when the group was within

2 days of the west limb C was brightly reversed over an extensive area near the group and it was seen as a changing prominence projected on the sun's disc. It was first observed at $9^h\ 13^m$ and there was nothing left of it by $10^h\ 30^m$.

November—

Nos. 1762, 1766, 1769, 1770, 1772 — All these contained large spots. No. 1766 formed near the central meridian and showed disturbances in C. No. 1772 also formed on the visible disc and after it had crossed the central meridian became a fine and active train of large spots.

December—

Nos. 1782, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1790, 1793, 1797 — All these lay between longitudes 57° and 253°. The other half of the sun was comparatively inactive. But even of these groups No. 1782 was the only one which showed any striking features, spectroscopically or otherwise.

14. **Prominences**.—The activity as estimated by profile areas has been well maintained throughout the year, but the numbers obtained show a reduction of 23 per cent. compared with the previous year.

The general activity of the two hemispheres compared with 1908 is given in the following table:—

Mean daily profile areas of prominences.

	1908. Square minutes.	1909. Square minutes.
North	2·41	2·10
South	2·98	2·04
Total ..	5·39	4·14

Considerable changes have taken place in the distribution of the prominences in latitude. The polar regions in both hemispheres have been inactive, that is, the mean areas in the regions comprised between latitudes 65° and the poles have fallen to less than one-tenth of the areas found in lower latitudes. A well-marked zone of activity has developed between the parallels 45° and 55° in the northern hemisphere, a corresponding active region in the south recorded in 1908 having subsided. Such alternations between north and south have been recorded previously and appear to be a characteristic feature of prominence development. This change has had the effect of restoring the balance of activity between the hemispheres which have been sensibly equal in 1909.

There has been a great reduction in the number of metallic prominences recorded, particularly in the southern hemisphere, and the mean latitudes have decreased largely. The mean and extreme latitudes observed are given in the following table:—

Metallic prominences.

—	Number observed.	Mean latitude.	Extreme latitude.	
North	21	8°·8	2°	16°
South	20	12°·2	2°	22°

The prominence activity in each month may be estimated from the following table :—

Numbers of Prominences.

Month.	Prominences one minute or more in height.	Metallic.	Eruptive.
January	57	5	4
February	64	7	8
March	52	6	6
April	73	6	6
May	43	1	1 *
June	29	1	1
July	11	1	..
August	24	..	.
September	46	3	7
October	37	3	2
November	45	3	4
December	58	5	..

* The eruptive prominence was also metallic.

The following were the more noteworthy prominences of the year :—

January.—The tallest and the most active prominence of the month was photographed on the 12th at $8^h\ 3^m$, the main part of it was an arch 15° in extent and 160″ high. Subsequent photographs showed it as changing both in form and height, and at $14^h\ 27^m$ there was nothing left except a narrow slanting strip 10° long, far away from the limb and about 285″ at the highest point.

February.—Two prominences photographed on the 25th reached a height of 240″.

March.—The tallest prominence for the month was photographed on the 7th and was 175″ high.

April.—The main part of an eruptive prominence recorded on the 21st was a bright, straight jet 220″ high in Ca, but in H_α it was only a faint detached streak about 90″ high. One of the prominences seen on the 23rd was associated with spot group 1651 and was bright and metallic, but its height though changing did not exceed 30″. C was displaced, and the direction as well as the amount of displacement frequently changed during the whole time of observation—from $9^h\ 45^m$ to $11^h\ 0^m$. The greatest displacement observed corresponded to a radial velocity of 115 miles a second towards the observer. The prominence showed about 30 bright lines between C and F.

May.—Two of the largest prominences of the month were detached clouds, 270″ and 240″ high, photographed near the west limb on May 16.

June.—An eruptive prominence was recorded on the 23rd, situated at latitude + 25° west, at $8^h\ 50^m$. C was displaced to violet over the whole prominence, the maximum displacements being 4 Å. The prominence was changing rapidly. The height in Ca varied from 70″ at $8^h\ 7^m$ to 230″ at $9^h\ 21^m$ and 150″ at $9^h\ 50^m$. A rather faint prominence, 90″ high, was photographed at this position on the next day.

July.—Only one metallic prominence was observed during the month. It was seen on July 6 at latitude — 8° east.

August.—The highest prominence recorded was only 120″. The only prominence which showed any activity was a very bright one, 45″ high, seen at latitude + 9° east at $10^h\ 10^m$ on the 14th. At $10^h\ 20^m$ there was only a detached streak 20″ high left of it. An hour previously at about $9^h\ 6^m$ nothing had been seen at the same place. The Ca photographs also did not show anything.

September.—The tallest prominence recorded for the month was also an eruptive one which was photographed at latitude — 15° west on the 23rd, and reached a height of 330″.

October.—The tallest prominence of the month was 240″ high observed in about the same position on the 9th and 10th.

November.—A highly eruptive prominence which was also the highest for the month was recorded at latitude + 13° east on the 30th. C was displaced and the amount and direction of the displacement, as well as the form of the prominence, underwent rapid changes. The maximum displacement corresponded to a velocity towards the observer of 200 miles a second and the maximum height recorded was 360″. A smaller, but equally active and brighter prominence, had been observed at the same position on the previous day. A noteworthy feature was that, during one of the transformations it was undergoing, the main part consisted of a number of bright concentric arches.

December.—The tallest prominence of the month was a detached vertical strip 360″ high which was photographed at latitude — 55° east at 8^h 13^m on December 23.

(*b*) OTHER OBSERVATIONS.

15. **Time.**—The error of the standard clock is usually determined by reference to the 16^h signal sent from the Madras Observatory. This is rendered possible by the courtesy of the Telegraph department which permits the Madras wire to be joined through to this observatory. The signal is received with accuracy on most days and all failures are at once reported to the officer in charge of the Madura division who takes much interest in the accuracy of the time service. Time determinations are made with the transit instrument at frequent intervals, as a check.

The usual time signal to the station was given, by means of a flag, throughout the year.

16. **Meteorology.**—Meteorological observations were carried on as in former years. Eye observations are made at 8^h, 10^h, and 16^h local mean time. Temperatures and pressures are recorded continuously by a Richard's thermograph (wet and dry bulb) and barograph, and the mean temperature and pressure are obtained from the traces corrected by reference to the eye observations. The wind direction and velocity are obtained from a Beckley anemograph.

*Pressure.**—The mean pressure for the year was 0·029 inch below the normal. It was in defect in every month of the year. The highest mean pressure recorded was 22·919 inches on March 27 and the lowest 22·611 on June 3.

Temperature.—The mean temperature for the year was 0°·3 below normal. It was 1°·4 in excess in January normal in March and in defect in all other months. The greatest defect was 0·8 in July. The maximum shade temperature recorded was 72°·7 on March 9, and the minimum 43°·0 on February 6. The highest temperature shown by the black bulb *in vacuo* was 142°·6 on April 17 and the lowest temperature on the grass was 26°·2 on February 13.

Humidity.—The mean humidity of the year was normal. The greatest differences from normal were a defect of 15 % in January and an excess of 6 % in August, November, and December.

Rain.—The total rainfall for the year was considerably above normal and the distribution throughout the year was very abnormal. It was largely in excess in January and August (7 inches and 10 inches), and largely in defect in September and December ($5\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 inches). The rainfall of August was a record for that month while that of September was the smallest on record. The greatest fall in one day was 4·51 inches on January 1.

Wind.—On the average for the year the wind was somewhat weaker and two points more northerly than the average. The amount was in considerable excess in January, March, and September and in considerable defect in April, June, October, and December. The largest amount of wind in any one day was 689 miles on March 5 and the smallest 104 miles on May 28.

* There is some reason to believe that these barometer readings are about 0·01 inch too low, but no change in the barometer correction can be made till a comparison is obtained with a standard.

Transparency of the atmosphere.—The transparency of the lower atmosphere, as judged by the visibility of the Nilgiris, was much below the average. They were seen on only 147 days as against 175 in 1908.

Cloud and sunshine.—The year as a whole was rather less cloudy than usual and the amount of bright sunshine exceeded the average by 140 hours.

17. **Seismology.**—The Milne horizontal pendulum worked well throughout the year and the results are given in Appendix I. The watch had to be sent to Madras for repairs in November, but this did not affect the working of the instrument as the standard clock marks each hour on the paper by an electrical device, and the marks made by the watch are used only in case of a failure in the electric record. Sixty-eight earthquakes were recorded during the year. The original records are retained here, but copies of the traces of the more important shocks are sent to the British Association Committee, the Strassburg International Bureau, and to other workers on the subject who ask for them.

18. **Library.**—One hundred and fifty-eight books were bound during the year.

19. **Publications.**—Bulletins Nos. XIV. to XVIII. were published during the year, No. XIX. is in the press and Part I. Volume I. of the Memoirs was ready for distribution at the end of the year. Bulletins Nos. XIV. and XVII. deal with prominences observed in 1908, No. XV. with "Radial movement in spots" and No. XVIII. with "Pressure in the reversing layer"; No. XVI. is "On the curvature of lines in the spectrum formed by a plane grating," by Dr. Gilbert T. Walker. In addition to these, the following papers were published during the year:—

"Radial Movement in Sunspots" by J. Evershed. (M.N., R.A.S., LXIX., No. 5.)

"A Solar Outburst and a Magnetic Storm" by C. Michie Smith. (M.N., R.A.S., LXX., No. 1.)

20. **General.**—Sufficient observations having been obtained for comparative purposes, the Periyakulam Observatory was closed at the end of April 1909.

The Director-General of Observatories visited the Kodaikánal and Madras Observatories in January. The Director visited the Madras Observatory in November. When there, he obtained an interview with His Excellency the Governor to discuss the probable effect on the Madras Observatory of the proposed erection of a new General Hospital on the Spur Tank (see the Deputy Director's report). His Excellency promised that, if the scheme was carried out, all necessary care would be taken to safeguard the interests of the Observatory.

The Public Works Department has so far made no progress with the electric light installation in spite of various attempts made by the Director to impress upon it the urgency of the work.

The staff of the Observatory has worked well throughout the year and the First Assistant, Mr. S. Sitarama Aiyar, deserves special mention for efficiency and zeal.

THE OBSERVATORY, KODAIKÁNAL,
February 1910.

C. MICHIE SMITH,
Director, Kodaikánal and Madras Observatories.

II.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1909.

1. **Staff.**—The computer went on privilege leave for one month. There were no other changes in the staff during the year.

2. **Time Service.**—No change was made in the programme of astronomical observations; these have been restricted as usual to meridian observations to determine time. The only change in the time signals distributed is the following; the 4 P.M. roll now commences 2 minutes before 4 P.M., instead of 3 minutes as hitherto. The change has been in effect since the 19th of March under the order of the Director of the Observatory. The Fort Time Signal was fired correctly at noon and 8 P.M., on 701 out of 730 occasions giving a percentage of success of 96. Some of these failures were traced to the bad earth at the Observatory; a new one was therefore put down in the bed of the river by the Telegraph Department. The time ball at the Port Office was dropped correctly at 1 P.M. on every occasion except 4 throughout the year and on 2 out of these 4 it was dropped correctly at 2 P.M.

3. **Meteorological Observations.**—Meteorological observations were continued as usual. The 10^h and 16^h observations were reduced and sent to the India Meteorological office on Form F. Observations on cloud movement were continued. Besides the ordinary weather telegrams, special storm observations were sent on two occasions to Simla and on 47 occasions to Calcutta. The tabulation of the traces of the autographic instruments at Madras and of the anemograph at Dodabetta are brought up to date.

4. **Buildings.**—Certain repairs to the quarters of the Deputy Director were effected during the year.

5. **Instruments.**—The following is the list of instruments at the Madras Observatory on the 31st December 1909:—

(*a*) *Astronomical.*

Eight-inch Equatorial Telescope—Troughton & Simms.
Sidereal Clock—Haswall.
,, Dent, No. 1408.
,, S. Reifler, No. 61.
Mean Time Clock with galvanometer—Shepherd & Sons.
Meridian Circle—Troughton and Simms.
Mean Time Clock—J. Monk.
Mean Time Chronometer—V. Kullberg, No. 5394.
,, ,, No. 6544.
,, Parkinson and Frodsham, No. 2352.
Portable Transit Instrument—Dolland.
Portable Telescope with stand.
Tape Chronograph—R. Fuess.
Relay for use with the Chronograph—Siemens.

(*b*) *Meteorological.*

Richard's Barograph—No. 10, L. Casella.
,, Thermograph—No. 3618, L. Casella.
Beckley's Anemograph—Adie.
Sunshine Recorder—No. 149, L. Casella.
Anemoscope—P. Orr & Sons.
Nephoscope—Mons Jules Daboscq & Ph. Pellin.
Barometer, Fortin's—No. 1771, L. Casella.
,, No. 725, L. Casella (spare).
,, No. 1420, L. Casella (spare).
Dry Bulb Thermometer—No. 94221, L. Casella.
,, No. 38037, Negretti & Zambra (spare).
Wet Bulb Thermometer—No. 94219, L. Casella.
,, No. 38037, Negretti & Zambra (spare).
Dry Maximum Thermometer—No. 8581, Negretti & Zambra.
Dry Minimum Thermometer—No. 69047, L. Casella.
Wet Minimum Thermometer—No. 91753, Negretti & Zambra.
Sun Maximum Thermometer—No. 10479, Negretti & Zambra.
Grass Minimum Thermometer—No. 3377, Negretti & Zambra.
Rain-gauge (8″ diameter)—No. 1042, Negretti & Zambra.

Measure glass for above.
Rain-gauge (5″ diameter).
Measure glass for above.

The axes and bearings of the transit instrument were examined and cleaned during the visit of the Director in November. The rate of the Riefler Clock has been steady. The Haswall Clock which was taken down last year was put up again and is keeping a steady rate. The Sidereal Clock by Dent was cleaned and the cord carrying the weight was renewed.

The body of the equatorial and the pillar were painted, the clock work, circles and the eye-pieces were cleaned by Messrs. P. Orr & Sons in the early part of the year. Halley's comet was first observed on the 3rd of December.

In the latter half of September it was stated that a proposal was under consideration to build a new General Hospital in the Spur Tank—a site on the meridian through our transit and a little over one-fourth mile to the north of it. As I considered that this proposal, if carried into effect, would prejudicially affect our observations of close polar stars and might even render them valueless or impossible, it was my duty to call the attention of the Director of the Observatory and the Director-General to the matter. This was done, and representations have been made on the matter.

6. **Weather summary.**—The following is a summary of the meteorological conditions at Madras during the year 1909 :—

Pressure.—Pressure was below normal in all months except July and August. The greatest excess was 0·010 inch in August and the greatest defect 0·043 inch in January. The highest pressure was 30·104 inches on December 29, and the lowest 29·476 inches on June 5.

Temperature.—The mean temperature was above the average in January, February, June, October, November, and December and below normal during the other months. The maximum temperature was below normal in all months except October, November, and December, the greatest excess being 4°·5 in October and the greatest defect 2°·8 in September. The minimum was above normal in January, February, November, and December, normal in October and below normal during the rest of the year. The minimum on the grass was above normal in all months except May, July and October. The highest shade temperature recorded was 106°·1 on May 30 and the lowest 64°·5 on January 25.

Humidity.—The percentage of humidity was normal in October and December, below normal in November, and above normal during the remaining months. The driest day was July 18 with 34 per cent. of humidity.

Wind.—Wind direction was normal for February and May ; it differed most from normal in September when it was 3 points more westerly than usual, the average direction being south-west. The recorded air movement was apparently lower than usual throughout the year. This however is an effect due to a gradual change in exposure of the anemometer. The movement was certainly lighter than usual in May when hot weather conditions were much less intense than they often are in this month. The abnormal and heavy rain in April and May had completely changed the character of the surface of the country, and persistent high temperatures with vigorous air movement attending were impossible.

Cloud.—The percentage of cloud was above normal in February and below normal during the remaining months

Sunshine.—The percentage of bright sunshine was above normal in October and December and below normal during the rest of the year. The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the year was 2,271·1 hours.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was above the average in January, April, May, July, August and September and below during the other months, the greatest excess being 9·69 inches in April and the greatest defect 10·39 inches in October. The rainfall for the year was 46·53 inches on 86 days, being 2·49 inches below the normal. The

monsoon rainfall from 15th October to the end of the year was only 4·85 inches against an average of 26·00 inches. Several storms formed in the Bay during the period, but they formed far to the east and travelled in northerly directions taking the monsoon with them and away from the Madras Coast. The greatest fall on any day was 5·42 inches on May 4.

Storms.—A storm formed in the south-west of the Bay on May 2 and moving on a westerly course crossed the Madras Coast on May 4. It was of no great severity but was effective in directing the south-westerly winds that were blowing into the Bay at this time, towards the Madras Coast; hence heavy and general rain fell at Madras and all over the south. The depression passed out into the Arabian Sea where it depeened again, and gave very heavy rain on the West Coast.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY,
29*th January* 1910.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Appendix I.

KODAIKÁNAL Observatory Seismological Records in 1909.

No.	Date.	P.T. commence G.M.T.	L.W. commence G.M.T.	Maxima G.M.T.	End.	Max. Amp.	Duration.	Remarks.
	1909.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	MM. "	H. M.	
1	Jan. 22 ..	12 38·2	12 43·3	12 46·9	13 08	1·1 = 0·5	0 30	
2	23 ..	2 56·7	3 11·5	3 14·6	4 41	2·0 = 0·9	1 44	Luristan, Persia.
3	29 ..	1 18·8	..	..	2 03	..	0 44	Widening of line.
4	Feb. 2 ..	19 12·2	19 18·8	19 21·9	19 43	0·6 = 0·3	0 31	
5	9 ..	11 37·2?	11 55·3	11 56·9	12 47	1·0 = 0·5	1 10	
6	9 ..	14 38·0	..	..	15 53	..	1 15	Widening of line.
7	22 ..	9 41·3	9 45·4	9 45·4	10 59	0·5 = 0·2	1 18	
8	Mar. 7 ..	18 47·4	..	..	19 06	..	0 19	Widening of line.
9	12–13 ..	23 37·1	0 02·5	0 06·1	0 51	1·0 = 0·5	1 14	
10	13 ..	14 39·8	15 11·4	15 12·3 13·6	15 55	0·6 = 0·3 0·6 = 0·3	1 15	
11	17 ..	10 33·1	10 38·2	10 39·2	10 47	0·3 = 0·1	0 14	
12	17–18 ..	23 01·8	23 15·3	23 23·9	0 12	3·5 = 1·7	1 10	
13	23 ..	20 41·2	20 47·4	20 48·9	21 08	0·6 = 0·3	0 27	
14	Apl. 10 ..	5 51·5	6 44·3	6 47·4	7 59	0·7 = 0·3	2 07	
15	10 .	18 58·4	19 29·0	19 34·1	?	1·1 = 0·5	?	These run into each other.
16	10 ..	20 07·2?	20 25·9	20 29·0	21 38	2·0 = 1·0	1 31	
17	11 ..	14 45·4	14 51·5	14 53·6	15 22	0·5 = 0·2	0 37	
18	14 ..	2 51·7	2 54·3	2 54·8	3 16	0·9 = 0·4	0 24	Felt at Simla.
19	14 ..	20 01·8	20 22·3	20 25·2	20 48	0·5 = 0·2	0 46	
20	25 ..	22 08·4	..	..	23 29	..	1 21	Widening of line.
21	27 ..	12 55·6	13 36·2	13 38·2	14 42	0·9 = 0·4	1 46	
22	29 ..	22 57·6	23 03·7	23 04·8	24 08	1·1 = 0·5	1 10	
23	May 2 ..	7 49·7	..	..	8 24	..	0 34	Widening of line.
24	2 ..	22 12·7	22 13·3	22 14·3	22 42	0·6 = 0·3	0 29	
25	3 ..	0 11·2	0 12·2	0 13·3	0 22	0·8 = 0·4	0 11	
26	10 ..	20 24·9	20 24·9	20 27·4	20 57	2·3 = 1·1	0 32	
27	12 ..	1 35·6	1 40·7	1 47·4	2 21	0·5 = 0·2	0 45	
28	17 ..	8 22·3	8 35·1	8 41·3	10 22	0·6 = 0·3	2 00	
29	30 ..	21 10·5	21 30·0	21 36·1	22 27	0·6 = 0·3	1 17	
30	June 3 ..	?	18 42·3	Boom struck stops.	23 01?	18+ = +8·6	?	Boom reached stops 18h 56·7m to 19h 0·8m Gale of wind.
31	8 ..	6 06·2	7 07·2	7 19·7	8 23	1·1 = 0·5	2 17	
32	12 ..	20 44·4	21 00·3	21 20·3	22 13	1·0 = 0·5	1 29	
33	18 ..	7 46·4	..	..	8 03	..	0 17	Widening of line.
34	27 ..	7 39·2?	8 13·1	8 25·4	9 24	0·6 = 0·3	1 45	
35	July 7 ..	21 43·3	21 48·0	21 51·0 53·6	.. 23 37	12 = 5·8 14 = 6·7	.. 1 54	
36	26 ..	10 39·2?	11 03·3	11 04·4	11 45	1·6 = 0·7	1 06	
37	30 ..	11 07·6	12 21·9	12 40·2	13 55	1·5 = 0·7	2 47	Mexico city.
38	31 ..	20 43·7	21 04·1	21 05·7	21 44	0·5 = 0·2	1 00	
39	Aug. 1 ..	10 31·0	..	..	10 55	..	0 24	Widening of line.
40	4 ..	7 58·7	..	..	8 10	..	0 11	Widening of line.
41	14 ..	6 44·6	7 13·1	7 14·1	8 05	1·1 = 0·5	1 20	Japan.
42	16 ..	8 18·5	8 29·5	8 31·0	9 13	0·5 = 0·2	0 55	
43	22 ..	?	6 33·1	6 34·6	6 54	0·6 = 0·3	?	
44	22 ..	15 48·5	..	15 54·1	16 16	..	0 28	Widening of line.
45	Sept. 3 ..	11 33·0	..	..	11 41	..	0 08	Widening of line.
46	5 ..	9 20·6?	9 26·4	10 00·0?	9 58	1·1 = 0·5	0 17	
47	6 ..	8 36·1?	..	8 42·3	8 58	..	0 22	Widening of line.
47A	7 ..	15 36·2	15 43·3	15 44·0	16 07	0·4 = 0·2	0 31	
48	8 ..	17 02·3	17 15·4	..	17 46	..	0 44	Widening of line.
49	8 ..	19 56·7	..	..	20 20	..	0 23	Widening of line.
50	11 ..	5 18·7	..	..	5 42	..	0 23	Widening of line.
51	11 ..	11 09·0	11 22·7	..	12 16	..	1 07	Widening of line.
52	16 ..	19 00·2	19 08·0	19 10·0	19 28	0·5 = 0·2	0 28	
53	16 ..	19 57·7	20 23·8	20 24·4	20 39	0·4 = 0·2	0 41	
54	21 ..	19 09·0	..	..	19 51	..	0 42	Widening of line.
55	23 ..	6 31·0	6 35·1	6 36·2	6 57	0·6 = 0·3	0 26	
56	27 ..	6 02·7	..	..	6 18	..	0 15	Widening of line.
57	Oct. 17 ..	22 34·1	..	..	22 43	..	0 09	Widening of line.
58	20–21 ..	23 44·9	23 50·6	23 52·7	1 21	15+ = 7+	1 36	Quetta.
59	23 ..	10 05·4?	10 08·0	?	10 13	..	0 08	Widening of line.
60	30 ..	10 22·5	10 37·7?	10 39·3	11 27	0·6 = 0·3	1 05	
61	31 ..	11 06·9	11 58·7?	12 14·1	12 37	0·5 = 0·2	1 30	
62	Nov. 10 ..	*6 22·3	6 30·2	6 31·0	7 56	1·6 = 0·7	1 34	* Possibly 2nd P.Ts.
63	21 ..	7 49·7	8 03·6	8 06·2	8 53	1·1 = 0·5	1 03	
64	Dec. 9 ..	15 46·9?	16 42·8	16 45·4	17 46	0·7 = 0·3	1 59	2nd P. Ts. 15h 57·7m
65	9 ..	21 43·5	22 18·7	22 24·4	23 21	1·0 = 0·5	1 33	Possibly these two run into each other.
66	9–10 ..	23 39·2	23 48·1	23 52·8	1 24	1·1 = 0·5	1 45	
67	29 ..	19 35·1	..	..	19 59	..	0 24	Widening of line.

Latitude—10° 13′ 50″ N.
Longitude—5h 09m 52s E.

Appendix II.

Height of barometer cistern above mean sea level, 7,688 feet.

Mean monthly and annual Meteorological Results at the Kodaikánal Observatory in 1909.

Month.	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Mean.	Dry bulb thermometer. Max.	Dry bulb thermometer. Min.	Dry bulb thermometer. Range.	Wet bulb. Mean.	Wet bulb. Min.	Tension of vapour. By Blanford's tables.	Relative humidity. By Blanford's tables.	Sun Max. *in vac.*	Min. on grass.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Wind. Mean direction.	Wind. Mean direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Clear sky.	Hours of Bright sunshine.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	MILES.	POINTS.	POINTS.	INCHES.	NO.	CENTS.	
January	22·806	0·068	54·5	63·1	48·7	14·4	45·3	40·1	0·217	51	112·1	39·5	385	5	N. E. by E.	9·87	5	66	251·2
February ..	·822	·066	54·4	65·5	47·1	18·4	46·7	40·0	·244	58	120·6	37·0	306	32	N.	0·08	..	69	251·8
March	·830	·065	57·9	68·8	51·2	17·6	48·2	41·6	·246	51	127·9	41·8	363	4	N. E.	4·84	7	63	255·6
April . ..	·806	·072	58·9	67·6	53·3	14·3	54·3	49·0	·380	75	130·2	44·6	242	3	N. E. by N.	3·60	8	54	223·1
May	·776	·070	59·4	66·7	54·7	12·0	55·2	50·9	·397	78	123·3	47·8	268	31	N. by W.	8·17	14	42	189·3
June	·738	·060	57·2	64·4	53·0	11·4	53·2	48·4	·366	78	121·9	46·8	340	27	N. W. by W.	3·63	10	26	143·7
July	·745	·055	55·6	62·0	52·1	9·9	52·7	49·5	·371	84	113·2	48·8	443	26	W. N. W.	3·49	8	19	101·9
August	·760	·071	56·3	62·0	52·8	9·2	54·5	50·9	·408	89	115·7	48·3	260	26	W. N. W.	16·01	22	22	106·0
September ..	·759	·068	56·0	62·7	51·7	11·0	53·0	48·1	·374	83	119·7	47·0	344	28	N. W.	2·23	7	32	145·8
October ..	·794	·076	55·3	61·9	51·3	10·6	53·1	49·3	·385	88	116·5	46·3	205	3	N. E. by N.	11·23	16	30	130·5
November ..	·818	·071	53·5	59·9	49·5	10·4	51·6	47·7	·365	89	110·6	44·5	241	30	N. N. W.	3·77	9	31	149·9
December ..	·821	·070	52·8	61·3	46·9	14·4	48·7	42·4	·305	76	115·2	38·2	253	4	N. E.	1·32	4	48	184·3
Annual ..	22·790	0·068	56·0	63·8	51·0	12·8	51·4	46·5	0·338	75	116·8	44·2	304	0	N.	68·24	110	42	2,133·1

Extreme monthly Meteorological Records at the Kodaikánal Observatory in 1909.

Month.	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry bulb Thermometer. Highest.		Dry bulb Thermometer. Lowest.		Wet bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun Th. *in vacuo.* Highest.		Grass therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest fall.	
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.
January . ..	22·887	24	22·626	1	0·261	68·8	25	44·6	30	32·1	11,12	7	13	122·2	18	28·2	13	552	3	172	5	4·51	1
February ..	·902	11	·756	1	·146	70·7	25	43·0	6	34·0	6	11	13	129·5	19	26·2	13	415	18,24	157	14	0·08	20
March	·919	27	·762	8	·157	72·7	9	48·9	26	34·9	17	6	17	139·7	7	34·2	12	689	5	184	19	1·81	26
April	·886	15	·723	20	·163	71·2	17	50·4	28	45·0	2,29	40	2	142·6	17	39·3	12	483	29	112	18	0·97	28
May . ..	·880	23	·624	6	·256	71·2	2	49·5	4	40·8	10	32	10	140·5	13	37·2	10	622	4	104	28	1·37	5
June	·864	17	·611	3	·253	70·2	19	50·8	27	42·1	17,29	38	17	138·8	19	38·1	16	575	8	138	29	0·56	3
July	·857	22	·666	12	·191	66·6	19	48·9	18	45·7	3	62	3	134·1	20	40·0	21	583	6	118	21	1·33	1
August	·853	10	·652	21	·201	65·5	6	50·7	1	47·4	1,10	68	22	138·4	6	42·3	17	484	1	150	7	2·76	27
September ..	·863	28	·650	4	·213	67·2	24	48·7	20	41·2	18	52	7	136·6	28	41·1	21	601	3	143	27	0·54	27
October . ..	·877	22	·699	19	·178	66·7	2	45·9	28	40·2	28	43	28	132·5	2	34·8	29	464	27	110	5	1·78	5
November ..	·904	10	·725	20	·179	64·7	25	46·0	12	40·4	15	56	15	127·2	25	35·5	15	417	30	107	24	1·01	28
December ..	·898	22	·698	4	·200	66·0	24	43·4	28	36·1	22	11	15	130·8	6	29·0	5	437	17	116	11	0·51	8

Appendix III.

KODAIKÁNAL mean hourly wind velocity for the year 1909.

Month.	Hours.																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
January ..	17	16	16	17	18	17	18	18	19	19	18	19	18	17	15	14	12	11	13	13	14	15	15	15
February ..	14	14	14	15	14	14	15	15	17	17	18	16	14	12	12	10	9	8	9	9	9	10	12	12
March .	17	16	16	17	17	16	17	18	18	18	19	18	15	14	13	12	10	9	9	11	13	15	16	17
April ..	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	13	12	11	12	12	11	9	9	8	8	8	10	10	11
May ..	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	11	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
June ..	15	15	16	16	16	16	14	12	13	12	12	14	13	13	14	14	14	13	13	14	15	15	15	16
July ..	21	22	20	19	19	19	18	17	17	15	18	17	17	15	16	16	17	19	20	20	20	20	18	20
August ..	12	12	11	12	12	11	12	12	11	11	12	11	10	10	10	11	11	10	11	9	9	10	11	12
September ..	17	16	17	17	17	17	17	16	16	15	15	14	13	13	12	12	11	11	11	12	13	14	14	16
October ..	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	8	9	10	9	9	9	9	8	7	7	7	8	8	9	9
November ..	10	10	11	11	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11
December ..	10	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	12	13	13	12	10	10	9	9	8	8	9	10	9	10	10	10
Mean ..	14	13	13	14	14	14	13	13	14	13	14	14	13	12	12	12	11	10	11	11	12	12	13	13

Appendix IV.

KODAIKÁNAL Mean Hourly Bright Sunshine for the year 1909.

Month.	Hours.												Remarks.
	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	
January	0·15	0·65	0·77	0·81	0·85	0·79	0·80	0·83	0·83	0·73	0·70	0·22	
February	·14	·79	·91	·96	·97	·96	·89	·83	·78	·69	·72	·35	
March	·12	·85	·90	·93	·94	·90	·85	·74	·69	·61	·44	·24	
April	·21	·82	·93	·88	·89	·72	·67	·62	·56	·46	·40	·28	
May	·34	·65	·70	·70	·74	·62	·58	·53	·42	·34	·30	·19	
June	·23	·53	·57	·64	·64	·65	·49	·42	·22	·20	·17	·03	
July	·15	·29	·32	·38	·38	·39	·38	·32	·25	·19	·15	·10	
August	·20	·53	·56	·53	·50	·44	·27	·15	·12	·08	·03	·02	
September	·03	·46	·67	·67	·71	·60	·59	·47	·30	·19	·11	·06	
October	·05	·41	·60	·66	·67	·45	·34	·28	·31	·24	·15	·05	
November	·05	·42	·69	·71	·55	·54	·54	·56	·40	·33	·17	·03	
December	·04	·43	·77	·78	·77	·77	·64	·57	·43	·46	·27	·03	
Mean ..	0·14	0·57	0·70	0·72	0·72	0·65	0·59	0·53	0·44	0·38	0·30	0·13	

Appendix V.

NUMBER of days in each month on which the Nilgiris were visible during 1909.

Month.	Very clear.	Visible.	Just visible.	Tops only visible.	Total.
January	10	7	1	3	21
February	2	4	6	2	14
March	..	3	4	2	9
April	..	1	4	..	5
May	1	2	1	..	4
June	5	3	2	..	10
July	1	3	1	1	6
August	11	9	3	1	24
September	8	12	3	1	24
October	5	3	..	..	8
November	..	1	1	..	2
December	10	5	4	1	20
Total ..	53	53	30	11	147

Appendix VI.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Abnormals from monthly means for the year 1909.

Abnormals of	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	— 0·043	— 0·019	— 0·009	— 0·009	— 0·019	— 0·012	+ 0·002	+ 0·010	— 0·021	— 0·013	— 0·021	— 0·019	— 0·014
Temperature of air	+ 0·2	+ 0·9	— 0·2	— 0·5	— 0·4	+ 0·1	— 0·7	— 0·9	— 0·8	+ 2·7	+ 2·6	+ 2·3	+ 0·4
Do. of evaporation	+ 1·9	+ 1·8	+ 1·0	+ 1·2	+ 1·8	+ 1·2	+ 1·5	+ 2·5	+ 2·1	+ 2·3	+ 1·6	+ 1·9	+ 1·7
Percentage of humidity	+ 8	+ 4	+ 5	+ 7	+ 8	+ 5	+ 9	+ 14	+ 12	Same as	— 3	Same as	+ 7
Greatest solar heat *in vacuo*	— 6·9	— 6·3	— 5·3	— 6·1	— 8·5	— 6·6	— 12·1	— 5·8	— 13·4	+ 0·7	— 2·4	— 3·9	— 5·6
Maximum in shade	— 0·7	Same as	— 0·1	— 1·1	— 0·4	— 0·2	— 0·9	— 2·2	— 2·8	+ 4·3	+ 3·9	+ 2·0	+ 0·2
Minimum in shade	+ 0·6	+ 1·5	— 1·3	— 0·2	— 0·6	— 0·4	— 1·0	— 0·4	— 0·2	Same as	+ 0·6	+ 1·3	Same as
Do. on grass	+ 1·7	+ 1·9	— 1·3	+ 0·2	— 0·8	Same as	— 0·8	+ 0·2	Same as	— 0·4	+ 1·1	+ 1·8	+ 0·4
Rainfall in inches	+ 3·41	— 0·23	— 0·39	+ 9·69	+ 7·37	— 0·46	+ 0·99	+ 0·51	+ 3·67	— 10·39	— 9·29	— 4·58	..
Do. since January	..	+ 3·18	+ 2·79	+ 7·01	+ 17·06	+ 16·60	+ 17·59	+ 18·10	+ 21·77	+ 11·38	+ 2·09	— 2·49	— 2·49
General direction of wind	2 points E.	Same as	1 point E.	1 point E.	Same as	1 point W.	1 point W.	2 points S.	3 points W.	2 points S.	1 point E.	2 points E.	Same as
Daily velocity in miles	— 36	— 4	— 40	— 34	— 69	— 37	— 46	— 54	— 27	— 32	— 30	— 16	— 34
Percentage of cloudy sky	— 2	+ 6	— 2	+ 3	— 2	— 5	— 3	— 13	— 2	— 27	— 8	— 17	— 7
Do. of bright sunshine	— 12·6	— 10·2	— 8·0	— 3·1	— 19·8	— 14·3	— 10·5	— 2·2	— 9·1	+ 15·5	— 8·4	+ 1·9	— 6·9

+ Means *above* normal, — *below*.

Appendix VII.

Abstract of the mean meteorological condition of Madras in 1909 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1909.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·850	0·014 below.	29·864
Temperature of air	81·5	0·4 above.	81·1
Do. of evaporation	76·2	1·7 ,,	74·5
Percentage of humidity	79	7 ,,	72
Greatest solar heat *in vacuo*	134·1	5·6 below.	139·7
Maximum in shade	91·0	0·2 above	90·8
Minimum in shade	74·7	Same as	74·7
Do. on grass	72·3	0·4 above.	71·9
Rainfall since January 1st on 86 days	46·58	2·49 below.	49·02
General direction of wind	S.E.	Same as	S.E.
Daily velocity in miles	137	34 below.	171
Percentage of cloudy sky	42	7 ,,	49
Do. of bright sunshine	51·5	6·9 ,,	58·4

Duration and quantity of the wind from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North ..	137	869	East ..	323	1,544	South ..	173	1,102	West ..	261	1,863
N. by E. ..	189	1,101	E. by S. ..	292	1,540	S. by W. ..	190	1,026	W. by N ..	169	1,198
N.N.E. ..	251	1,290	E.S.E. ..	338	1,427	S.S.W. ..	228	1,269	W.N.W. ..	176	1,077
N.E. by N.	391	2,393	S.E. by E.	448	2,019	S.W. by S.	205	1,154	N.W. by W.	111	658
N.E. ..	507	3,242	S.E. ..	375	2,205	S.W. ..	231	1,378	N.W. ..	91	425
N.E. by E.	440	2,825	S.E. by S.	674	4,037	S.W. by W.	275	1,700	N.W. by N.	62	348
E.N.E. ..	309	1,891	S.S.E. ..	368	2,458	W.S.W. ..	255	1,643	N.N.W. ..	91	526
E. by N. ..	350	1,775	S. by E. ..	267	1,749	W. by S. ..	290	1,912	N. by W.	74	445

There were 219 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. by E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 28 miles.

Appendix VIII.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Number of hours of wind from each point in the year 1909.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January ..	4	17	9	70	58	126	45	65	79	83	53	36	3	32	8	5	1	1	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	38
February ..	9	10	25	16	70	51	62	120	64	49	84	41	10	7	4	..	2	1	..	..	3	4	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	26
March ..	..	3	2	6	49	27	13	4	22	19	24	129	75	210	57	13	9	10	9	16	10	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..		..	..	29
April :	4	1	9	1	16	6	15	11	34	8	38	47	133	174	71	31	15	15	26	11	9	15	4	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	17
May	6	4	..	4	4	5	7	8	10	27	23	43	41	78	102	98	31	48	25	38	23	16	12	14	18	17	8	12	3	5	5	4	5
June	1	2	2	3	1	1	..	3	..	8	11	15	22	18	36	47	38	19	54	35	55	56	66	74	79	31	31	5	5	1	1	..	..
July	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	5	8	12	11	30	25	31	38	42	46	102	63	107	59	55	31	17	14	6	8	6	8
August ..	10	1	3	1	2	3	2	2	19	11	26	51	44	89	39	11	29	26	33	31	47	37	55	25	30	19	31	18	9	4	12	6	18
September ..	4	..	2	..	1	2	2	1	9	21	8	31	14	30	24	21	16	34	31	25	21	28	26	43	54	42	59	54	46	28	23	8	12
October ..	11	9	45	20	57	40	39	64	57	54	65	50	25	20	6	3	5	2	6	6	4	8	17	17	13	3	9	5	9	4	7	7	57
November ..	46	115	93	160	88	70	28	24	13	8	3	.	..	4	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	4	..	..	6	15	27	4
December ..	40	27	60	110	161	109	95	48	15	2	..	..	..	..	10	..	2	3	3	..	3	4	2	1	2	1	2	..	5	4	17	13	5
Annual total ..	137	189	251	391	507	440	309	350	323	292	338	448	375	674	368	267	173	190	228	205	231	275	255	290	261	169	176	111	91	62	91	74	219

Appendix IX.

Madras Observatory.—Number of miles of wind from each point in the year 1909.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.
January	20	119	48	284	266	592	238	403	362	456	170	139	14	143	33	25	6	7	8	5	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	1	3361
February	43	48	117	136	521	357	352	485	315	254	335	149	60	25	19	..	9	2	..	..	9	18	23	8	..	3	..	..	..	1	4	9	3302
March	..	17	11	46	151	148	83	28	90	135	129	465	452	1011	313	61	51	47	47	94	52	6	9	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3459
April	15	10	48	8	118	80	84	103	172	71	140	285	841	1326	551	226	115	100	178	80	58	46	17	13	14	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	4710
May	38	21	..	25	20	25	35	62	73	168	159	297	234	557	663	667	235	303	177	256	160	110	68	89	125	101	49	85	21	25	35	20	4903
June	9	14	19	24	4	6	..	25	..	80	90	85	146	158	347	338	239	112	318	206	404	403	535	606	729	265	221	45	36	8	5	..	5477
July	13	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	10	14	21	43	58	104	84	207	184	138	188	220	328	662	427	683	440	442	229	113	48	9	26	13	4716
August	41	10	26	11	15	14	16	12	61	52	92	211	259	470	208	93	152	133	153	136	210	224	321	131	143	106	154	103	44	22	48	41	3712
September	9	..	11	..	5	4	8	6	40	99	38	149	48	152	143	107	82	167	163	132	119	150	146	280	328	262	351	297	206	195	137	36	3870
October	47	34	149	106	260	180	172	218	267	181	242	196	93	81	34	11	15	10	21	25	16	39	86	81	67	15	48	15	36	13	34	18	2810
November	280	692	555	99	680	601	268	115	38	21	11	..	..	10	..	14	..	..	2	..	..	6	.	2	4	..	12	..	..	37	84	174	4598
December	354	136	300	761	1202	818	629	318	116	9	..	..	..	..	63	..	14	7	14	..	22	28	11	6	9	4	6	..	34	31	146	133	5171
Annual ..	869	1101	1290	2393	3242	2825	1891	1775	1544	1540	1427	2019	2205	4037	2458	1749	1102	1026	1269	1154	1378	1700	1643	1912	1863	1198	1077	658	425	348	526	445	50089

Appendix X.

Madras Observatory.—Number of inches of rain from each point in the year 1909.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January ..	..	..	..	..	0·16	0·27	0·33	0·95	0·49	1·45	0·27	0·38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February ..	..	..	..	..	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April ..	..	0·10	..	..	0·08	1·39	..	..	..	..	..	0·04	0·03	2·64	0·72	..	..	1·00	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	0·23	..	1·27	..	..	..	..	..	0·01
May ..	..	..	..	0·03	..	0·66	0·02	1·92	..	1·36	0·10	1·12	1·25	0·81	0·29	1·19	..	..	..	0·73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	..	..
June ..	0·02	..	..	..	0·02	..	..	0·98	..	..	0·02	..	0·01	..	0·04	0·07	0·03	0·08	0·05	0·10	..	0·16	..	..	..	..	0·04	..	..	0·03	..	..	..
July ..	0·12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·32	..	0·04	..	0·34	0·58	0·06	0·41	0·14	0·09	0·08	0·16	0·23	0·13	0·13	0·19	0·10	0·24	0·82	0·06	0·04	0·58	..
August ..	0·04	..	..	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	0·08	..	0·27	..	..	0·11	..	0·12	0 10	0·03	0·09	0·04	0 10	1·79	0·09	0·61	0·07	0·07	0·07	..	..	1·16	0·19	..
September ..	..	..	0·03	..	..	..	0·01	.	0·37	..	0·06	..	0·19	..	..	0·02	0·03	0·05	0·02	1·07	0·04	0·02	1·62	0·13	1·75	1·37	0·32	0·18	0·10	0·30	0·60	0·06	0·02
October ..	..	0·01	0·01	..	0·35	0·04	..	..	0·16	0·03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01
November ..	0·02	0·34	0·60	0·42	0·27	0·01	0·22	0·09	0·64	0·27	0·30	..	..	0·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December ..	0·05	0·05	0·16	..	..	0·04	0·14	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·05	0·16	..
Annual ..	0·25	0 50	0·80	0·45	0·94	2·41	0·72	3·99	1·66	3·19	1 07	1 81	1·52	3 95	1·50	1·86	0·24	1·64	0·24	2·09	0·16	0·68	3·64	0·35	2·75	1·63	1·80	0·49	0·92	0·39	1·86	0·99	0·04

Appendix XI.

Madras Observatory.—Wind, cloud, and bright sunshine, 1909.

Month.	Wind resultant.		Clouds (0—10).					Bright sunshine.	
	Velocity.	Direction.	8 H.	10 H.	16 H.	20 H.	Mean.	Average per day.	Greatest number of hours in a day.
	MILES.							HOURS.	
January	69	E.N.E.	2·9	4·7	3·5	2·4	3·5	7·0	9·0
February	92	E.N.E.	2·9	3·7	3·1	2·1	3·0	8·4	10·9
March	86	S.E.	2·4	2·9	2·0	1·6	2·2	8·5	10·5
April	123	S.E. by S.	3·8	3·9	2·3	2·3	3·1	8·6	11·3
May	98	S. by E.	4·2	3·7	3·6	2·9	3·6	6·0	8·8
June	116	S.W.	5·8	5·6	6·3	5·8	5·9	4·1	7·3
July	112	S.W. by W.	6·5	6·2	7·5	6·7	6·8	2·8	8·0
August	61	S.W. by S.	6·0	5·8	6·1	3·5	5·4	4·8	8·6
September	60	W. by S.	6·4	5·6	6·9	5 1	6·0	4·2	10·6
October	45	E. by N.	3·0	3·2	3·9	2·5	3·2	8·0	10·7
November . ..	127	N.N.E.	4·4	4·8	4·6	3·8	4·4	5·6	8·9
December	140	N.E.	3·7	4·0	4·0	2·3	3·5	6·7	8·2
Annual ..	28	S.E. by E.	4·3	4·5	4·5	3·4	4·2	6·2	—

Appendix XII.

MEAN monthly and annual Meteorological Results at the Madras Observatory in 1909.

—	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Mean.	Dry bulb thermometer. Max.	Dry bulb thermometer. Min.	Dry bulb thermometer. Range.	Wet bulb. Mean.	Wet bulb. Min.	Tension of vapour. By Blanford's tables.	Relative humidity. By Blanford's tables.	Sun Max. *in vac.*	Min. on grass.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Wind. Mean direction.	Wind. Mean direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	Dew point.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	MILES.	PTS.		INCHES.	NO.	CENTS.	HOURS.	°
January ..	29·954	0·118	75·3	83·9	68·1	15·8	71·1	67·6	0·709	81	131·5	64·8	108	7	E. by N.	4·30	5	35	216·9	67·9
February ..	·946	·110	77·6	86·6	69·5	17·1	72·6	69·0	·734	77	133·4	65·7	118	8	East	0·05	1	30	235·3	69·1
March ..	·896	·123	79·8	89·3	70·8	18·5	74·9	70·7	·803	79	135·2	67·3	112	11	S. E. by E.	..	..	22	263·8	71·4
April ..	·816	·129	83·5	91·8	77·0	14·8	78·8	76·0	·925	81	135·6	74·9	157	12	S. E.	7·52	8	31	258·1	75·7
May ..	·716	·121	86·3	97·4	80·2	17·2	80·1	77·1	·914	75	134·5	78·1	158	15	S. by E.	9·49	4	36	186·9	76·1
June ..	·691	·121	86·5	98·1	79·9	18·2	77·8	74·7	·839	67	133·9	78·6	183	20	S. W.	1·65	9	59	124·2	72·2
July ..	·722	·129	83·8	94·7	77·5	17·2	77·4	74·2	·857	85	126·6	75·8	152	21	S.W.by W.	4·86	16	68	87·1	73·2
August ..	·758	·112	82·4	91·5	76·9	14·6	78·5	75·7	·922	84	134·2	75·6	120	17	S. by W.	5·07	16	54	150·2	75·9
September .	·756	·120	82·2	90·4	76·9	13·5	78·4	75·4	·924	84	127·9	75·0	129	21	S.W.by W.	8·36	14	60	126·7	75·9
October ..	·829	·118	83·3	93·3	75·2	18·1	77·9	74·5	·887	78	139·8	72·4	91	9	E. by S.	0·61	4	32	247·2	74·3
November ..	·903	·113	80·1	88·9	72·9	16·0	74·5	71·7	·783	76	135·0	70·6	153	3	N.E. by N.	3·92	6	44	167·9	70·7
December ..	·959	·110	77·8	85·6	71·1	14·5	72·5	69·8	·730	77	131·9	68·2	167	4	N. E.	0·70	3	35	206·8	68·8
Annual ..	29·829	0·109	81·5	91·0	74·7	16·3	76·2	73·0	0·838	79	134·1	72·3	137	12	S. E.	46·53	86	42	2,271·1	72·6

EXTREME monthly Meteorological Records at the Madras Observatory in 1909.

—	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Highest.		Dry bulb thermometer. Lowest.		Wet bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun Th. *in vacuo.* Highest.		Grass therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest fall.	
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.
January ..	30·087	11	29·761	1	0·326	87·3	29	64·5	19·25	64·2	11	44	10	138·8	25	60·7	25	312	1	52	8	1·81	1
February ..	·096	11	·822	25	·274	89·4	16	66·2	27	65·8	13	55	12, 13	138·2	16	62·1	27	197	18	62	23	0·05	18
March ..	·031	27	·748	9	·283	97·4	31	66·3	6	66·3	6	45	1	142·3	31	62·7	13	152	19	69	14	..	..
April ..	29·961	15	·676	19	·285	98·0	27	68·4	12	68·4	12	57	1, 4	140·5	4	68·4	12	239	18	104	12	2·57	12
May ..	·874	18	·562	31	·312	106·1	30	74·2	5	73·7	21	43	21	143·6	27, 28	68·2	16	222	20	95	11	5·42	4
June ..	·870	15	·476	5	·394	102·9	9	69·5	15	69·4	15	35	8	144·0	22	70·1	15	257	5	97	15	1·03	15
July ..	·919	22	·585	12	·334	102·2	18	71·7	23	71·2	23	34	18	142·2	19	70·3	23	215	9	80	1	1·62	22
August ..	·869	15	·622	21	·247	96·5	1, 2	73·2	20	72·8	1	45	1	141·3	10	72·3	19, 20	189	2	69	28	1·43	19
September ..	·888	28	·616	4	·272	96·0	20	72·1	12	72·1	12	53	18	143·8	28	72·1	12	205	2	64	8	2·67	1
October ..	·955	29	·707	9	·248	98·1	6	68·7	27	68·3	27	42	27	149·6	29	65·2	26	128	14	69	16	0·35	13
November ..	30·015	10	·790	20	·225	93·9	2	67·2	12	66·6	12	51	6	145·8	13	63·8	12	239	29	85	27	2·53	26
December ..	·104	29	·705	4	·399	90·4	4	65·5	27	64·9	27	56	25	136·5	5	62·1	27	277	28	90	5	0·32	20

KODAIKÁNAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1910.

CONTENTS.

KODAIKÁNAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

I.—REPORT OF THE KODAIKÁNAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1910.

Staff.—The staff of the Observatory on the 31st December 1910 was as follows :—

Director	C. Michie Smith, C.I.E., B.Sc.
Assistant Director	J. Evershed.
First Assistant	S. Sitarama Aiyar, B.A.
Second Assistant	G. Nagaraja Aiyar.
Third Assistant	A. Y. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.
Fourth Assistant	S. Balasundaram Aiyar.
Writer	L. N. Krishnaswamy Aiyar.
Photographic Assistant	R. Krishna Aiyar.

The Assistant Director was on privilege leave from May 20 to August 19. The appointment of a temporary extra assistant was sanctioned for four months from April 23, and Mr. T. R. Raghunatha Rao, B.A., was appointed to the post. His services were retained as acting third assistant from August 19 to December 23 during the successive absences on privilege leave of the first, second, and third assistants. The writer and the photographic assistant were on privilege leave from July 27 to December 28.

The subordinate staff consists of a book-binder, a book-binder's boy, a mechanic, five peons, a boy peon for the dark room, and two lascars.

2. **Distribution of work.**—The distribution of work amongst the staff was the same as last year.

3. **Buildings and grounds.**—Plans and estimates have been prepared and forwarded to the Government of India, for sanction, for the construction of a house for the photographic assistant who has at present to live at a distance of three miles from the Observatory.

There has been much delay in connection with the electric installation for the Observatory, but a revised estimate has recently been sanctioned by the Government of India and it is hoped that the work will be begun early in 1911.

About 1,000 young seedlings, chiefly pines, were planted during the year. Those formerly planted have made remarkably good progress and if fire can be kept out they will soon form a most valuable screen. The old fire lines have been broadened and new ones cut. During the year fires from the outside have been successfully warded off, but one fire lighted inside—evidently maliciously—destroyed 50 young trees before it could be extinguished.

4. **Instruments.**—The following are the principal instruments belonging to the Observatory, or in use, at the present time :—

Six-inch Cooke equatorial.

Six-inch Lerebour and Secretan equatorial remounted by Grubb with a five-inch Grubb portrait lens of 36 inches focus attached.

Spectrograph I.—consisting of slit, collimator lenses of 4 and 7 feet focus, 2-inch parabolic grating, and camera tube without lens. Used in connection with an 11-inch polar siderostat and 6-inch Grubb lens of 40 feet focus.

A rhomb with ends cut at 45° mounted on a graduated circle can be placed in front of the slit so as to enable any part of the limb to be brought on to the slit.

Spectrograph II.—Spectrograph II. has been dismantled, the grating is used in spectrograph III.

Spectrograph III.—consisting of slit provided with vertical and horizontal millimetre scales for measuring position angles, and a reflecting device for rotating the sun's image, collimator lens of 210 c.m. focus, 6-inch Michelson grating, and camera lens of about 4 metres focus. The spectrograph is used with the 18-inch concave mirror.

Spectroheliograph—with 18-inch siderostat and 12-inch Cooke photo-visual lens of 20 feet focus, by the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company.

An auxiliary spectroheliograph attached to the above, made in the Observatory workshop.

Six-inch transit instrument and barrel chronograph, formerly the property of the Survey of India.

Six-prism table spectroscope—Hilger.

Photoheliograph Dallmeyer No. 4.

Theodolite, six-inch—Cooke.

Sextant.

Evershed spectroscope with three prisms for prominence and sunspot work, by Hilger.

Mean time clock, Kullberg 6326.

Do. Shelton.

Mean time Chronometer, Kullberg 6299.

Sidereal chronometer, Kullberg 6134.

Tape chronograph, Fuess.

Micrometer for measuring spectrum photographs, Hilger.

Dividing engine, Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company, Limited.

Two Balfour Stewart actinometers.

Buchanan's solar calorimeter

Induction coil with necessary adjuncts.

Small polar siderostat.

Universal instrument.

Complete set of meteorological instruments, including Richard barograph and thermograph, and wind recorders.

* A high class screw cutting turning lathe by Messrs. Cooke & Sons.

Ångström Pyrheliometer.

An 18-inch concave mirror by Henry of Paris belonging to the Assistant Director has been mounted in the spectroheliograph room for general spectrum work and for large scale photographs of sunspots.

Sanction having been obtained for sending home the 18-inch mirror of the spectroheliograph to be refigured, an application was made to the Joint Eclipse Committee for the loan of a mirror. This was kindly granted and one of the eclipse cœlostats with a 16-inch mirror was sent out. This was used while the 18-inch mirror was away, except for a short time when the cœlostat was fitted up for taking photographs of Halley's comet. During this time the 11-inch mirror belonging to the 40-foot spectrograph was used. The 18-inch mirror was returned on September 27 greatly improved.

OBSERVATIONS.

(*a*) Solar Physics.

5. The following table shows for each day the solar observations that were made :—

Table A.

SOLAR Observations in 1910.

A = Spots observed. B = Spot spectra. C = Prominences. D = Photoheliograms. E = Spectroheliograms.

Date.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1 ..	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	A—CDE	ABCDE	A—CD*E*	A—CDE
2 ..	A*B*CDE	A—*C*DE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A——D*E*	A—*C*DE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A——D*E*	A—CDE
3 ..	A—*C*D*E*	A——DE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A——D*E*	A—*C*———	A——D*E*	A—CDE	A————	A—CDE
4 ..	A——D*E*	A—*C*DE	ABCDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A——D*E*	A——D—	——	A—CDE	A——D*E*	A—CDE
5 ..	A————	A—CDE	ABCDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—*C*D*E*	A—CD—	A——D*E*	ABCDE	A—CDE	A—CDE
6 ..	AB*C*DE	A—CDE	ABCDE	A—CDE	A——D*E*	A—*C*DE	A——D*E*	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	ABCDE	——	A—CDE
7 ..	A—CDE	A—CDE	ABCDE	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	A—*C*DE	A——D—	A—*C*D*E*	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	A——D—	A—CDE
8 ..	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	A—*C*DE	A——D*E*	AB*C*DE	A—*C*D*E*	A—CD*E*	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE
9 ..	A—*C*DE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A——D*E*	ABCDE	A—*C*D*E*	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE
10 ..	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	A—CDE	ABCDE	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	A—CDE	A—CDE
11 ..	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A——D*E*	A—CDE	A—*C*D*E*	A—*C*DE	A—CDE	A—CD—	A—CDE
12 ..	ABCDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	ABCDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A——D—	A—CDE
13 ..	A—*C*D*E*	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CD*E*	A—*C*DE	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	A—CDE
14 ..	A—*C*DE	ABCDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE
15 ..	ABCDE	ABCDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	A—*C*DE	A—*C*DE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A——D—	A—CDE
16 ..	A—*C*DE	ABCDE	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	ABCDE	A——D*E*	A—*C*DE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—*C*D*E*	A—CDE	A—CDE
17 ..	ABCDE	ABCDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	ABCDE	A——D*E*	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—*C*D*E*	A—CDE	A——DE	A—CDE
18 ..	A—CDE	A——D*E*	A—CDE	A—CDE	A*B*CDE	A—*C*DE	A—*C*DE	A—*C*DE	A—CDE	A————	A—CDE	A—CDE
19 ..	A—CDE	A—*C*D*E*	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CD*E*	A—*C*D*E*	A—CDE	A——D—	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE
20 ..	A—CDE	A—CD*E*	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	A—*C*DE	A——D*E*	A—CD*E*	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE
21 ..	A—CDE	ABCDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	*A*————	A—*C*DE	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	A—CD*E*	A—CD*E*	A—CDE
22 ..	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	A—CDE	A—CDE	ABCDE	*A*————	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	A—*C*DE	A——D*E*	A—*C*DE	A—CDE
23 ..	A*B*CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	ABCDE	*A*————	A———*E*	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	A——D*E*	A—CDE	A—CDE
24 ..	A—CDE	ABCDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	*A*————	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	A—*C*D*E*	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE
25 ..	ABCDE	AB*C*DE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	——	A—CDE	A—CDE	A——D—	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE
26 ..	A—CDE	ABCDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	A—*C*DE	A——D*E*	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE
27 ..	ABCDE	ABCDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	————*E*	——	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	A—CDE	A—CDE
28 ..	ABCDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	——	——	A———*E*	A—*C*D*E*	——	A—CDE	A—CDE
29 ..	A——D—		A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—*C*DE	——	A—*C*D*E*	A—*C*DE	A——D—	A—CDE	A—CDE
30 ..	A—*C*DE		A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A—CDE	A——D—	A—*C*D*E*	AB*C*DE	A——D—	A—CDE	A—CDE
31 ..	A—CDE		A—CDE		A—CDE		A—CD*E*	A—*C*DE		A—CDE		——

Note.—When a letter is in italics, it means that on that day the observations were not complete

SOLAR Observations—Abstract.

—	1910. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A	31	28	31	30	31	28	28	30	29	30	29	30	355
B	9	9	4	..	5	..	1	3	1	3	..	..	35
C	28	26	31	30	30	20	20	25	26	25	22	30	313
D	30	28	31	30	31	24	27	28	29	29	28	30	345
E	29	28	31	30	31	24	27	26	28	27	24	30	335

Though the year was one of heavy rainfall during the summer months it was not unfavourable for solar observations in the morning hours, and there were only ten days on which no observations were possible.

6. **Photographs of the sun** with the Dallmeyer photoheliograph were taken on 345 days as against 332 in 1909. Even in June, when the defect was greatest, they were lost on only 6 days. Double exposures are taken twice a month for determining the error of orientation of the photographs. The Greenwich Observatory asked for only 2 solar negatives to complete its series and of these only one could be supplied.

7. **Observations of sunspots.**—The sun is examined for spots and faculae every morning when the weather permits. The sun's image is projected on an 8-inch disc and the positions of spots and faculae are marked on it. The discs are prepared by the cyanotype process from the large scale drawings of Father R. de Beaurepaire, as mentioned in last report.

8. **Sunspot spectra.**—(*a*) *Visual.*—This work is done in accordance with the suggestions issued by the committee of the International Union for Solar Research. It includes the comparison of the spot spectrum with a standard map for the region 5210 to F., a detailed study of C and D_3, and observations of variations in intensity of the following iron lines :—5383·58, 5397·34, 5404·36, 5405·99, 5424·29, 5429·91, 5445·26, 5447·13, 4924·11, 5234·79, 5316·79 and 5535·06. This work was possible on only 35 days owing to the small number of large spots visible during the year.

(*b*) *Photographic.*—Studies in connection with the radial movement of the gases over sunspots have been continued and a large number of photographs of spot spectra have been obtained. Particular attention has been paid to the behaviour of the C line of hydrogen and this line has been found to be almost always inclined over spots, the inclination being towards the violet on the side of the spot nearest the limb and towards the red on the side nearest the centre of the disc. This shows that the hydrogen in the higher regions of the chromosphere is drawn inwards towards the umbrae of spots, sharing in the movement which had already been detected in the case of calcium vapour, and opposed to the movement of the low level gases of the reversing layer.

Measures of the displacements of the lines H_3 and K_3 have been made showing the inward movement to be of the same order of magnitude as the outward motion of the low level gases.

The relatively slow rotational movement in spots, evidence of which was mentioned in the last report, has been confirmed by measures of the displacements of the lines in three northern and three southern spots; and the direction of rotation in these instances has been found to be opposite in the two hemispheres.

The rotational or spiral movement has not so far been found to affect the inflowing gases of the higher chromosphere, but owing to the width of the hydrogen and calcium lines such motion would be very difficult to detect.

A general discussion of the radial and rotational movements in spots has been published in the monthly notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, Vol. LXX.

A long series of photographs has been obtained of the H and K region of the spectrum for the purpose of detecting movements in a vertical direction of calcium vapour in and near spots. Measurements of these plates are in progress.

A few measures have been made of the Zeeman separations of a line in the red region which is doubled in sunspots; and some lines in the ultra violet which are normally single in spots have been recorded on one plate as doubled at a time when a great eruption of gases was in progress. This indicates that a greatly increased magnetic field may accompany such outbursts.

9. **General spectroscopic work.**—A series of photographs of the H and K lines in prominences and of the hydrogen line C have been obtained with spectrograph III. using the Rowland $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch grating. These are being measured for the purpose of determining the angular speed of rotation of the prominences at various heights above the sun's limb. A comparison spectrum of the centre of the sun's disc is impressed on each side of the prominence spectrum on every plate, and determinations of the wave-length of the H and K absorption lines at the centre of the disc are also made. The results will be discussed when sufficient material has been obtained.

Photographs of the spectrum of Halley's comet were obtained on 22 mornings from April 18 to May 16 inclusive, using a prismatic camera of 1·7 inch aperture attached to the South dome equatorial. The best plates of the series have been measured and the results published in Bulletin No. XX. and in the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, Vol. LXX.

Laboratory work.—The spectrum of glowing iodine vapour heated externally in a quartz tube has been photographed and the apparently anomalous nature of the emission spectrum has been proved to be a subjective phenomenon, the heated vapour giving a banded emission spectrum identical with the absorption spectrum photographed under the same conditions.

10. **Prominences.**—Prominences were recorded visually on 312 days as against 309 in 1909, but on 65 days the combined visual and photographic record was imperfect owing to unfavourable weather conditions. June and July were, as usual, the most defective months. In June complete prominence records were obtained on only eight days. The record of the prominences is made round the disc on which spots and faculae have been projected and with the discs now in use the apparent positions of prominences are easily read off directly. The visual record is compared with the spectroheliograms and all prominences shown in the photographs but not in the drawing, as well as conspicuous extensions of calcium prominences inside the disc of the sun, are added in blue pencil. Where there is much difference between the photograph and the drawing the differences are noted. In the case of eruptive or metallic prominences the spectra are examined, the most conspicuous bright lines are recorded, and all large displacements of the C line are also noted and their amounts estimated.

11. **Work with the spectroheliograph.**—Photographs of the sun's disc in K_2 light were obtained on 335 days, and limb photographs showing the prominences on 289 days. A few plates were also obtained with the camera slit set at the cyanogen radiation at λ 3883. These show faculæ very clearly, the images resembling those taken in the stronger iron lines. On May 19 the disc was photographed in the cyanogen radiation in an attempt to show the head of Halley's comet in transit, but no trace of the comet can be seen on the plates.

The best disc plate of each day has been copied on an enlarged scale on bromide paper as heretofore, the prints so obtained being oriented and pasted in order on card sheets for convenience of reference. The best limb plates have been measured and the position angles and heights of all prominences recorded.

A few photographs of the sun's disc in Hα light have been obtained with the auxiliary spectroheliograph using the 6-inch Michelson grating. The photographs, although underexposed, show the dark flocculi due to prominences in projection on the disc. Owing to the long exposures needed it has been decided to substitute prisms for the grating and two large prisms of 45° angle have been kindly lent for this purpose by Professor Naegamvala of the Poona Observatory. At the end of the year the prisms had been mounted and new slits made of the necessary curvature.

Prominence spectroheliograms for 52 days were received from the Solar Observatory, South Kensington, and flocculi plates for 335 days were sent in exchange.

12. **Solar Radiation.**—Observations with the Ångström pyrheliometer were made on only a few days. This was partly owing to the great pressure of other work and partly to the feeling that under present conditions time spent on this was largely wasted as there are no means available of standardizing the instrument.

The method of estimating changes in the solar radiation by comparing the intensity of moonlight with first type stars has now become part of the routine work, and photographic comparisons are made whenever the atmospheric conditions permit. Owing to the rarity of perfectly uniform skies comparisons are now made not only near full moon, but also at any phase between half and full. A separate investigation is required to determine the exact relations between phase and intensity.

During the year comparisons were obtained in the January, March, April, and December lunations and the stars used were Alpherat, Rigel, Sirius, Procyon, and Regulus, all assumed to be invariable in their light.

A special photometer is under construction for the measurement of the plates.

Summary of Results.

13. **Sunspots.**—The following table shows the monthly numbers of new groups observed, the mean daily numbers of spots visible, and the distribution between the northern and southern hemispheres :—

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
New groups	17	9	9	13	14	14	16	7	14	17	13	9	152
Daily number	3·5	2·1	1·9	1·3	2·2	1·2	1·5	1·0	2·3	2·4	1·0	0·9	1·8
North	6	2	4	6	4	4	5	..	2	4	7	2	46
South	11	7	5	7	10	10	11	7	12	13	5	7	105
Equator .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

The most notable feature of the year was the rapid decrease in spot activity as indicated by the following figures :—

	1909.	1910.
Number of new groups	220	152
Mean daily numbers	3·9	1·8
Large spot groups	45	15
Spot returns	22	6
Number of days on which no spots were seen	5	56

The number of new groups in 1907 and 1908 were respectively 301 and 262. The very abrupt decline in spot activity in 1910 is especially shown by the large proportion of days on which the sun's disc was free from spots at the time of observation.

The proportion of southern spots to northern, which has been increasing since 1906, was highest in 1910, *i.e.*, 105 to 46. The mean latitudes in the two hemispheres were 7°·2 north and 9°·6 south—closer to the equator by about 1°½ than in 1909. The highest latitudes were 18° in the northern hemisphere in March and 20° in the southern in February.

The following were the most important spot groups seen during the year :—

January—

Nos.	1804 1806 1811 1813	These contained fairly large spots.

February—

Nos.	1816 1819	Group No. 1819 occupied 10° in longitude and 7° in latitude and was made up of several large and numerous small spots.

March—

Nos.	1825 1829 1830 1832	contained fairly large spots.

May—

No. 1855 was a large and active group and underwent much change from day to day. The C line was frequently observed to be reversed and displaced. The greatest disturbance was observed on the 17th ; the maximum was displacement 2 Å to red in F.

July—

No. 1875 was first seen at the east limb as a group of two small spots, the leader soon developed into a large spot of round and regular outline.

August—

No. 1891 contained a large but quiescent spot.

September—

No. 1911 was the second return of group No. 1891 observed early in August. During its two previous apparitions it contained spots of round and regular outline but now had developed into an extensive, broken group covering about 18° of longitude and 10° of latitude. C was frequently observed reversed and D_3 was dark in the spot region. Eruptive prominences were observed on the limb of the sun when the group was close to it.

October—

No. 1915 was first seen as a small spot and subsequently developed into a large spot of round and regular outline. After crossing the central meridian it broke up into an irregular group of fairly large but scattered umbral and penumbral patches. Disturbance was indicated in the spot region on several days by the reversal of the C line and the darkening of D_3.

14. **Prominences.**—Notwithstanding the great reduction of spot activity compared with 1909 the prominences, as estimated by profile areas, show a diminution of only 1 per cent., while there was an actual increase in the average daily number.

The activity for the two hemispheres compared with 1909 is given in the following table :—

Mean daily profile Areas of Prominences.

	1909. Square minutes.	1910. Square minutes.
North	2·10	2·03
South	2·04	2·07
Total ..	4·14	4·10

The distribution in latitude has been practically the same as in 1909. There was a tendency during the first six months to form two zones of activity in each hemisphere separated by a less active zone between the parallels of 30° and 40°. Later, the distribution became more uniform from the equator to latitude 60° north and south. Beyond 60°, in the polar areas, small and very transient jets have been frequently recorded.

Metallic prominences have been infrequent, only 33 having been observed during the year. The high latitudes recorded for some of these is an unusual feature and shows that these prominences are not invariably associated with spots. The mean and extreme latitudes observed are given in the following table :—

Metallic Prominences

—	Number observed.	Mean latitude.	Extreme latitude.	
North	10	28°·2	2°	76°
South	23	17°·7	2°	83°

The prominence activity in each month may be estimated from the following table :—

Numbers of Prominences.

Month.	Prominences one minute or more in height.	Metallic.	Eruptive.
January	45	3	7
February	44	2	5
March	70	7	4
April	53	6	3
May	56	7	4
June	29	1	3
July	27	..	4
August	18	..	2
September	36	1	4
October	54	2	6
November	37	1	4
December	54	3	4

The following were the more noteworthy prominences observed during the year :—

January.—The tallest prominence of the month was photographed at + 33° west on the 15th. It was a slanting streak 210″ high which underwent some changes of form and soon disappeared. The spectrum of a prominence observed near the west limb on the 7th, associated with spot No. 1793, showed considerable motion in the line of sight, both towards and away from the observer, and the form of the prominence underwent great and rapid changes. The calcium photographs show a remarkable series of slender arched filaments.

February.—The tallest prominence of the month was only 165″ high but covered 20° of the limb.

March.—A strongly eruptive prominence was recorded at the west limb on the 1st. Its height varied from 15″ at $8^h\ 0^m$ to 70″, 345″, 295″, 165″ and 60″ at $8^h\ 10^m$, $8^h\ 48^m$, $9^h\ 13^m$, $9^h\ 49^m$ and $10^h\ 30^m$ respectively; there were corresponding changes in the form also. The hydrogen lines at the base were displaced, corresponding to a velocity towards the observer of 75 miles a second. Large prominences continued to be visible at the same position angle for a week. From the 17th to the 19th the

east limb was covered by a group which extended for more than 35°. This group was remarkable for its long life; the phtographic records show it on alternate limbs during three rotations of the sun, and it was also photographed as an absorption marking when near the central meridian during three successive apparitions.

April.—The tallest prominence of the month was only 135″ high.

May.—On the 25th a series of connected prominences was recorded extending from — 24° west to + 23° west. They were changing both in shape and height, the greatest height reached was 200″, which was the greatest also for the month.

June.—One very high prominence was photographed on the 20th at latitude + 36° west. At $10^h\ 4^m$ it was a detached pillar 420″ high with the base 240″ above the limb. By $10^h\ 22^m$ the whole prominence had risen bodily 30″. Bad weather prevented further observations.

July.—The largest prominence observed in the month was an eruptive one which during its rapid changes attained a maximum height of 170″. It was observed on the 11th.

August.—No prominence recorded in the month exceeded 90″ in height.

September.—The tallest prominence recorded was a slender streak 210″ high on the 30th.

October.—The tallest prominence recorded was only 200″ high, but there was on the whole a marked increase of prominence activity during the month.

November.—The tallest prominence of the month was only 165″ high. On the 19th a metallic prominence was observed which showed some disturbance.

December.—The highest prominence of the month, recorded on the 20th, was 225″ high.

(*b*) Other Observations.

15. The daylight Comet, 1910*a*, was picked up readily with the naked eye soon after the receipt of the telegram announcing its discovery. It was observed with the Lerebour and Secretan equatorial on January 17, 18, and 19 and meridian transits were obtained on the 18th and 19th. After it became an evening object the weather was very cloudy and no photographs could be obtained. The results of the observations were communicated to the *Astronomische Nachrichten* (No. 4392).

16. **Halley's Comet.**—Halley's comet made a magnificent display as it approached the earth during the second and third weeks of May, and it was also a conspicuous object on and after April 18 when it was first seen as a morning star. Arrangements had been made to photograph it with the instruments available and the following series were secured:—

(1) Direct photographs taken with the Grubb lens; scale $1^{mm} = 3'\cdot96$.

(2) Direct photographs taken with a Ross lens; scale $1^{mm} = 17'\cdot5$.

(3) Direct photographs taken with a reflector $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches aperture, 74 inches focal length; scale $1^{mm} = 110''$.

(4) Direct photographs on a small scale taken with two small cameras.

(5) Spectrum photographs with a prismatic camera with two 60° prisms, 1·7 inches effective aperture and lens of 11·5 inches focus.

(6) Visual and photographic observations during the transit across the sun's disc on May 19.

(7) Visual observations on the mornings of May 20 and 21.

The weather, though not by any means perfect, was quite as favourable as could be expected at the season and from April 19 to May 16 there were only six days on which no photographs could be obtained.

The results were on the whole good and have been published in detail in Bulletin No. XX. of this observatory.

17. **Time.**—The error of the standard clock is usually determined by reference to the 16^h signal from the Madras Observatory. This is rendered possible by the courtesy of the Telegraph Department which permits the Madras wire to be joined through to this observatory. The signal is received with accuracy on most days and all failures are at once reported to the officer in charge of the Trichinopoly division. Time determinations are made with the transit instrument, when necessary, as a check.

18. **Meteorology.**—Meteorological observations were carried on as in former years. Eye observations are made at 8^h, 10^h, and 16^h local mean time. Temperatures and pressures are recorded continuously by a Richard thermograph (wet and dry bulb) and barograph, and the mean temperature and pressure are obtained from the traces, corrected by reference to the eye observations. The wind direction and velocity are obtained from a Beckley anemograph.

Pressure.—The mean pressure for the year was 0·020 in below normal. It was normal in December above normal in February and May and below in all other months. The highest mean daily pressure recorded was 22·923 on December 26 and the lowest 22·614 on June 24.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the year was 0°·1 above normal. The defect in February amounted to 1°·1 and the excess in December to 2°·9; in no other month did the difference from normal exceed 0°·8. The highest shade temperature recorded was 75°·4 on April 1 and the lowest 40°·8 on February 8th and December 17th. The lowest temperature shown by the grass minimum was 16°·3 on December 17th.

Humidity.—The mean humidity for the year was 3% below normal. It was below normal from January to May and in November and December and above it for the rest of the year. The defect in December amounted to 29%.

Rain.—The rainfall for the year was largely above normal (12·25 inches). The fall was considerably in defect for the first four months of the year and in September, and largely in defect in December. It was largely in excess in all the other months. The greatest fall on any one day was 3·62 inches on November 16.

Wind.—On the average for the year the wind was nearly normal in both direction and strength. The strength was considerably in excess in February, April, September, and December and considerably in defect in July, October, and November. The only months in which the direction differed largely from the normal were July when it was 5 points more northerly and October when it was 7 points more westerly than usual. The largest amount of wind on any one day was 800 miles on July 3, and the smallest amount 96 miles on November 14.

Transparency of the atmosphere.—The transparency of the lower atmosphere as judged by the visibility of the Nilgiris, about 100 miles distant, was again below average though somewhat better than in 1909.

Cloud and Sunshine.—The year as a whole was somewhat less cloudy than usual. There were 2,117 hours of bright sunshine against an average for the last 11 years of 2,028.

19. **Seismology.**—The Milne horizontal pendulum worked well throughout the year and 81 earthquakes, many of them large, were recorded.

20. **Library.**—One hundred and sixty-eight volumes were bound during the year.

21. **Publications.**—Bulletins Nos. XIX. to XXII. were published during the year and No. XXIII. was in type at the end of the year. Bulletins Nos. XIX. and XXI. deal with observations of prominences, No. XX. with the observations of Halley's comet, and No. XXII. with the magnetic field in the sunspot of September 1909. In addition to these the following papers were published :—

"Observations of Comet 1910*a*" by C. Michie Smith. (Astronomische Nachrichten No. 4392).

"Radial Movement in Sunspots" (second paper) By J. Evershed (M.N., R.A.S., LXX).

"Halley's comet and its Spectrum" (M.N., R.A.S., LXX.).

"Transit of Halley's comet" (M.N., R.A.S., LXX.).

"Observations of the Tail of Halley's comet before and after the day of transit" by J. Evershed (M.N., R.A.S., LXX).

22. **General.**—The Director-General of Observatories inspected the Madras and Kodaikánal Observatories in January. The Director inspected the Madras Observatory in November and rewired the transit instrument.

The staff of the observatory has worked well throughout the year. The First Assistant Mr. S. Sitarama Aiyar has shown his usual ability and zeal, and in the photographic work Mr. R. Krishna Aiyar has rendered most efficient service.

THE OBSERVATORY, KODAIKÁNAL,
7th February 1911.

J. EVERSHED,
Director, Kodaikánal and Madras Observatories.

II.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1910.

Staff.—I handed over charge of the Observatory on the afternoon of the 28th April to Professor E. B. Ross of the Madras Christian College and resumed charge again from him on July 9th. The first assistant was on privilege leave for one month and 13 days and the second assistant for two months.

2. **Time Service.**—Astronomical observations for determination of time were carried on as in previous years. No change was made in the signals distributed from the Observatory. The fort gun failed on 5 occasions and in addition to these on every evening at 8 P.M. between the 6th March and 13th April. It was fired correctly on 686 occasions out of a maximum of 730: this gives a precentage of 94 of successes. The evening gun failed between the 6th March and 13th April because the Adjutant-General had issued orders to the Military authorities that it was to be abolished from March 6th. As I had received no orders from the Director of the Observatory to discontinue these signals, I had to enter them as failures. Orders to resume the firing of the gun at 8 P.M. were issued subsequently and came into effect on 14th April. Leaving out these failures the percentage of successes was 99·3. The time ball at the Port Office was dropped correctly at 1 P.M. on every day except 10 and on 9 out of these 10 it was dropped at 2 P.M.

3. **Meteorological observations.**—In addition to the ordinary meteorological observations, extra observations and telegrams were taken and sent to Simla on 4 occasions and on 99 occasions to Calcutta. The tabulation of the traces of the autographic instruments are up to date.

4. **Buildings.**—Certain repairs to the quarters of the Deputy Director were effected during the year. The Observatory building and the dome over the Equatorial were painted.

5. **Instruments.**—The following is a list of the instruments at the Madras Observatory on the 31st December 1910 :—

(a) *Astronomical.*

Eight-inch Equatorial Telescope—Troughton & Simms.
Sidereal Clock—Haswall.
,, Dent, No. 1408.
,, S. Reifler, No. 61.
Mean Time Clock with galvanometer—Shepherd & Sons.
Meridian Circle—Troughton & Simms.
Mean Time Clock—J. Monk.
Mean Time Chronometer—V. Kullberg, No. 5394.
,, ,, No. 6544.
,, Parkinson and Frodsham, No. 2352.
Portable Transit Instrument—Dolland.
Portable Telescope with stand.
Tape Chronograph—R. Fuess.
Relay for use with the Chronograph—Siemens.

(b) *Meteorological.*

Richard's Barograph—No. 10, L. Casella.
,, Thermograph—No. 3618, L. Casella.
Beckley's Anemograph—Adie.
Sunshine Recorder—No. 149, L. Casella.
Anemoscope—P. Orr & Sons.
Nephoscope—Mons Jules Daboscq & Ph. Pellin.
Barometer, Fortin's—No. 1771, L. Casella.
,, No. 725, L. Casella (spare).
,, No. 1420, L. Casella (spare).
Dry Bulb Thermometer—No. 94221, L. Casella.
,, No. 38037, Negretti & Zambra (spare).
Wet Bulb Thermometer—No. 94219, L. Casella.
,, No. 38037, Negretti & Zambra (spare).
Dry Maximum Thermometer—No. 8581, Negretti & Zambra.
Dry Minimum Thermometer—No. 69047, L. Casella.
Wet Minimum Thermometer—No. 91753, Negretti & Zambra.
Sun Maximum Thermometer—No. 10479, Negretti & Zambra.
Grass Minimum Thermometer—No. 3377, Negretti & Zambra.

Raingauge (8″ diameter)—No. 1042, Negretti & Zambra.
Measure glass for above.
Raingauge (5″ diameter).
Measure glass for above.

The wires of the Transit Instrument had to be renewed in May 1910. In November the Director inspected the Observatory and brought the dividing engine from Kodaikánal; the carrier was redivided, and new wires were put in. These are much more satisfactory than the old ones. The Transit Instrument has undergone a very large change in level. This change commenced in December 1909 and went steadily on in the same direction till the heavy rain in September, when it stopped and began to go back again. There has been very little change in azimuth; but the level error had to be cleared on two occasions.

The rate of the Riefler clock has been on the whole very satisfactory; the Dent clock too has had a fairly steady rate. They were both adjusted to a small losing rate during the inspection of the Director.

The recording apparatus of the Beckley's Anemograph was overhauled and partly repaired during the year.

6. **Weather summary.**—The following is a summary of the meteorological conditions at Madras during the year 1910:—

Pressure.—Pressure was below normal in all months except May and December. The greatest excess was 0·025 inch in December and the greatest defect 0·059 inch in September. The highest pressure recorded was 30·129 inches on December 26 and the lowest 29·516 inches on June 24.

Temperature.—The mean temperature was above normal in all months except July, August, November, and December. The maximum temperature was below normal from June to September and in November, the greatest excess being 2°·9F. in May and the greatest defect 2°·5F. in August. The minimum was normal in September, below normal in January, March, July, November, and December and above in the remaining months. The minimum on grass was above normal in all months except March, July, November, and December. The highest shade temperature was 112°·9F. on May 20 and the lowest 62°·3F. on December 18.

Humidity.—The percentage of humidity was normal in February, below normal in May and December and above normal during the rest of the year.

Wind.—Wind direction was normal in February, June, and December and it differed most from normal in October when it was 7 points more southerly than usual, the average direction being east by north. The air movement recorded was lower than the average throughout the year.

Cloud.—The percentage of cloud was normal in September, above normal in June and below in the remaining months.

Sunshine.—The percentage of bright sunshine was below normal in all months except April, July, and December, the greatest defect being in June. The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the year was 2,243·9.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was above the average in July, August, and November and below during the other months, the greatest excess being 4·21 inches in July and the greatest defect 5·23 inches in December. The rainfall for the year was 44·47 inches on 85 days, being 4·55 inches below the average. The monsoon rainfall from October 15 to the end of the year was 25·47 inches against an average of 26·00 inches. The heaviest fall on any civil day was 5·47 inches on November 5.

Storm.—A storm formed in the south-west of the Bay on July 22 and moved in a northerly direction towards Gopalpore, when Madras received $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Another storm formed between Port Blair and Negapatam on November 2 and moved on a north-westerly course and crossed the coast near Nellore on the 6th. It gave very heavy rain at and around Madras, a little over 7 inches being recorded at Madras between 8 A.M. on the 5th and 8 A.M. on the 6th.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY,
5*th January* 1911.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

EXPLANATION OF TABLES.

(1) Appendices II. to VI. (Kodaikánal).

Barometer.—The readings are reduced to 32°F. but are not corrected to latitude 45°. As the value of g at Kodaikánal is 977·643 this correction would be—0·067 at 22 inches and—0·070 at 23 inches.

The daily mean is obtained from the readings of the Richard Barograph corrected to the three daily readings of the standard barometer.

Thermometers.—The daily mean temperatures of the wet and dry bulbs are obtained from the hourly readings of the Richard hygrometer corrected by reference to the readings of the standard wet and dry bulb thermometers.

Wind.—The mean direction given is the arithmetical mean of the hourly directions corrected by the addition or subtraction of a multiple of 32 points.

The Beckley anemograph is carried on a small tower well separated from the other buildings. The height of the cups above the top of the hill is 40 feet. So far no corrections have been applied to the readings.

Rain.—A " day of rain " is one on which 0·10 inch and upwards falls.

Clear sky is estimated at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., and 4 P.M. and the mean is taken.

The averages referred to are those given in appendix VI. to the present report.

(2) Appendices VII. to XIII. (Madras).

The methods employed and the averages used are given in full in " Results of the Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Madras, during the years 1861—1890 " and in " Madras Observatory Daily Meteorological Means."

The Barometer readings are not reduced to sea level or to gravity at latitude 45°. The corrections to be applied to reduce the readings to sea level and gravity at latitude 45° are as follows:—

Barometer.	Temperature.		
Inches.	70°	80°	90°
29	— 0·044	— 0·044	— 0·045
30	·046	·046	·047
31	·048	·048	·049

Wind.—The cups of the Beckley anemograph are 44 feet above the ground and 18 feet above the parapet of the flat-roofed building. The readings are uncorrected.

Rain.—A day of rain is one on which 0·01 inch and upwards falls.

Appendix I.

Kodaikánal Observatory Seismological Records in 1910.

No.	Date		P.T. commence G.M.T.	L W. commence G.M.T.	Maxima G.M.T.	End.	Max. Amp.	Duration.	Remarks.
	1910.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	MM. "	H. M.	
1	Jan.	1 ..	11 22·3	12 28·7	12 46·5	14 06	0·4 = 0·2	2 44	
2		8 ..	14 59·9?	15 21·5	15 23·0	15 59	0·4 = 0·2	0 59	
3		14 ..	8 40·3	8 52·8	8 53·8	9 14	0·4 = 0·2	0 34	
4		15 ..	22 34·1	..	..	23 10	..	0 36	Widening of line.
5		22 ..	8 54·7	9 33·6	9 36·2	..	0·9 = 0·5	..	
					43·4	11 27	1·0 = 0·5	2 32	
6		23 ..	19 36·2	20 08·1	20 11·2	21 09	0·3 = 0·2	1 32	
7		30 ..	4 09·6	4 40·3	4 43·4	5 25	0·6 = 0·3	1 15	Sheet marked 4h 47m.
8	Feb.	4 ..	14 24·4	14 52·6	..	16 50	0·5 = 0·2	2 26	Many small maxima.
9		4 ..	18 00·8	..	..	20 28	..	2 27	Widening of line.
10		12 ..	18 18·2	18 53·3	18 53·3	19 51	0·6 = 0·3	1 33	
11		28 ..	21 55·6	22 04·3	22 06·3	22 39	0·6 = 0·3	0 43	
12	March	30 ..	17 16·4	18 07·1	18 10·7	20 13	2·0 = 1·0	2 57	
13		31 ..	18 52·8	19 32·5	19 35·6	20 43	0·7 = 0·4	1 51	
14	April	1 .	14 06·2	..	..	14 56	..	0 50	Widening of line.
15		12 ..	0 22·8	0 30·5	0 38·3	2 20	2·0 = 1·0	1 57	
16		16 ..	12 37·2	13 05·2	13 06·1	13 36	0·5 = 0·3	0 59	
17		17 ..	1 38·6	1 50·3	1 55·4	2 45	0·4 = 0·2	1 06	
18		27 ..	2 50·3	2 55·9	3 02·5	3 29	0·6 = 0·3	0 39	
19	May	1 ..	18 54·6	19 38·2	19 43·3	20 51	2·1 = 1·1	1 56	
20		10 ..	18 43·2	19 01·8	19 03·9?	19 26	0·5 = 0·2	0 43	
21		11 ..	15 59·7	..	..	16 16		0 16	Widening of line.
22		13 ..	8 21·7	9 02·6	9 06·2	10 53	0·6 = 0·3	2 31	
23		15 ..	16 17·1	16 36·7	16 39·3	17 10	0·5 = 0·2	0 53	
24		18 ..	16 15·6	16 22·3	16 34·6	17 18	1·1 = 0·5	1 02	
25		20 ..	13 40·6	..	..	13 59	..	0 18	Widening of line.
26		22 ..	6 36·1	7 08·4	7 12·5	8 15	1·2 = 0·5	1 39	
27	June	1 ..	6 17.2	..	..	7 23	..	1 06	Widening of line.
28		16 ..	6 44·4	6 54·6	6 55·9	10 20	4·0 = 2·2	3 36	
29		17 ..	5 36·2	5 55·9	5 59·0	6 11	..	0 35	Widening of line.
30		19 ..	15 11·0	..	..	16 53	..	1 42	Widening of line.
31		24 ..	3 36·7	4 00·8	4 01·8	4 22	..	0 45	Widening of line.
32		24 ..	13 40·3	14 09·0	14 12·0	15 24	0·4 = 0·3	1 44	
33		29 ..	9 17·2	..	..	9 41	..	0 24	Widening of line.
34		29 ..	11 20·6	11 50·5	11 52·5	13 34	1·1 = 0·6	2 13	
35		29 ..	14 42·8	15 26·4	15 28·7	16 52	1·2 = 0·7	2 09	
36	July	7 ..	8 24·4	8 44·4	8 46·4	9 57	2·5 = 1·4	1 33	
37		12 ..	7 46·4	..	..	8 00	..	0 14	Widening of line (Kashmir).
38		15 ..	13 10·8	..	13 17·2	13 27	..	0 16	Widening of line.
39		21 ..	22 10·5	..	..	22 55	..	0 45	Widening of line.
40		24 ..	16 16·4	16 23·4	16 29·5	16 50	..	0 34	Widening of line.
41		29 ..	10 46·4	11 17·2	11 22·3	12 40	1·1 = 0·5	1 54	
42	Aug.	13 ..	8 06·4	..	8 08·0	8 22	..	0 16	Widening of line.
43		16 ..	7 48·5	..	..	8 16	..	0 28	Widening of line.
44		17 ..	11 54·5	12 12·9	12 14·4	13 16	4·0 = 1·9	1 22	
45		17 ..	23 33·6	..	23 36·1	24 00	..	0 26	Widening of line.
46		21 ..	5 47·4	6 01·8	6 06·9	7 56	0·6 = 0·3	2 09	
47	Sept.	1 ..	0 52·6	1 11·0	1 16·6	2 12	3·5 = 1·7	1 19	
48		1 ..	14 33·1	14 48·5	14 52·6	15 26	0·8 = 0·4	0 53	
49		6 ..	20 26·4	21 21·6	21 30·0	22 08	1·0 = 0·5	1 42	
50		7 ..	6 35·2	7 33·1	8 05·6	9 38	0·6 = 0·3	3 03	
51		9 ..	1 25·9	2 05·5	2 18·4	4 13	0·6 = 0·3	2 47	Many small maxima.
52		9 ..	9 36·2	..	..	11 25	..	1 49	Widening of line.
53		10 ..	12 38·6	..	12 50·0	13 26	..	0 47	Widening of line.
54		12 ..	16 42·7	..	..	16 52	..	0 09	Widening of line.
55		14 ..	14 09·0	14 50·3	14 52·3	15 09	0·4 = 0·2	1 00	
56		16 ..	23 16·8	..	..	23 58	..	0 41	Widening of line.
57	Oct.	4–5 ..	23 12·6	..	..	0 54	..	1 41	Widening of line.
58		7 ..	12 54·6	..	..	13 12	..	0 17	Widening of line.
59		7 ..	16 04·7	16 10·0	16 11·6	16 25	0·4 = 0·2	0 20	
60		18 ..	3 02·8	3 39·2	3 40·3	4 06	0·6 = 0·2	1 03	
61		20 ..	5 02·8	5 15·6	5 17·2	5 55	1·7 = 0·6	0 52	
62	Nov.	9 ..	* 6 10·5	6 58·7	7 06·0	..	7·5 = 3·8	..	* Possibly not till 6h 15m1.
					7 11·0	9 36	7·0 = 3·6	3 26	
63		14 ..	7 44·4	8 02·8	8 06·0	9 13	0·5 = 0·3	1 29	
64		15 ..	14 46·4	15 26·4	15 27·4	16 21	0·7 = 0·4	1 35	
65		24 ..	..	15 48·9	15 50·4	16 14	0·6 = 0·3	0 25	
66		25 ..	20 57·7	21 04·3	21 06·9	21 19	..	0 21	Widening of line.
67		26 ..	5 53·6	6 38·7	6 41·2	..	5·0 = 2·4	..	
					6 43·8	9 37	5·0 = 2·4	3 43	

Kodaikánal Observatory Seismological Records in 1910—*cont.*

No.	Date.		P.T. commence G.M.T.		L.W. commence G.M.T.		Maxima G.M.T.		End.		Max. Amp.	Duration.		Remarks.
	1910.		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	MM. ″	H.	M.	
68	Nov.	29 ..	2	41·6	2	53·6	2	55·4	3	31	1·6 = 0·8	0	49	
69	Dec.	1 ..	15	57·8	16	14·3	16	15·3	17	05	2·5 = 1·2	1	07	
70		3 ..	8	33·6	..		8	52·6	9	18	..	0	44	Widening of line.
71		4 ..	11	27·9	11	55·1	11	58·8	12	29	1·1 = 0·5	1	01	
72		10 ..	9	42·3	10	21·3	10	32·6	12	18	2·0 = 0·9	2	36	
73		13 ..	11	42·7	11	57·8	12	06·5	15	13	15·2 = 7·2	3	30	
74		16 ..	14	50·6	15	00·9	15	19·4	18	41	15 = 7·1	3	50	
75		16 ..	19	01·0	19	25·6	19	27·7	20	01	1·6 = 0·8	1	00	
76		18 ..	2	52·6	3	04·0	3	04·9	4	06	0·6 = 0·3	1	13	
77		18 ..	5	38·2	..		5	42·8	5	53	0·4 = 0·2	0	15	
78		18 ..	19	23·4	..		..		19	48	..	0	25	Widening of line.
79		23 ..	1	04·9	1	06·9	1	08·9	1	45	0·8 = 0·4	0	40	
80		29 ..	13	12·5	13	37·6	13	38·6	14	15	0·4 = 0·2	1	02	
81		30 ..	0	55·8	1	07·6	1	09·1	1	56	1·0 = 0·5	1	00	

Appendix II.

Latitude 10° 13′ 50″ N.
Longitude 5h 09m 52s E.

Height of barometer cistern above mean sea level, 7,688 feet.

Mean monthly and annual Meteorological Results at the Kodaikánal Observatory in 1910.

Month.	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Mean.	Dry bulb thermometer. Max.	Dry bulb thermometer. Min.	Dry bulb thermometer. Range.	Wet bulb. Mean.	Wet bulb. Min.	Tension of vapour. By Blanford's tables.	Relative humidity. By Blanford's tables.	Sun Max. *in vac.*	Min. on grass.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Wind. Mean direction.	Wind. Mean direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Clear sky.	Hours of bright sunshine.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	MILES.	POINTS.	POINTS.	INCHES.	NO.	CENTS.	
January	22·809	0·073	53·2	62·9	46·3	16·6	45·3	38·2	0·227	56	112·0	34·9	316	5	N.E. by E.	1·77	4	65	247·6
February ..	·812	·068	53·9	63·6	47·0	16·6	46·4	40·7	·248	59	117·9	38·0	320	2	N.N.E.	1·30	4	66	230·7
March	·830	·063	58·0	68·6	50·8	17·8	47·7	41·4	·232	48	125·2	39·9	328	7	E. by N.	0·01	..	85	279·8
April ..	·821	·066	60·4	69·5	54·6	14·9	51·5	45·9	·296	57	127·5	46·1	353	8	E.	4·10	5	62	232·9
May	·827	·068	60·4	69·0	54·9	14·1	54·8	50·4	·375	72	127·6	46·4	225	5	N.E. by E.	6·29	13	52	203·9
June	·743	·060	57·2	63·2	53·6	9·6	54·2	50·5	·391	83	113·1	49·1	358	25	W. by N.	8·57	14	23	104·0
July	·749	·058	55·9	62·2	52·2	10·0	53·7	50·3	·394	88	115·9	48·0	353	31	N. by W.	10·94	21	22	110·9
August	·749	·064	55·8	61·8	52·6	9·2	54·2	50·8	·405	90	118·3	50·7	332	26	W.N.W.	10·23	21	21	95·0
September ..	·743	·067	55·6	62·0	51·6	10·4	53·1	48·9	·382	86	117·5	48·1	390	26	W.N.W.	4·32	8	28	137·4
October ..	·793	·077	55·8	62·3	51·7	10·6	54·4	49·9	·411	92	117·7	46·9	232	24	W.	12·86	19	23	89·2
November ..	·803	·069	54·4	61·1	49·9	11·2	51·2	46·1	·350	83	110·1	44·8	233	0	N.	11·41	13	36	118·3
December ..	·839	·066	56·2	67·6	48·2	19·4	44·7	36·9	·178	39	116·1	38·0	331	8	E.	..	..	84	267·4
Annual ..	22·793	0·067	56·4	64·5	51·1	13·4	50·9	45·8	0·324	71	118·2	44·2	314	1	N. by E.	71·80	122	47	2,117·1

Extreme monthly Meteorological Records at the Kodaikánal Observatory in 1910.

Month.	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Highest.		Dry bulb thermometer. Lowest.		Wet bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun Th. *in vacuo.* Highest.		Grass therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest fall	
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	INCHES	DAY.
January	22·902	29	22·704	8	0·198	68·9	21	42·9	22	33·4	25	7	24	122·7	26	23·9	10	494	6	157	9	1·02	30
February ..	·920	4	·730	18	·190	67·5	13	40·8	8	32·0	6	4	9	131·4	16	23·2	12	635	2	174	13	0·77	19
March	·913	14	·767	2	·146	74·1	20	46·9	15	35·6	18	11	18	136·7	29	33·1	17	480	14	129	6	0·01	13
April	·902	26	·742	11	·160	75·4	1	52·2	6	38·4	6	8	6	135·6	16	40·9	25,26	623	7	187	16	1·09	28
May	·890	5	·735	31	·155	74·1	28	51·9	21	46·9	2	42	16	135·6	5	41·1	26	344	19	97	23	1·07	13
June	·842	2	·614	24	·228	70·2	3	51·1	30	48·0	10	54	8	140·5	3	42·2	3	641	25	119	13	1·41	6
July	·842	12, 13	·648	24	·194	68·2	13	48·1	11	46·4	11	58	19	136·3	12	41·8	17	800	3	104	20	1·22	25
August	·833	10	·672	20	·161	65·4	12	51·1	2	46·3	12	61	11	133·4	23	41·1	13	552	7	152	13	2·62	22
September ..	·823	19	·667	28	·156	65·6	16	48·7	6	44·2	16	47	15	136·9	16	41·3	16	626	5	195	1	1·37	2
October	·877	9	·719	28	·158	66·0	11	48·0	6	43·2	6	53	3	134·6	6	34·6	6	419	18	124	10	2·07	10
November ..	·903	14	·659	6	·244	70·3	29	44·6	19	32·4	29	7	29	137·5	14	33·1	29	641	7	96	14	3·62	16
December ..	·923	26	·762	8	·161	73·7	19	40·8	17	32·1	3,15	5	3	122·2	5	16·3	17	465	7	214	19	..	..

Appendix III.

Kodaikánal mean hourly wind velocity for the year 1910.

Month.	Hours. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
January ..	15	15	14	15	14	14	15	15	14	15	16	15	14	15	12	10	8	8	9	12	13	13	14	15
February ..	14	13	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	15	13	12	11	10	9	9	10	10	11	12	13
March ..	13	13	13	13	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	19	18	15	13	11	10	9	9	10	10	11	12	14
April ..	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	15	18	17	15	17	16	14	15	14	13	12	13	14	13	14	15	15
May ..	10	10	9	9	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	11	10	10	11	10	8	8	9	8	8	8	9	11
June ..	15	16	17	17	18	16	15	14	16	14	15	15	14	13	13	14	14	14	16	15	15	14	15	15
July ..	15	16	15	14	15	15	15	14	15	14	15	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	15	14	14	15	16	16
August ..	15	15	15	16	17	16	16	15	14	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	14	13	13	12	13	13	14
September ..	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	18	17	14	14	15	14	13	13	13	13	13	14	15	16	17	19	20
October ..	11	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	10	11	10	9	11	10	10	10	9	9	11	9	9	9	10	10
November ..	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	11	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	10
December ..	15	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	15	13	12	10	8	10	12	12	12	14	15	16
Annual ..	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	12	12	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	14

Appendix IV.

KODAIKÁNAL Mean Hourly Bright Sunshine for the year 1910.

Month.	Hours.												Remarks.
	6-7	7–8	8–9	9–10	10–11	11–12	12–13	13-14	14–15	15–16	16–17	17–18	
January	0·11	0·61	0·83	0·87	0·85	0·87	0·85	0·78	0·75	0·75	0·62	0·11	
February	·13	·68	·85	·85	·86	·88	·84	·78	·78	·73	·66	·23	
March	·05	·87	1·00	·99	·95	·91	·85	·82	·77	·78	·74	·29	
April	·16	·82	·90	·90	·91	·81	·76	·76	·61	·53	·45	·14	
May	·39	·85	·91	·95	·86	·80	·61	·44	·36	·23	·14	·03	
June	·09	·33	·52	·55	·52	·47	·35	·22	·13	·14	·09	·05	
July	·19	·43	·55	·54	·49	·45	·33	·24	·14	·12	·08	·02	
August	·06	·28	·44	·56	·50	·35	·28	·25	·14	·12	·05	·02	
September	·02	·46	·71	·69	·60	·57	·48	·37	·22	·21	·18	·07	
October	·00	·29	·53	·55	·49	·34	·24	·14	·16	·06	·06	·01	
November	·00	·13	·45	·54	·51	·52	·45	·34	·36	·33	·27	·03	
December	·04	·54	·78	·95	·94	·94	·93	·91	·90	·84	·76	·09	
Mean ..	0·10	0·52	0·71	0·74	0·71	0·66	0·58	0·50	0·44	0·40	0·34	0·09	

Appendix V.

NUMBER of days in each month on which the Nilgiris were visible during 1910.

Month.	Very clear.	Visible.	Just visible.	Tops only visible.	Total.
January	7	6	5	1	19
February	3	4	3	..	10
March	1	1	..	2	4
April	..	1	..	1	2
May	3	5	4	..	12
June	7	6	..	1	14
July	5	2	..	..	7
August	6	3	..	..	9
September	7	9	3	1	20
October	6	8	1	..	15
November	4	10	..	1	15
December	2	18	1	8	29
Total ..	51	73	17	15	156

Appendix VI.

METEOROLOGICAL MEANS. Kodaikánal.

—	Barometer.		Dry Bulb.				Wet Bulb.		Vapour Tension.	Humidity.	Sun maximum.	Grass minimum.	Wind.		Rain.		Clear sky Cents.	Bright sunshine.
	Reduced to 32°	Range.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Minimum.					Velocity.	Direction.				
	inches.	inch.	°	°	°	°	°	°	inch.	cents.	°	°	miles.	points	inches.	days.		hours.
January ..	22·845	0·071	53·4	63·0	47·0	15·9	47·0	40·6	0·263	64	117·4	37·8	309	4	3·22	4·0	64	229·7
February ..	·853	·070	55·0	65·6	48·0	17·6	48·0	41·5	·267	61	124·7	38·4	287	1	1·74	2·5	64	222·5
March ..	·856	·069	57·8	68·7	50·8	17·8	49·1	42·5	·265	55	130·3	41·2	310	6	2·14	3·4	70	252·6
April	·833	·070	59·7	69·3	53·7	15·6	53·3	47·4	·346	68	133·3	45·4	278	6	4·28	7·6	54	211·4
May	·816	·069	60·3	68·8	54·8	14·0	55·0	50·2	·382	73	132·6	48·4	253	2	5·48	11·8	46	200·5
June	·768	·059	57·9	65·1	53·6	11·4	53·9	49·8	·377	78	126·8	48·9	373	25	3·22	10·5	28	119·8
July	·755	·057	56·3	62·9	52·5	10·3	53·3	49·6	·379	84	122·0	48·7	427	26	4·19	11·8	23	102·6
August ..	·771	·065	56·5	63·2	52·5	10·8	53·8	49·8	·390	85	124·0	48·3	318	26	7·24	13·2	27	114·3
September ..	·788	·072	56·4	63·3	52·2	11·1	53·5	49·4	·385	84	125·6	48·0	297	27	6·72	13·3	32	120·5
October ..	·809	·077	55·5	62·3	51·3	11·0	53·0	49·2	·381	86	121·0	46·6	262	31	10·80	17·0	32	125·5
November ..	·829	·071	53·6	61·0	48·9	12·2	51·0	46·2	·352	84	116·1	44·1	271	31	6·05	11·5	38	133·8
December ..	·832	·070	53·3	62·0	47·5	14·5	47·8	41·6	·279	68	114·2	40·2	289	4	4·47	6·2	52	195·0
Annual ..	22·813	0·068	56·3	64·6	51·1	13·5	51·6	46·5	0·339	74	124·0	44·7	306	0 (N)	59·55	113	44	2028·2
Period of means.	1900 January to 1910 December.		1899 May to 1910 April.				1900 January to 1910 December.				1899 May to 1910 April	1900 January to 1910 December.	1899 May to 1910 April	1903 January to 1910 December.	1899 May to 1910 April.			1900 January to 1910 December.

Appendix VII.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Abnormals from monthly means for the year 1910.

Abnormals of	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	— 0·051	— 0·052	— 0·039	— 0·031	+ 0·009	— 0·024	— 0·002	— 0·030	— 0·059	— 0·020	— 0·025	+ 0·025	— 0·024
Temperature of air	+ 1·4	+ 1·4	+ 0·1	+ 1·1	+ 1·9	+ 0·1	— 0·3	— 0·1	+ 0·1	+ 0·8	— 0·9	— 0·8	+ 0·4
Do. of evaporation	+ 2·0	+ 1·2	+ 0·6	+ 1·4	+ 0·6	+ 0·7	+ 1·8	+ 1·6	+ 1·2	+ 1·4	— 0·6	— 1·0	+ 0·9
Percentage of humidity	+ 3	Same as	+ 2	+ 2	— 3	+ 3	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 4	+ 2	— 1	+ 0·3
Greatest solar heat *in vacuo*	— 5·7	— 6·2	— 7·5	— 4·1	— 2·8	— 12·2	— 7·7	— 12·1	— 9·1	— 3·1	— 12·5	— 3·9	— 7·3
Maximum in shade	+ 1·4	+ 0·9	+ 0·6	+ 1·9	+ 2·9	— 1·1	— 1·6	— 2·5	— 1·4	+ 0·4	— 1·9	+ 0·1	Same as
Minimum in shade	— 0·3	+ 1·2	— 1·1	+ 1·0	+ 0·8	+ 0·2	— 0·4	+ 0·1	Same as	+ 0·9	— 1·0	— 2·8	Same as
Do. on grass	+ 1·0	+ 2·3	— 0·5	+ 1·9	+ 1·2	+ 0·4	— 0·2	+ 0·4	+ 0·3	+ 2·0	— 0·2	— 3·0	+ 0·5
Rainfall in inches	— 0·69	— 0·28	— 0·39	— 0·58	— 2·11	— 0·36	+ 4·21	+ 0·57	— 0·90	— 1·36	+ 2·57	— 5·23	..
Do. since January	..	— 0·97	— 1·36	— 1·94	— 4·05	— 4·41	— 0 20	+ 0·37	— 0·53	— 1·89	+ 0·68	— 4·55	— 4·55
General direction of wind	1 point E.	Same as	1 point S.	1 point S.	1 point S.	Same as	2 points S.	1 point S.	4 points W.	7 points S.	2 points N.	Same as	1 point S.
Daily velocity in miles	— 1	+ 8	Same as	+ 8	— 12	— 35	— 32	— 33	— 22	— 8	— 18	— 26	— 14
Percentage of cloudy sky	— 5	— 1	— 10	— 2	— 6	+ 8	— 14	— 4	Same as	— 7	— 11	— 18	— 6
Do. of bright sunshine	— 9·6	— 9·5	— 6·7	+ 0·2	— 3 0	— 24·5	+ 1·3	— 11·5	— 12·6	— 11·2	— 4·0	+ 4·7	— 7·2

Appendix VIII.

ABSTRACT of the mean meteorological condition of Madras in the year 1910 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1910.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·840	0·024 below.	29·864
Temperature of air	81·5	0·4 above.	81·1
Do. of evaporation	75·4	0·9 ,,	74·5
Percentage of humidity	75	3 ,,	72
Greatest solar heat *in vacuo*	132·4	7·3 below.	139·7
Maximum in shade	90·8	Same as	90·8
Minimum in shade	74·7	Do.	74·7
Do. on grass	72·4	0·5 above.	71·9
Rainfall in inches since January 1st on 85 days	44·47	4 55 below.	49·02
General direction of wind	S.E. by S.	1 point S.	S.E.
Daily velocity in miles	157	14 below.	171
Percentage of cloudy sky	43	6 ,,	49
Do. of bright sunshine	51·2	7·2 ,,	58·4

DURATION and quantity of the wind from different points.

From	Hours	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North ..	143	889	East ..	211	1,074	South ..	205	1,367	West ..	261	1,855
N. by E. ..	445	2,479	E. by S ..	219	1,122	S. by W. ..	221	1,466	W. by N...	210	1,478
N.N.E. ..	319	1,903	E.S.E. ..	169	906	S.S.W. ..	251	1,825	W.N.W. ..	141	1,065
N.E. by N.	327	1,984	S.E. by E.	305	1,654	S.W. by S.	232	1,536	N.W. by W.	145	983
N.E. ..	269	2,371	S.E. ..	415	2,881	S.W. ..	217	1,462	N.W. ..	91	498
N.E. by E.	392	2,366	S.E. by S.	882	6,606	S.W. by W.	246	1,514	N.W. by N.	110	581
E.N.E. ..	190	1,138	S.S.E. ..	643	5,184	W.S.W. ..	293	2,172	N.N.W. ..	98	572
E. by N. ..	151	808	S. by E. ..	292	2,015	W. by S...	323	2,391	N. by W.	187	1,198

There were 157 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a South wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 291 miles.

Appendix IX.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Number of hours of wind from each point in the year 1910.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January ..	4	21	16	76	71	172	67	75	74	53	16	26	5	39	1	2	1	1	..	.	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19
February ..	1	3	29	31	77	97	62	34	72	42	21	28	43	51	27	3	..	2	1	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	2	2	24
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	14	13	36	104	103	209	116	11	30	20	36	19	6	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	16
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	5	9	93	189	175	70	42	45	37	24	5	5	3	2		1	..	..	..	2	..	.	7
May	2	..	3	..	..	1	3	..	3	5	5	19	51	158	160	42	35	27	50	31	26	14	22	20	18	19	9	7	1	2	3	1	7
June	1	5	2	..	2	..	2	3	..	7	16	30	26	19	63	48	22	44	36	30	33	58	68	70	39	33	32	10	6	5	7	..	3
July	8	5	..	5	6	8	6	3	17	22	19	27	26	72	28	31	7	22	30	3[illegible]	27	42	52	70	44	33	17	22	16	14	12	8	9
August ..	2	2	1	2	..	2	5	15	6	24	5	11	31	38	5	14	22	18	31	27	60	59	58	59	65	39	29	28	27	28	13	4	14
September ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	5	5	8	15	15	16	10	42	5	16	11	35	35	46	42	83	74	61	40	72	18	22	16	3	11
October ..	24	52	18	14	14	22	15	11	18	15	22	29	22	89	48	16	28	20	18	9	14	10	38	11	12	14	8	3	14	17	31	39	29
November ..	67	182	53	25	18	38	16	4	1	31	16	7	.	2	10	13	3	6	1	15	5	8	4	6	9	10	6	3	4	16	14	112	15
December ..	33	175	196	174	81	50	11	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	17	3
Annual total ..	143	445	319	327	269	392	190	151	211	219	169	305	415	882	643	292	265	221	251	232	217	246	293	323	261	210	141	145	91	110	98	187	157

Appendix X.

Madras Observatory.—Number of miles of wind from each point in the year 1910.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.
January	14	104	94	481	572	1172	512	397	296	286	94	109	34	179	10	14	6	7	..	..	8	3	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4418
February	3	10	120	162	620	448	297	184	436	254	106	111	241	370	109	21	..	15	5	44	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	14	10	8	3641
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	34	58	113	505	692	1488	908	49	182	149	273	140	55	12	34	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4710
April	..	..	..	..	..	14	21	12	..	24	41	51	605	1622	1586	590	332	344	369	240	44	29	24	9	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	..	5968
May	18	..	27	..	..	11	27	..	26	44	50	174	435	1501	1527	338	247	208	394	272	222	116	213	194	175	199	97	80	9	18	27	8	6657
June	9	15	12	..	23	..	21	22	..	56	175	239	232	168	482	307	199	295	225	221	239	415	559	581	307	272	287	73	43	43	26	..	5546
July	50	20	..	27	46	61	42	19	124	94	119	198	221	528	155	191	60	124	195	195	162	286	436	563	386	192	117	154	112	101	95	65	5138
August	6	8	3	6	..	9	25	54	28	78	43	66	195	179	37	85	139	128	197	169	383	333	447	438	397	239	201	175	112	109	51	20	4360
September	5	..	4	..	..	5	..	4	34	28	27	65	62	70	43	261	80	80	68	165	195	237	285	507	478	357	227	461	108	66	76	13	4011
October	130	209	124	43	88	133	57	73	86	94	92	101	164	489	245	77	98	86	98	39	95	53	146	56	69	71	42	13	72	79	173	216	3611
November	442	1256	312	200	105	118	38	20	4	106	46	35	..	12	82	82	24	30	1	51	25	30	20	30	43	145	94	27	23	143	114	748	4406
December	212	857	1207	1065	917	395	91	21	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	4877
Annual ..	889	2479	1903	1984	2371	2366	1138	808	1074	1122	906	1654	2881	6606	5184	2015	1367	1466	1825	1536	1462	1514	2172	2391	1855	1478	1065	983	498	581	572	1198	57343

Appendix XI.

Madras Observatory.—Number of inches of rain from each point in the year 1910.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January ..	0·02	0·02	.	0·03	..	..	..	0·13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May ..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June ..	0·04	0·13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·13	..	0·14	..	..	0·07	0·10	0·15	..	0·51	..	0·02	0·02	0·04	..	0·02	0·02	0·14	0·22	..	..
July ..	1·79	0·11	..	0·07	0·27	0·07	..	.	0·16	..	..	0·05	0·32	..	..	..	0·07	..	0·07	2·18	0·05	0·63	0·22	0·28	0·53	0·01	..	..	0·19	..	..	1·01	..
August ..	0·26	0·02	0·07	0·30	..	..	0·50	..	..	..	0·21	..	0·02	..	..	0·30	0·05	0·56	0·27	0·02	0·30	0·28	0·13	0·47	0·03	0·12	0·05	0·22	0·60	..	0·13	0·05	0·17
September ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	..	0·23	..	0·22	0·57	0·01	0·08	0·02	0·10	0·05	0·05	0·72	0·11	0·03	1·40	0·04	0·11
October ..	0·29	0·06	0·85	0·01	0·34	0·67	0·48	0·67	1·73	0·45	0·12	..	0·02	..	0·08	0·05	0·10	..	..	..	0·05	0·29	0·04	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	1·20	0·19	1·91	0·03
November ..	..	2·26	0·19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·34	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·42	..	..	0·07	0·45	..	..	0·58	1·65	1·57	0·80	0·40	2·72	1·22	2·11	..
December ..	..	..	..	..	..	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annual ..	2·40	2 60	1·11	0·41	0·61	0·79	0·98	0·84	1·89	0·45	0·67	0·05	0·49	..	0·22	0·36	0·26	2·28	0·44	2·57	1·04	2·18	0·47	0·79	1·26	1·87	1·67	1·76	1·33	4·09	3·16	5·12	0·31

Appendix XII.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Wind, cloud, and bright sunshine, 1910.

Month.	Wind resultant.		Clouds (0—10).					Bright sunshine.	
	Velocity.	Direction.	8 H.	10 H.	16 H.	20 H.	Mean.	Average per day.	Greatest number of hours in a day.
	MILES.							HOURS.	HOURS.
January	122	E.N.E.	3·3	3·7	3·3	2·4	3·2	7·3	8·6
February	94	E. by N.	2·7	2·6	2·5	1·5	2·3	8·4	10·2
March	136	S.E. by S.	2·0	1·8	1·2	0·7	1·4	8·7	10·3
April	180	S.S.E.	3·7	3·0	2·0	1·7	2·6	9·5	11·6
May	146	S. by E.	4·3	3·4	2·9	2·2	3·2	8·0	11·1
June	102	S.W. by W.	7·9	7·7	6·7	6·3	7·2	8·9	2·8
July	62	S.W. by W.	6·1	5·9	5·8	5·0	5·7	8·7	4·3
August	82	W.S.W	6·5	6·9	6·4	5·2	6·3	10·8	3·7
September	86	W. by S.	6·2	5·7	7·0	5·8	6·2	8·5	3·8
October	17	E.S.E.	5·5	5·4	5·4	4·3	5·2	9·8	4·8
November . ..	101	North.	4·6	5·2	5·0	4·5	4·8	9·2	5·5
December	150	N.E. by N.	3·2	3·8	3·8	2·5	3·4	7·0	8·6
Annual ..	291	South.	4·7	4·6	4·3	3·5	4·3	8·7	—

Appendix XIII.

Mean Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Madras Observatory in 1910.

—	Barometer.		Dry bulb thermometer.				Wet bulb.		Tension of vapour.	Relative humidity.	Sun Max. *in vac.*	Min. on grass.	Wind.			Rain.		Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	Dew point.
	Reduced to 32°.	Daily range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Min.	By Blanford's tables.				Daily velocity.	Mean direction.		Amount.	Days.			
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	MILES.	PTS.		INCHES.	NO.	CENTS.	HOURS.	°
January ..	29·947	0·120	76·5	86.0	67·2	18·8	71·2	66·7	0·693	76	132·7	64·1	143	6	E. N. E.	0·20	4	32	227·6	67·5
February ..	·913	·117	78·1	87·5	69·1	18·4	72·0	68·3	·708	73	133·5	66·1	130	8	E.	..	..	23	235·7	67·8
March ..	·866	·130	80·1	89·8	71·0	18·8	74·5	70·5	·781	76	133·0	68·1	152	13	S. E. by S.	..	..	14	268·5	70·7
April ..	·795	·131	85·1	94·8	78·2	16·6	79·0	76·6	·909	76	137·6	76·6	199	14	S. S. E.	0·04	1	26	286·0	75·0
May ..	·744	·129	88·6	100·7	81·6	19·1	78·9	75·7	·858	64	140·2	80·1	215	16	S.	0·01	1	32	247·7	72·8
June ..	·679	·116	86·5	97·2	80·5	16·7	77·3	74·7	·816	65	128·3	79·0	185	19	S.W. by S.	1·75	9	72	85·2	71·4
July ..	·718	·119	84·2	94·0	78·1	15·9	77·7	74·7	·864	74	131·0	76·4	166	18	S. S. W.	8·08	14	57	133·6	73·4
August ..	·719	·112	83·2	91·2	77·4	13·8	77·6	74·9	·874	77	127·9	75·8	141	20	S. W.	5·13	14	63	114·2	73·8
September ..	·719	·129	83·1	91·9	77·1	14·8	77·5	74·3	·868	77	132·2	75·3	134	22	W. S. W.	3·79	14	62	114·1	73·7
October ..	·822	·125	81·4	89·4	76·1	13·3	77·0	74·9	·871	82	136·0	74·8	115	14	S. S. E.	9·64	16	52	149·3	74·0
November ..	·899	·116	76·6	83·1	71·3	11·8	72·3	69·6	·742	81	124·9	69·3	147	0	N.	15·78	11	48	165·3	69·3
December ..	30·003	·108	74·7	83·7	67·0	16·7	69.6	66·3	·657	76	131·9	63·4	157	2	N. N. E.	0·05	1	34	216·7	65·1
Annual ..	29·819	0·121	81·5	90·8	74·7	16·2	75·4	72·3	0·803	75	132·4	72·4	157	13	S. E. by S.	44·47	85	43	2,243·9	71·2

Extreme Monthly Meteorological Records at the Madras Observatory in 1910.

—	Barometer.					Dry bulb thermometer.				Wet bulb.		Humidity.		Sun Th. *in vacuo.*		Grass therm.		Wind.				Rain.	
	Highest.		Lowest.		Range.	Highest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Greatest fall.	
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.
January ..	30·082	24	29·749	11	0·333	87·2	27	63·8	24	63·0	23	50	24	136·8	27	60·4	17, 18	281	5	66	15	0·13	29
February ..	·125	4	·755	19	·370	90·9	21	62·5	9	61·9	9	45	25	139·4	20	59·5	9	250	3	82	16	..	..
March ..	·037	13	·716	31	·321	97·2	20	65·6	18	65·6	18	52	23	140·2	8	61·7	18	223	21	91	13	..	..
April ..	29·913	30	·638	12	·275	101·7	24	71·1	7	71·1	7	44	24	143·4	24	68·0	7	277	21	122	7	0·04	4
May ..	·945	1	·552	27	·393	112·9	20	77·6	2	72·1	21	23	20	148·4	22	75·2	4	269	20	153	10,14	0·01	26
June ..	·835	30	·516	24	·319	104·5	4	73·1	23	72·3	8	37	4, 5	149·5	10	73·0	23	237	8	129	19,30	0·56	10
July ..	·874	9	·535	2	·339	102·4	6	73·9	28	72·4	9	37	5	142·5	6	72·4	10	303	4	94	25	4·58	27
August ..	·841	22	·592	3	·249	96·9	13	72·7	17	71·2	2	46	13	139·4	10	70·8	2	210	2	42	28	1·11	19
September ..	·832	17	·563	28	·269	95·1	7	71·7	13	70·7	30	52	27	143·5	11	71·8	13	185	3	85	17	1·49	13
October ..	·959	26	·654	1	·305	97·4	2	72·5	23	72·5	23	47	1, 3	142·7	7	72·4	23	179	1	32	13	2·50	28
November ..	30·042	20	·624	6	·318	89·7	13	62·5	27	62·1	27	45	16	143·4	11	59·6	27	267	6	57	13	5·47	5
December ..	·129	26	·886	10	·243	85·5	24	62·3	18	62·1	18	56	8	135·5	17	58·8	18	206	5	81	18	0·05	29

KODAIKĀNAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1911.

CONTENTS.

KODAIKĀNAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

I.—REPORT OF THE KODAIKĀNAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Staff.—The staff of the Observatory on December 31, 1911, was as follows :—

Director	J. Evershed.
Assistant Director	T. Royds, D.Sc.
First Assistant	S. Sitarama Aiyar, B.A.
Second Assistant	G. Nagaraja Aiyar.
Third Assistant	A. Y. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.
Fourth Assistant	S. Balasundaram Aiyar.
Writer	L. N. Krishnaswamy Aiyar.
Photographic Assistant	R. Krishna Aiyar.

Mr. C. Michie Smith, C.I.E., retired from service as Director on January 14 (forenoon), 1911, but was appointed to special duty from that date to March 31, 1911, in connection with the electric installation work. Dr. Royds was appointed as Assistant Director and joined duty on February 28 afternoon. The First Assistant was on privilege leave for 41 days from August 14 and the Third Assistant for 20 days from July 3.

The subordinate staff consists of a book-binder, an assistant book-binder, a mechanic, five peons, a boy peon for the dark room, and two lascars.

2. **Distribution of work.**—The Director and the Assistant Director have charge of the two spectroheliographs and of the large grating spectrograph. The First, Second, and Third Assistants are in charge of the work with the Cooke equatorial (spectroscopic), the Lerebour and Secretan equatorial (visual), the photoheliograph, the transit instrument and the seismometer. They have also to do the astronomical computing and the preparation of the observations for the press. The Fourth Assistant has charge of the clock comparisons and, with the help of the writer, is responsible for the whole of the meteorological work. The writer is responsible for the accounts, correspondence, and all office records. The Photographic Assistant has charge of most of the photographic developing, printing, etc.

3. **Buildings and grounds.**—Work was begun early in the year on the electric power house and by the end of December the building was practically finished and most of the machinery installed. Much delay was caused by the difficulty in getting the heavier parts of the generating plant carried up the ghaut. A new fly wheel for the gas engine had to be cast as the one originally sent was too heavy to be carried up. It is expected that the installation will be completed and ready for work very soon after the new fly wheel has been received.

Plans and estimates for the house of the photographic assistant have been sanctioned by Government, and work was commenced on it towards the end of the year.

The pines planted in the compound in recent years are growing well and 500 more seedlings were planted during the year. The fire lines have been kept in good condition and extended so as to afford ample protection to the new plantations. The area planted with short grass has also been extended thus diminishing the risk of fire spreading if it should enter the compound.

4. **Instruments.**—The following are the principal instruments belonging to the Observatory, or in use, at the present time :—

Six-inch Cooke equatorial.

Six-inch Lerebour and Secretan equatorial remounted by Grubb, with a five-inch Grubb portrait lens of 36 inches focus attached.

Spectrograph I.—consisting of slit, collimator lenses of 4 and 7 feet focus, 2-inch parabolic grating, and camera tube without lens. Used in connection with an 11-inch polar siderostat and 6-inch Grubb lens of 40 feet focus.

A rhomb with ends cut at 45° mounted on a graduated circle can be placed in front of the slit so as to enable any part of the limb to be brought on to the slit.

Spectrograph II.—consisting of slit provided with vertical and horizontal millimetre scales for measuring position angles, and a reflecting device for rotating the sun's image, collimator lens of 210 c.m focus, 6-inch Michelson grating, and camera lens of about 4 metres focus. The spectrograph is used with the 18-inch concave mirror.

Spectroheliograph—with 18-inch siderostat and 12-inch Cooke photo-visual lens of 20 feet focus, by the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company.

An auxiliary spectroheliograph attached to the above, made in the Observatory workshop.

Six-inch transit instrument and barrel chronograph, formerly the property of the Survey of India.

Six-prism table spectroscope—Hilger.

Photoheliograph Dallmeyer No. 4.

Theodolite, six-inch—Cooke.

Sextant.

Evershed spectroscope with three prisms for prominence and sunspot work, by Hilger.

Mean time clock, Kullberg 6326.

Do. Shelton.

Mean time Chronometer, Kullberg 6299.

Sidereal chronometer, Kullberg 6134.

Tape chronograph, Fuess.

Micrometer for measuring spectrum photographs, Hilger.

Dividing engine, Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company, Limited.

Two Balfour Stewart actinometers.

Milne horizontal pendulum seismograph.

Induction coil with necessary adjuncts.

Small polar siderostat.

Universal instrument.

Complete set of meteorological instruments, including Richard barograph and thermograph, and wind recorders.

A high class screw cutting turning lathe by Messrs. Cooke & Sons.

Ångström Pyrheliometer.

An 18-inch concave mirror by Henry of Paris belonging to the Director is mounted in the spectroheliograph room for general spectrum work.

OBSERVATIONS.

(a) Solar Physics.

5. The following table shows for each day the solar observations that were made:—

Table A.

Solar Observations in 1911.

A = Spots observed. B = Spot spectra. C = Prominences. D = Photoheliograms. E = Spectroheliograms.

Date.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1 ..	—	A — C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D *E*	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E
2 ..	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	—	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E
3 ..	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D *E*	A — — D *E*	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — *C* D *E*	—	A — — — —
4 ..	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D *E*	A — *C* D E	A — — D E	A — C D E	A — C D E
5 ..	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D *E*	A — *C* D E	A — *C* D *E*	A — *C* D E	A — *C* D *E*	A — C D E	A — — — *E*
6 ..	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A B *C* D *E*	A — *C* D *E*	A — C D E	A — — D *E*	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — — — E
7 ..	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	—	A — C D E	A — C D *E*	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — — — —
8 ..	—	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	—	—	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E
9 ..	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	—	A — — — —	A — C D E	A — — D *E*	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E
10 ..	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	—	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D *E*	A — *C* D E	—	A — — D *E*
11 ..	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D *E*	A — C D E	—	—	A — C D E	A — — D E	A — *C* D E	—	A — C D E
12 ..	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — C D *E*	A — — — —	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	—	A — C D E
13 ..	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	—	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	—
14 ..	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — C D *E*	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	—	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — — — *E*
15 ..	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — — D *E*	A — C D E	A — *C* D *E*	A — C D E	A — C D E	—	A — — D E	A — C D E
16 ..	—	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — — D *E*	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — C D E
17 ..	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	—	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — — D *E*	A — C D E	A — C D E
18 ..	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	—	A — — D *E*	A — — D *E*	A — — D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D *E*	A — *C* D E
19 ..	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — *C* D E	A — *C* D *E*	—	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D *E*	A — C D —	A — — D *E*
20 ..	A — C D E	A — *C* D *E*	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — *C* D *E*	A — — D E	A — C D E	A — — D *E*	A — C D E	—	—
21 ..	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	—	A — *C* D *E*	A — — D *E*	—	A — C D *E*	—	—
22 ..	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	—	A — C D E	A — — — —	A — *C* D *E*	A — — — —
23 ..	A — *C* D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	—	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — — D *E*	—	A — *C* D E
24 ..	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — — D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D *E*	—
25 ..	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — — D *E*
26 ..	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E
27 ..	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — *C* D E	A B C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — C D E
28 ..	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A B C D E	A — — D *E*	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — — D *E*	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E
29 ..	A — C D E		A — C D E	A B C D E	A — — D *E*	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — — D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E
30 ..	A — C D E		A — C D E	A — — D *E*	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — *C* D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E	A — C D E
31 ..	A — *C* D E		A — C D E		A — C D E		A — *C* D E	A — C D E		A — — D *E*		A — C D E

Note.—When a letter is in italics, it means that on that day the observations were not complete.

SOLAR Observations—Abstract.

—	1911. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A	28	28	31*	30	31	24	23	30	28	30	23	27	333
B	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	13
C	28	28	31	29	28	24	15	26	24	25	22	18	298
D	28	28	31	30	31	24	21	30	28	29	23	21	324
E	28	28	31	30	31	24	21	30	28	29	22	24	326

There was a fall in the number of observations made as compared with 1910 due to less favourable atmospheric conditions, the number of days on which no observations were possible having risen from 10 to 32. On 26 days there was no sunshine recorded.

6. **Photographs of the sun** with the Dallmeyer photoheliograph were taken on 324 days as against 345 in 1910. Double exposures are taken twice a month for determining the error of orientation of the photographs. Six solar negatives were sent during the year to the Greenwich Observatory to complete its series out of the 7 which were asked for.

7. **Work with the Spectroheliograph.**—Monochromatic photographs of the sun's disc in "K" light were taken on 326 days and prominence plates on 281 days. The best disc plate of each day has been copied on an enlarged scale on bromide paper as heretofore, the prints being oriented and pasted in order on card sheets for convenience of reference. The prominence plates have been measured and the position angles and heights of all the prominences recorded. Duplicates of the disc plates have been sent to South Kensington for measurement as in former years, and in exchange prominence plates have been received from South Kensington.

A new autocollimating spectroheliograph constructed in the observatory workshop has been completed, and this was brought into regular use on April 1st. With this instrument photographs of the sun's disc in Hα light were obtained on 165 days. The principal features shown on these plates are drawn by projection on the 8-inch charts used for recording sunspots and prominences, and the heliographic positions are read off from the ruled lines on the charts. The Hα absorption markings are found to be very closely associated with the prominences and the distribution of the prominences on the disc as well as at the limb is now being studied.

8. **Grating Spectrograph.**—High dispersion solar spectra have been photographed whenever the conditions permitted, and the special lines of research which have been prosecuted include the following :—

(*a*) Radial and other movements in spots.

(*b*) Pressure in spots.

(*c*) Motion of calcium vapour in spots, in flocculi, and in undisturbed regions of the photosphere.

(*d*) Motion in the line of sight of prominences for determining the angular speed of the sun's rotation at different heights above the photosphere.

Large spots were too few in number to admit of much progress in regard to radial motion effects, but a few plates have been obtained and measured. It has been found that whilst the outward radial motion appears to be an invariable and necessary accompaniment of spot formation, the inward movement of the higher levels is absent in the case of some spots showing very intense calcium emission.

Mr. Royds has obtained and measured about 50 plates of the H and K lines at the centre of the disc in undisturbed regions for estimating the vertical movements of circulation of calcium vapour. His results in general confirm those of St. John at Mount Wilson in showing a general ascending movement of the emitting gas, and a descending movement of the high-level absorbing gas; but the values obtained in kilometers per second are considerably smaller than the Mount Wilson determinations.

The measures of wave-length of K_2 in flocculi do not indicate any ascending motion, as was anticipated, but on the contrary give evidence of a slight descending movement relative to the iron vapour of the reversing layer. A sharp distinction must therefore be recognized between the larger masses of emitting vapour known as flocculi, and the small bright points all over the disc which show an ascending movement.

The H and K lines in the prominences have been measured in over 60 plates, and the average angular velocities obtained show a large excess over the corresponding velocities found by Adams for the chromosphere, which itself rotates faster than the general body of the sun. The excess is greater for the east limb than for the west.

9. **Visual Observations.**—Sunspots and prominences have been observed and recorded as in former years using paper charts with 5° lines of heliographic latitude and longitude impressed upon them by the cyanotype process. The solar phenomena observed are marked on these charts which are subsequently bound up in half-yearly volumes.

The visual work includes detailed observations of affected lines in spot spectra and bright lines in metallic prominences. In accordance with the suggestion of the International Union for Solar Research special attention has been given to the behaviour of certain "arc" and "arc flame" lines in spot spectra and to the "enhanced" lines which occur in the region of spectrum examined. Owing to the great falling off in the solar activity only 6 spots have been studied in this way during the year and in 14 spots the behaviour of the C line and D_3 have been noted. Prominences were recorded visually on 298 days as against 313 in 1910 the difference being accounted for by the fact that there were 26 absolutely cloudy days in 1911 and only 10 in 1910. A somewhat unusual feature was that in December this work was possible on only 18 days. The visual record is compared with the spectroheliograms and all prominences shown on the photographs but not in the drawings are added in blue pencil.

The visual and photographic records of prominences extending over eight years have been studied with reference to their relative frequency on the east and west limbs. The preliminary results show a marked preponderance of eastern over western prominences for each year with the possible exception of 1904, indicating an apparent influence of the earth tending to reduce prominence formation.

10. **Solar Radiation.**—No observations have been made with the Ångström pyrheliometer. The instrument was taken away by the Director-General of Observatories in February to be standardised and had not been returned at the end of the year.

No progress has been made in the method of estimating changes in the solar radiation by photographic comparisons between moonlight and first type stars on account of the difficulty in obtaining suitable apparatus for measuring the plates. It is hoped however that satisfactory results will be obtained with a Hartmann photographic photometer which the Director has obtained privately and which is expected shortly from Germany.

A new photographic telescope specially designed for the work is under construction in the observatory workshop.

Summary of Results.

11. **Sunspots.**—The following table shows the monthly numbers of new groups observed, the mean daily numbers of spots visible, and the distribution between the northern and southern hemispheres :—

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
New groups	4	6	7	8	8	4	4	5	2	2	3	3	56
Daily number	0·5	0·8	1·0	1·7	1·1	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·4	0·4	0·6	0·3	0·7
North	..	..	..	3	2	2	1	3	1	2	..	1	15
South	4	6	7	5	6	2	3	2	1	..	3	2	41
Equator	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The very rapid decline in spot activity noted in the last report in comparing the years 1909 and 1910 has continued as is shown by the following figures :—

	1910.	1911.
Number of new groups	152	56
Mean daily numbers	1·8	0·7
Large spot groups	15	7
Spot returns	6	*Nil*
Number of days on which no spots were seen	56	158

The proportion of the southern spots to northern was higher than in 1910. The mean and extreme latitudes were not very different from what they were in 1910. A very faint dot was recorded at—37° on November 17, 1911. Excluding that, the mean latitudes were 7°·2 north and 9°·8 south and the extremes 2° and 12° in the northern hemisphere and 1° and 19° in the southern.

The following were the most important spot groups seen during the year :—

January—

No. 1951 A single spot of moderate size with a round and regular outline.

February—

No. 1958 A train of spots occupying 11° of longitude when the group was near the central meridian. C was reversed and D_3 was slightly dark on one day. A metallic prominence was observed on the limb of the sun before the day of its appearance.

No. 1960 contained spots of moderate size. C was occasionally observed to be reversed and D_3 dark. This group was also preceded by a metallic prominence.

March—

No. 1966 First appeared on the 29th as a group of small dots, but rapidly developed into two fairly large spots with smaller ones between.

April—

Nos. 1970, 1972, 1973 contained fairly large spots.

May—

No. 1983 contained a fairly large spot. C was slightly reversed near it on one day.

August—

No. 1993 contained a moderate sized spot. On the 8th at $8^h\ 34^m$ C was reversed and dark C was slightly displaced to violet to the east of the spot, but the displacement had disappeared at $8^h\ 35^m$.

September—

No. 1997 a fairly large spot.

October—

No. 1999 a fairly large spot.

November—

No. 2003 a fairly large spot.

Disturbances in C and D_3 were very rare during the year. Those mentioned above are almost all that were observed.

12. **Prominences.**—The mean areas of prominences for each hemisphere of the sun are shown in the following table in which the figures for the previous year are given for comparison :—

Mean daily profile Areas of Prominences.

	1910. Square minutes.	1911. Square minutes.
North	2·03	1·27
South	2·07	1·64
Total ..	4·10	2·91

The reduction of area of only 28 per cent. compared with 1910 shows that the solar activity as regards prominences is to a large extent independent of the spot activity, which has fallen during 1911 to about one-third of its value in 1910.

The distribution of the prominences in latitude differs from that in 1910 in the development of a zone of great activity in the southern hemisphere between the parallels of 35° and 50°. This has caused a marked excess of southern prominences over northern. The parallels of 60° north and south as in 1910 mark the approximate limits of prominence formation towards the poles, but small and transient jets have been frequently recorded within the polar areas.

Metallic prominences were very infrequent only 24 being recorded during the year. Most of them were found in the sun-spot zones but, as in the previous year, a few were observed in high latitudes. The mean and extreme latitudes are given in the following table :—

Metallic Prominences.

—	Number observed.	Mean latitude.	Extreme latitudes.	
North	9	21°·5	0°·5	86°·5
South	15	28°·8	2°·0	71°·5

The prominence activity in each month may be estimated from the following table :—

Number of Prominences.

Months.	Prominences one minute or more in height.	Metallic.	Eruptive.
January	47	1	5
February	25	2	5
March	27	3	6
April	44	3	12
May	33	2	5
June	23	2	2
July	14	..	3
August	43	3	6
September	42	1	12
October	51	..	4
November	49	4	6
December	40	3	2

The following were the more noteworthy prominences observed during the year :—

January.—The highest prominence, 200″, was observed at latitude—35° east on the 29th. For three successive days from the 28th to the 30th tall prominences were seen in this region.

February.—An eruptive, rapidly changing prominence was recorded at latitude—32° west on the 24th. This attained to a height of 165″.

April.—One of the highest prominences ever recorded here was observed on the 2nd. It first appeared on the photographs as a long wide streamer issuing from a point in latitude—34° east in a northerly direction and nearly tangent to the limb. It was immediately found to be rising and a series of photographs was taken. These showed that the prominence ascended with an accelerating velocity and finally broke into fragments which quickly faded. The highest fragment was over 10′ above the limb at $11^{h}\ 24^{m}$.

September.—There was a prominence 200″ high recorded at + 32° east on the 8th.

October.—Prominences were observed at latitude—45° east continuously from the 6th to the 16th.

November.—The tallest prominence of the month was photographed on the 28th at latitude—50° west. It was 240″ in height at $10^h\ 35^m$.

December.—An eruptive prominence recorded at + 38° west on the 27th reached to a height of 145″ at $11^h\ 44^m$.

(*b*) Other Observations.

13. **Comets.**—Photographs were obtained of the spectra of comets 1911b (Kiess) and 1911c (Brooks) with an objective prism spectrograph attached to the South Dome Equatorial. Direct photographs of these objects were also obtained at the same times as the spectrum plates. Kiess' comet was photographed on five days between August 14th and 20th and Brooks' comet on seven days between August 25th and September 22nd, and again after conjunction with the sun on October 28th and 29th.

Excepting for the greater amount of detail shown on the spectrum plates of Brooks' comet obtained at the end of October no essential change occurred in the spectrum as the comet approached perihelion and the best plate of the series (October 28th) appears to be identical with the best spectrum of Halley's comet obtained with the same instrument in 1910. The spectrum of Kiess' comet although much fainter appears to be the same as the others.

14. **Time.**—The error of the standard clock is usually determined by reference to the 16^h signal from the Madras Observatory. This is rendered possible by the courtesy of the Telegraph Department which permits the Madras wire to be joined through to this observatory. The signal is received with accuracy on most days and all failures are at once reported to the officer in charge of the Trichinopoly division. Time determinations are made with the transit instrument, when necessary, as a check.

15. **Meteorology.**—Meteorological observations were carried on as in former years. Eye observations are made at 8^h, 10^h, and 16^h local mean time. Temperatures and pressures are recorded continuously by a Richard thermograph (wet and dry bulb) and barograph, and the mean temperatures and pressures are obtained from the traces, corrected by reference to the eye observations. The wind direction and velocity shown in appendix tables II and III are obtained from a Beckley anemograph, and the 8^h values for the Daily Weather Reports of Simla and Madras from a Robinson anemometer and a wind vane.

Comparative observations of the standard barometer were taken early in the year with a barometer brought by the Director-General of Observatories and the instrumental correction was determined to be + 0·009 inch instead of — 0·002 inch. The new correction has been used in the annual report since the beginning of 1910.

Pressure.—The mean pressure for the year was practically the same as the normal—there was an excess of 0·003 inch. Only in four months was the deviation more than 0·010 inch—the greatest amounts being a defect of 0·015 inch in January and an excess of 0·026 inch in October. The pressure was below normal in January, March and November and above in the other months.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the year was 0°·3 above normal. In seven months it was above and in the other five months below normal. The greatest deviation was 1°·3 either way. The mean grass minimum temperature in February was only 31°·3 as against the normal of 38°·4.

Humidity.—The mean humidity for the year was 2% below normal. It was above in March, June, July and December and below in the other months. The greatest excess was 13% in December and the greatest defect 13% in August.

Rain.—The rainfall for the year exceeded the normal by 4·51 inches. In January, February, March, August, and September there was a total defect of 15·50 inches and in May, June, July, October, November and December a total excess of 19·92 inches.

Wind.—The average daily velocity for the year exceeded the normal by 19 miles. The average velocity was in defect only in three months February, March and September. The excess in November was 113 miles and the mean direction in that month was east by south against north by west which is the normal direction for November. The highest daily movement was 883 miles on November 22 and the lowest 120 miles on October 7.

Transparency of the atmosphere.—The transparency of the lower atmosphere as judged by the visibility of the Nilgiris, about 100 miles distant, was much below the average.

Cloud and sunshine.—On 26 days the sky was completely overcast, but the average "clear sky" for the whole year was practically the same as the normal. There were 2,114 hours of bright sunshine against an average of 2,028.

16. **Seismology.**—The Milne horizontal pendulum recorded 95 earthquakes during the year as against 81 in 1910. There were between 10 and 12 earthquakes in each of the months January, April, October, November and December. The largest and longest record continued for $4^h\ 48^m$ on January 3 and had its origin in Turkestan.

17. **Library.**—One hundred and ninety-two volumes were bound during the year.

18. **Publications.**—Bulletins Nos. XXIII and XXIV were published during the year and Bulletin No. XXV was in the press at the end of the year. The first two deal with prominence observations in 1910 and the last with the same observations in the first half of 1911. In addition to these the following papers were published:—

"On the Angular speed of rotation of a long enduring prominence" by J. Evershed (A.P.J. Vol. XXXIII, No. 1).

"The Autocollimating Spectroheliograph of the Kodaikānal Observatory" by J. Evershed (M.N., R.A.S., Vol. LXXI, No. 9).

"The Absorption markings in H_α spectroheliograms" by T. Royds (M.N., R.A.S., Vol. LXXI, No. 9.)

19. **General.**—The Director-General of Observatories inspected the Kodaikānal Observatory in February and the Director inspected the Madras Observatory in December.

The staff of the observatory worked well during the year. In the reduction of the prominence observations and the preparation of the bulletins for the press the Third Assistant Mr. Subrahmania Aiyar deserves special mention for his zeal in keeping the work well up-to-date.

THE OBSERVATORY, KODAIKANAL,
7th February 1912.

J. EVERSHED,
Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories.

II.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Staff.—The computer was on privilege leave for one month and eleven days and the Frst Assistant for two months.

2. **Time Service.**—No change was made in the programme of Astronomical observations, which have been restricted, as usual, to meridian observations for time determinations. The system of time signals distributed from the Observatory also remains unchanged. The time gun at the Fort failed on 9 occasions and was fired correctly on 721 occasions out of 730, giving 98·8 as the percentage of successes. The gunner was absent on one occasion, the gun failed twice owing to defect in firing apparatus, on three occasions owing to bad tube, twice owing to faults on the line and lastly the gun was not fired on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar of Their Imperial Majesties at Delhi. The semaphore at the Port Office was dropped correctly at 1 P.M. on every day except 3, when it was dropped correctly at 2 P.M.

3. **Meteorological observations.**—In addition to the ordinary meteorological observations, extra observations were taken and special telegrams sent to Simla on 2 occasions and on 41 occasions to Calcutta.

4. **Buildings.**—Electric light and fans were fitted in the offices and in the quarters of the Deputy Director during the year.

5. **Instruments.**—The following is a list of the instruments at the Madras Observatory on the 31st December 1911 :—

(*a*) *Astronomical.*

Eight-inch Equatorial Telescope—Troughton & Simms.
Sidereal Clock—Haswall.
,, Dent, No. 1408.
,, S. Reifler, No. 61.
Mean Time Clock—J. H. Agar Baugh, No. 105.
,, with galvanometer—Shepherd & Sons.
Meridian Circle—Troughton & Simms.
Mean Time Clock—J. Monk.
Mean Time Chronometer—V. Kullberg, No. 5394.
,, ,, No. 6544.
,, Parkinson and Frodsham, No. 2352.
Portable Transit Instrument—Dolland.
Portable Telescope with stand.
Tape Chronograph—R. Fuess.
Relay for use with the Chronograph—Siemens.

(*b*) *Meteorological.*

Richard's Barograph—No. 10, L. Casella.
,, Thermograph—No. 3618, L. Casella.
Beckley's Anemograph—Adie.
Sunshine Recorder—No. 149, L. Casella.
Anemoscope—P. Orr & Sons.
Nephoscope—Mons Jules Daboseq & Ph. Pellin.
Barometer, Fortin's—No. 1771, L. Casella.
,, No. 725, L. Casella (spare).
,, No. 1420, L. Casella (spare).
Dry Bulb Thermometer—No. 94221, L. Casella.
,, No. 38037, Negretti & Zambra (spare).
Wet Bulb Thermometer—No. 94219, L. Casella.
,, No. 38037, Negretti & Zambra (spare).
Dry Maximum Thermometer—No. 8581, Negretti & Zambra.
Dry Minimum Thermometer—No. 69047, L. Casella.
Wet Minimum Thermometer—No. 91753, Negretti & Zambra.
Sun Maximum Thermometer—No. 10479, Negretti & Zambra.
Grass Minimum Thermometer—No. 3377, Negretti & Zambra.
Raingauge (8″ diameter)—No. 1042, Negretti & Zambra.
Measure glass for above.
Raingauge (5″ diameter).
Measure glass for above.

The year was an abnormally dry one and very little rain fell till November 19th. During this time the level of the transit changed slowly and steadily in the same direction. After the heavy rain on 21st November it underwent a sudden

change in the opposite direction accompanied by some change in azimuth. At present the level error is very small and is almost steady. The rates of the Riefler and Dent Clocks have been very satisfactory. A new mean time clock by Mr. J. H. Agar Baugh was received towards the end of the year and has been mounted in the room to the west of the transit room. The electrical contacts with which it is fitted have not yet been connected and brought into use. It is proposed to divert the telegraph lines into this room from the Clock room in the Deputy Director's quarters.

6. **Weather summary.**—The following is a summary of the meteorological conditions at Madras during the year 1911:—

Pressure.—Pressure was above normal in February, June, July, October and November and below normal in other months. The greatest excess was 0·043 inch in February and the greatest defect 0·034 inch in January The highest pressure recorded was 30·154 inches on February 12 and the lowest 29·548 inches on September 24.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of air was above normal in all months except February. The highest shade temperature recorded was 106°·4F. on June 1 and the lowest 62°·0F. on February 20. The highest temperature in the sun (150°·5) F. was recorded on July 30 and the lowest on grass was 58°·6F. on February 20.

Humidity.—Humidity was below normal in February and August and above normal during the other months.

Wind.—The wind direction was normal in February and December. It was more easterly than usual in January and November, more southerly than usual in March, April, May and October. The wind velocity was below the average throughout nearly the whole of the year. In November the mean daily velocity was 31 miles below normal.

Cloud.—The percentage of cloud was a little above normal in December and below normal in the remaining months.

Sunshine.—The percentage of bright sunshine was above normal in March, July, September and October and below normal during the rest of the year. The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the year was 2,249.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was above the average in September and December and below during the other months, the greatest excess being 2·93 inches in September and the greatest defect 5·09 inches in October. The total fall for the year was 36·53 inches and the monsoon rainfall from October 15 to the end of the year was 24·59 inches against an average of 26·00 inches. The heaviest fall on any day was 4·74 inches on November 21.

General.—The most noteworthy feature of the weather during the year was the deficient rainfall during the first eight months. From the 1st January up to nearly the middle of September the total rainfall at Madras was about 4 inches.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY,
16*th January* 1912.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Appendix I.

KODAIKÁNAL Observatory Seismological Records in 1911.

No.	Date		P.T. commence G.M.T.	L.W. commence G.M.T.	Maxima G.M.T.	End.	Max. Amp.	Duration.	Remarks.
	1911.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	MM. ″	H. M.	
1	Jan.	1 ..	10 27·4	10 32·6	10 36·2	11 47	4·3 = 2·1	1 20	
2		3 ..	7 31·1	7 54·9	7 56·0	8 35	0·6 = 0·3	1 04	
3		3–4 ..	23 32·0	23 38·5	.. (?)	4 20	18 = 8·0	4 28	Beyond range from 23 h. 41m. to 23 h. 54m. Turkestan.
4		4 ..	8 33·0	..	..	8 57	..	0 24	Widening of line.
5		4 ..	9 48·9	9 54·3	9 55·4	10 17	1·0 = 0·4	0 28	
6		4 ..	21 47·3	21 52·8	21 54·4	22 07	0·4 = 0·2	0 20	
7		7 ..	2 25·7	2 56·6	3 00·6	4 09	0·6 = 0·2	1 43	
8		8 ..	13 19·2	..	..	14 20	..	0 01	Do.
9		9 ..	3 53·6	4 12·9	4 16·0	4 40	0·4 = 0·2	0 46	
10		14 ..	18 10·5	..	..	18 41	..	0 31	Do.
11		16 ..	8 59·2	..	9 25·4	9 54	0·5 = 0·2	0 55	
12	Feb.	13 ..	14 07·6(?)	14 18·8	14 19·8	14 35	..	0 27(?)	Do.
13		18 ..	18 41·3	18 51·5	18 56·1	22 30	9·5 = 5·4	3 49	
14		23 .	11 26·4	..	..	12 18	..	0 52	Do.
15		28 ..	5 28·2	5 47·2	5 48·1	5 59	0·3 = 0·2	0 31	
16	March	11 ..	3 37·7	..	..	4 44	..	1 06	Do.
17		14 ..	21 08·0	..	..	22 12	..	1 04	Do.
18		22 ..	5 43·6	5 54·2	6 16·3	7 09	0·3 = 0·3	1 25	
19		22 ..	7 47·3	7 53·4	8 07·8	8 25	0·2 = 0·2	0 38	
20		27 ..	9 07·1	..	..	9 18	..	0 11	Do.
21	April	4 ..	16 14·1	16 19·2	16 21·2	16 24	0·3 = 0·1	0 10	Lombarda.
22		7 ..	7 01·4	7 06·8	7 41·3	8 07	0·4 = 0·2	1 06	
23		10 ..	19 02·7	..	..	19 38	..	0 36	Widening of line.
24		10 ..	20 08·6	..	..	20 23	..	0 14	Do.
25		11 ..	14 29·5	14 30·5	14 44·9	15 02	0·2 = 0·1	0 32	
26		15 ..	11 23·8	..	..	11 28	..	0 04	Do.
27		15 ..	12 01·2	12 03·8	12 04·4	12 23	0·7 = 0·3	0 22	
28		17 ..	5 20·3	..	..	6 27	..	1 07	Do.
29		18 ..	18 20·8	18 25·8	18 34·4	20 10	6·0 = 2·9	1 49	
30		28 ..	10 32·0	..	..	11 28	..	0 56	Do.
31		29 ..	5 32·2	5 46·0	5 48·6	6 02	0·5 = 0·2	0 30	
32		30 ..	9 50·3	..	..	10 29	..	0 39	Do.
33	May	4 ..	13 34·5	13 43·5	13 46·9	14 11	0·7 = 0·3	0 37	
34		4–5 ..	23 48·0	23 57·9	0 30·6	3 05	2·5 = 1·2	3 17	
35		11 ..	4 19·7	4 24·1	4 26·4	Between 4h. 51 m. and 5 h. 00 m.	0·4 = 0·2	0 40(?)	Instrument adjusted 4 h. 51 m. to 5 h. 00 m.
36		27 ..	20 33·6	..	..	21 26	..	0 52	Widening of line.
37	June	1 ..	14 41·2	..	..	14 55	..	0 14	Do.
38		3 ..	21 12·4	..	..	21 48	..	0 36	Do.
39		7 ..	11 24·4	12 27·4	12 43·3	14 57	4·5 = 2·3	3 33	Line widened irregularly during high wind.
40		8 ..	0 12·0	..	..	1 03	..	0 51	Do
41		15 ..	..	14 35·1	14 47·7	18 08	13 = 5·5	3 33	No P. TS.
42		17 ..	5 26·0	..	..	6 01	..	3 35	Widening of line.
43	Ju y	4 ..	13 39·0	13 43·3	13 48 5	15 14	5·0 = 1·9	1 35	
44		5 ..	2 17·2	2 29·0	2 31·8	3 24	0·7 = 0·3	1 07	
45		5 ..	18 51·0	..	..	19 42	..	0 51	Do.
46		8 ..	2 32·0	..	..	3 15	..	0 43	Do.
47		12 ..	4 17·2	4 19·2	4 42·8	9 28	12 = 4·9	5 11	
48		19 ..	10 29·0	10 29·7	..	11 41	..	1 12	Do.
49	Aug.*	8 ..	14 58·6	..	..	15 17	..	0 18	Do.
50		8 ..	18 38·1	..	..	19 01	..	0 23	Do.
51		16–17 ..	22 52·4	22 59·5	23 20·3	2 42	6·8 = 2·6	3 51	
52		18 ..	3 10·7	..	..	3 39	..	0 28	Do.
53		21 ..	16 47·3	..	..	18 15	..	1 28	Do.
54		23 ..	16 45·8	..	..	17 23	..	0 37	Do.
55	Sept.	15 ..	13 40·6	13 53·1	14 46·3	15 29	0·5 = 0·2	1 48	
56		17 ..	3 52·2(?)	4 19·1	4 25·9	6 43	1·6 = 0·6	2 51	Instrument examined at 3h. 43 m.
57		20 ..	5 49·8	..	..	6 13	..	0 23	Widening of line.
58		22 ..	5 34·1	5 55·9	5 58·5	6 35	0·8 = 0·3	1 01	
59		26 ..	14 21·6	..	..	14 44	..	0 22	Do.
60	Oct.	6 ..	9 25·9	9 39·2	9 43·3	10 27	0·6 = 0·2	1 01	
61		10 ..	14 41·0	..	..	15 31	..	0 50	Do.
62		13 ..	2 56·1	3 22·8	3 25·4	4 15	1·0 = 0·4	1 19	
63		14 ..	6 42·2	..	..	7 19	..	0 37	Do.
64		14 ..	12 48·0	13 17·5	13 18·0	14 22	0·7 = 0·2	1 34	
65		14 ..	16 59·0	17 30·0	17 31·0	18 02	0·5 = 0·2	1 03	
66		14–15 ..	23 32·8	23 34·6	23 35·9	0 41	>17·5=>6·2	1 08	
67		16 ..	0 34·1	..	..	0 55	..	0 21	Do.

* Driving clock stopped at intervals July 20 and 21.

Kodaikānal Observatory Seismological Records in 1911—*cont.*

No.	Date.	P.T. commence G.M.T.	L.W. commence G.M.T.	Maxima G.M.T.	End.	Max. Amp.	Duration.	Remarks.
	1911.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	MM. "	H. M.	
68	Oct. 17 ..	12 14·9	..	..	13 05	..	0 50	Widening of line.
69	21 ..	0 07·4	..	..	1 03	..	0 56	Do.
70	24 ..	0 45·3	..	..	1 11	..	0 26	Do.
71	29 ..	19 33·6	..	..	20 09	..	0 35	Do.
72	Nov. 1 ..	10 52·0	..	..	11 29	..	0 37	Widening of line. Nov. 3-4 clock not driving.
73	10 ..	..	4 50·3	4 50·3 4 52·1	5 05	0·5 = 0·2 0·6 = 0·2	0 15	No. P. Ts.
74	11 ..	3 16·2	3 18·3	3 18·8	3 27	0·5 = 0·2	0 11	
75	11 ..	3 43·0	3 44·8	3 44·8	3 53	0·4 = 0·2	0 10	
76	13 ..	16 36·1	17 02·3	17 07·8	18 02	1·8 = 0·7	1 26	
77	18 ..	8 54·0	..	..	9 41	..	0 47	Widening of line.
78	20 ..	15 15·0	15 27·2	15 28·7	15 46	0·5 = 0·2	0 30	
79	21 ..	19 41·6	..	..	20 00	..	0 18	Do.
80	22-23 ..	23 18·3	..	..	0 21	..	1 03	Do.
81	28 ..	16 04·9	..	..	16 53	..	0 48	Do.
82	30 ..	11 07·8	..	..	11 53	..	0 45	Do.
83	30 ..	..	23 48·4	23 49·4	24 00	0·4 = 0·2	0 12	No P. Ts.
84	Dec. 2 ..	.. ?	4 31·3	4 32·0	4 42	0·6 = 0·2	0 11	Hour signal at 4h 30m.
85	7 ..	0 22·8	..	0 25·9	1 15	0·4 = 0·2	0 52	
86	7 ..	15 05·2	..	..	15 16	..	0 11	Widening of line.
87	11 ..	11 06·2	11 10·1	11 13·2	13 23	2·2 = 0·8	2 17	
88	13 ..	9 03·2	..	..	9 30	..	0 27	Do.
89	13 ..	23 08·3	..	..	23 44	..	0 36	Do.
90	16 ..	19 38·2	20 41·8	20 42·6 20 46·9	22 11	2·9 = 1·0 2·6 = 0·9	2 33	
91	20	6 14·2	6 47·5	6 52·7	8 29	1·0 = 0·4	2 15	
92	22 ..	14 20·8	..	..	14 46	..	0 25	Do.
93	23 ..	22 33·0	..	..	23 22	..	0 49	Do.
94	29 ..	16 22·9	..	..	16 56	..	0 33	Do.
95	31 ..	6 19·0	6 32·8	6 33·6	7 34	0·6 = 0·2	1 15	

Appendix II.

MEAN monthly and annual meteorological results at the Kodaikānal Observatory in 1911.

Month.	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Mean.	Dry bulb thermometer. Max.	Dry bulb thermometer. Min.	Dry bulb thermometer. Range.	Wet bulb. Mean.	Wet bulb. Min.	Tension of vapour. By Blanford's tables.	Relative humidity. By Blanford's tables.	Sun Max. *in vac.*	Min. on grass.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Wind. Mean direction.	Wind. Mean direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Clear sky.	Bright sunshine.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	MILES.	POINTS.	POINTS.	INCHES.	NO.	CENTS.	HOURS.
January	22·830	0·063	54·7	65·2	48·2	17·0	45·7	38·8	0·222	52	114·3	39·0	370	6	E.N.E.	0·21	1	65	249·6
February ..	·859	·067	53·7	66·7	45·2	21·5	44·9	37·5	·214	53	122·3	31·3	265	6	E.N.E.	0·24	1	78	253·9
March	·854	·071	58·2	70·0	50·6	19·4	50·4	43·9	·289	60	130·5	39·2	273	8	E.	0·14	..	70	223·7
April . ..	·840	·067	60·9	71·3	54·9	16·4	53·3	47·6	·330	62	129·7	45·3	288	5	N.E. by E.	4·37	9	60	216·2
May	·803	·067	60·9	70·2	54·8	15·4	55·2	50·3	·380	71	126·5	49·8	259	4	N.E.	9·70	12	49	208·7
June	·773	·056	57·4	63·5	53·7	9·8	54·2	50·4	·391	83	126·0	48·1	377	26	W.N.W.	7·19	17	29	121·6
July	·769	·055	55·5	60·5	52·0	8·5	53·1	49·4	·383	87	121·9	48·4	460	27	N.W. by W.	5·73	15	17	94·5
August	·780	·055	56·4	64·6	50·9	13·7	51·2	45·8	·328	72	135·2	43·0	344	28	N.W.	2·08	6	45	214·1
September ..	·793	·075	56·8	64·2	52·1	12·1	53·5	48·8	·378	82	132·3	45·2	272	28	N.W.	2·89	8	33	122·6
October ..	·835	·076	55·4	62·1	50·7	11·4	52·8	48·2	·376	85	127·0	46·6	264	32	N.	13·72	16	30	130·3
November ..	·824	·067	54·6	61·5	49·6	11·9	51·2	45·3	·345	81	115·0	43·9	384	9	E. by S.	11·30	13	37	139·9
December ..	·837	·065	54·1	60·5	50·0	10·5	50·8	46·3	·342	81	111·8	44·9	347	6	E.N.E.	6·49	13	30	139·3
Annual ..	22·816	0·065	56·6	65·0	51·1	14·0	51·4	46·0	0·332	72	124·4	43·7	325	2	N.N.E.	64·06	111	45	2,114·4

EXTREME monthly meteorological records at the Kodaikānal Observatory in 1911.

Month.	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Highest.		Dry bulb thermometer. Lowest.		Wet bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun Th. *in vacuo.* Highest.		Grass therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest fall.	
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.
January	22·912	5	22·730	25	0·182	71·9	14	43·0	26	32·0	15	5	15	120·6	7	19·2	26	603	21	176	3	0·17	17
February ..	·970	21	·770	1	·200	74·2	25	39·8	7	31·3	7	7	21	132·9	10	19·3	18	390	27	149	10	0·15	5
March	·939	18	·765	8	·174	73·4	24	46·0	2	35·2	1	14	28	141·3	19	29·2	1	489	31	146	7	0·06	9
April	·960	21	·755	11	·205	74·9	5	51·6	28	41·1	4	26	4,26	138·1	4	39·5	1	421	9	143	11	1·18	7
May	·902	5	·714	22	·188	74·4	4	50·8	28	45·0	11	30	13	137·2	12	37·8	11	456	31	138	20	1·69	20
June	·860	15	·674	10	·186	67·8	26	51·9	14	44·0	17	51	17	147·8	3	44·7	3	733	11	121	3	1·07	6
July	·868	13	·658	5	·210	65·8	31	50·2	15	43·8	31	53	31	142·8	10	42·9	31	716	19	140	3	1·52	2
August	·851	31	·727	5,10	·124	68·4	25	47·4	15	39·2	13	22	13	148·3	1	36·2	15	561	7	138	19	0·55	21
September ..	·882	15	·669	23	·213	68·4	7	50·5	12	43·3	23	40	23	146·9	23	39·0	14	644	23	159	30	0·76	29
October	·916	30	·735	2	·181	67·8	2	43·3	29	39·4	28	48	22	141·5	2	40·3	30	570	4	120	7	3·99	18
November ..	.930	3	·663	23	·267	67·8	14	45·6	28	36·2	26, 27	14	26	135·0	17	31·1	26	883	22	160	8	3·17	23
December ..	·912	25	·759	11	·153	65·3	18, 29	45·2	28	36·4	30	16	30	127·8	8	35·2	16	572	13	162	6	1·51	7

Appendix III.

KODAIKÁNAL mean hourly wind velocity for the year 1911.

Month.	Hours. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
January ..	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	19	20	19	19	19	17	15	13	12	9	9	12	12	13	15	16	17
February ..	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	6	7	8	9	9	10	11
March ..	10	10	10	11	12	12	12	12	15	15	16	16	13	13	12	10	9	9	8	9	9	9	10	11
April ..	12	11	12	12	11	11	10	12	14	15	15	14	14	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	10	11	12
May ..	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	12	13	12	12	11	12	11	11	11	12	12	10	9	10	10
June ..	13	13	13	12	16	15	15	16	15	14	15	14	14	13	14	15	13	15	15	15	15	16	16	16
July ..	21	21	20	20	21	19	20	18	19	17	17	18	17	17	16	17	15	17	18	20	21	20	22	22
August ..	16	16	17	17	17	16	13	14	14	13	12	13	12	10	11	11	11	12	14	14	15	16	17	17
September ..	12	13	13	13	13	13	12	11	11	10	10	10	10	11	11	12	12	10	10	11	11	10	12	12
October ..	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	12	12	12	10	11	11	10	9	9	10	11	11	11	13
November ..	17	17	17	18	17	17	18	19	18	18	17	17	15	13	13	14	11	12	14	14	15	16	16	17
December ..	14	15	15	15	16	15	16	15	16	16	15	15	15	14	13	12	11	12	12	14	15	15	15	16
Mean ..	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	15	14	14	12	12	12	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	14

Appendix IV.

Kodaikānal Mean Hourly Bright Sunshine for the year 1911.

Month.	Hours.												Remarks.
	6-7	7–8	8–9	9–10	10–11	11–12	12–13	13–14	14–15	15–16	16–17	17–18	
January	0·08	0·71	0·77	0·84	0·83	0·88	0·91	0·89	0·81	0·68	0·57	0·07	
February	·31	·93	·98	·96	·96	·89	·85	·74	·72	·67	·68	·39	
March	·03	·80	·99	·97	·97	·84	·56	·48	·45	·42	·49	·24	
April	·10	·76	·91	·90	·92	·92	·80	·62	·42	·39	·32	·16	
May	·26	·69	·85	·90	·91	·89	·78	·53	·45	·25	·16	·07	
June	·24	·55	·60	·56	·47	·43	·38	·22	·22	·20	·16	·02	
July	·15	·35	·40	·43	·44	·35	·29	·22	·23	·12	·05	·04	
August	·18	·71	·87	·89	·84	·82	·73	·64	·48	·34	·29	·12	
September	·01	·52	·76	·71	·62	·52	·30	·25	·20	·11	·09	·01	
October	·07	·42	·74	·56	·52	·46	·39	·28	·26	·25	·16	·08	
November	·04	·44	·60	·66	·58	·56	·50	·38	·32	·30	·24	·05	
December	·00	·32	·37	·48	·55	·52	·51	·53	·47	·37	·28	·09	
Mean ..	0·12	0·60	0·74	0·74	0·72	0·67	0·58	0·48	0·42	0·34	0·28	0·11	

Appendix V.

Number of days in each month on which the Nilgiris were visible in 1911.

Month.	Very clear.	Visible.	Just visible.	Tops only visible.	Total.
January	1	14	2	2	19
February	..	3	2	6	11
March	..	..	3	1	4
April	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	1	4	..	5
June	4	1	2	..	7
July	4	3	1	..	8
August	3	9	7	..	19
September	3	9	7	2	21
October	6	7	3	..	16
November	5	8	..	..	13
December	3	7	..	2	12
Total ..	29	62	31	13	135

Appendix VI.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Abnormals from monthly means for the year 1911.

Abnormals of	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	— 0·034	+ 0·043	— 0·010	— 0·026	— 0·013	+ 0·007	+ 0·008	— 0·006	— 0·018	+ 0·037	+ 0·008	— 0·012	— 0·002
Temperature of air	+ 1·3	— 0·4	+ 1·3	+ 0·6	+ 1·1	+ 2·2	+ 2·0	+ 2·3	+ 1·3	+ 1·3	+ 1·7	+ 1·1	+ 1·3
Do. of evaporation	+ 1·9	— 0·8	+ 2·0	+ 1·6	+ 1·4	+ 2·0	+ 1·7	+ 1·6	+ 2·8	+ 1·6	+ 2·5	+ 2·4	+ 1·8
Percentage of humidity	+ 3	— 1	+ 3	+ 4	+ 3	+ 1	+ 1	— 1	+ 6	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 4
Greatest solar heat *in vacuo*	— 4·7	— 5·3	— 6·2	— 5·6	— 5·3	— 5·5	— 4·0	— 3·8	— 4·1	— 3·5	— 6·6	— 11·3	— 5·5
Maximum in shade	+ 1·2	— 0·3	+ 0·8	+ 0·8	Same as	+ 1·4	+ 2·6	+ 3·4	+ 1·3	+ 1·6	+ 1·0	— 0·9	+ 1·1
Minimum in shade	+ 0·4	— 2·3	+ 0·8	+ 0·9	+ 1·2	+ 2·0	+ 1·2	+ 1·6	+ 0·8	Same as	+ 1·6	+ 2·0	+ 0·8
Do. on grass	+ 1·4	— 1·4	+ 1·9	+ 1·5	+ 1·9	+ 2·9	+ 1·8	+ 2·1	+ 1·8	+ 0·8	+ 2·5	+ 3·7	+ 1·6
Rainfall in inches	— 0·89	— 0·28	— 0·39	— 0·62	— 2·11	— 1·48	— 2·73	— 2·40	+ 2·93	— 5·09	— 0·52	+ 1·09	..
Do. since January	..	— 1·17	— 1·56	— 2·18	— 4·29	— 5·77	— 8·50	— 10·90	— 7·97	— 13·06	— 13·58	— 12·49	— 12·49
General direction of wind	1 point E.	Same as	2 points S.	1 point S.	1 point S.	1 point W.	1 point W.	1 point W.	2 points W.	3 points S.	4 points E.	Same as	1 point S.
Daily velocity in miles	— 12	— 2	+ 12	+ 11	Same as	— 10	— 6	— 12	— 12	+ 2	— 31	+ 1	— 9
5 Percentage of cloudy sky	— 13	— 9	— 14	— 5	— 18	— 16	— 15	— 8	— 13	— 18	— 13	+ 5	— 12
Do. of bright sunshine	— 4·6	— 2·6	+ 0·6	— 13·3	— 12·4	— 6·4	+ 4·4	— 8·4	+ 1·5	+ 6·8	— 1·5	— 17·0	— 7·4

+ Means above normal, — below normal.

Appendix VII.

Abstract of the mean meteorological condition of Madras in the year 1911 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1911.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure ..	29·862	0·002 below.	29·864
Temperature of air ..	82·4	1·3 above.	81·1
Do. of evaporation ..	76·3	1·8 ,,	74·5
Percentage of humidity ..	76	4 ,,	72
Greatest solar heat *in vacuo* ..	134·2	5·5 below.	139·7
Maximum in shade ..	91·9	1·1 above.	90·8
Minimum in shade ..	75·5	0·8 ,,	74·7
Do. on grass ..	73·5	1·6 ,,	71·9
Rainfall since January 1st on 76 days ..	36·53	12·49 below.	49·02
General direction of wind ..	S.E. by S.	1 point S.	S.E.
Daily velocity in miles ..	162	9 below.	171
Percentage of cloudy sky ..	37	12 ,,	49
Do. of bright sunshine ..	43·6	7·4 ,,	51·0

Duration and quantity of the wind from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North ..	104	627	East ..	170	1,129	South ..	292	2,337	West ..	283	2,423
N. by E. ..	290	1,806	E. by S. ..	165	891	S. by W. ..	258	1,669	W. by N. ..	182	1,575
N.N.E. ..	287	1,922	E.S.E. ..	205	1,133	S.S.W. ..	256	1,841	W.N.W. ..	166	1,503
N.E. by N.	419	2,446	S.E. by E.	286	1,664	S.W. by S.	239	1,605	N.W. by W.	169	1,155
N.E. ..	317	2,361	S.E. ..	534	3,575	S.W. ..	222	1,688	N.W. ..	90	645
N.E. by E.	420	2,731	S.E. by S.	1,064	8,323	S.W. by W.	214	1,439	N.W. by N.	56	314
E.N.E. ..	163	1,259	S.S.E. ..	545	4,290	W.S.W. ..	239	1,816	N.N.W. ..	83	192
E. by N. ..	236	1,235	S. by E. ..	254	1,825	W. by S. ..	329	2,581	N. by W.	91	493

There were 132 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a south-south-east wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 42 miles.

Appendix VIII.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY—Number of hours of wind from each point in the year 1911.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January ..	..	13	18	109	75	168	45	66	28	37	31	56	14	40	12	1	1	1	3	1	6	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12
February ..	6	4	2	19	64	114	45	61	27	19	47	49	64	68	9	1	2	2	3	5	4	2	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	15
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	124	366	31	39	25	17	15	23	11	5	1	1	..	1	..	..	..		..	..	6
April ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4	16	2	4	1	70	206	175	51	64	40	22	25	16	5	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1		4
May	..	..	2	1		2	2	..	..	3	2	7	35	168	104	74	122	58	32	26	21	10	16	11	9	10	16	6	3	1	3	..	..
June	1	2	6	6	4	1	..	2	6	8	13	18	34	30	31	22	16	27	40	40	57	34	67	88	84	27	27	5	10	6	5	2	1
July	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	4	6	7	13	28	28	16	21	11	20	28	33	40	81	69	109	79	42	38	49	8	4	3	..	2
August ..	2	1	2	1	4	6	3	4	12	9	26	26	58	33	31	13	13	25	40	34	19	18	34	61	53	55	47	32	37	13	15	3	14
September ..	7	2	2	1	1	3	..	3	11	8	15	45	41	43	51	20	4	34	36	32	26	44	26	37	47	38	35	74	24	15	8	3	14
October ..	23	46	50	22	12	11	21	39	30	44	36	11	39	49	32	11	18	33	35	19	22	15	10	11	8	9	1	1	4	3	4	43	32
November ..	20	64	44	125	101	72	28	39	19	15	20	38	27	33	3	1	6	1	2	1	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	11	14	29
December ..	45	158	161	135	53	46	14	17	17	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	3	12	31	25	3
Annual total ..	104	290	287	419	317	420	163	236	170	165	205	286	534	1,064	545	254	292	258	256	239	222	214	239	329	283	182	166	169	90	56	88	91	132

Appendix IX.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Number of miles of wind from each point in the year 1911.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.
January	..	86	61	534	473	962	405	404	211	171	162	193	50	173	80	7	6	3	19	8	39	..	12	7	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4077
February	19	32	12	158	407	715	325	245	182	145	185	214	231	301	21	3	19	6	22	35	25	8	18	..	..	..	6	3	..	2	9	9	3357
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	696	2555	769	182	166	106	149	206	82	29	8	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5076
April	..	..	..	..	16	..	8	41	73	5	29	9	687	1877	1511	373	584	316	180	122	130	28	24	25	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	6049
May	..	..	20	6	..	15	21	..	..	24	14	66	373	1890	1095	656	992	477	290	242	160	69	119	70	79	100	143	58	24	6	20	..	7029
June	10	14	27	28	44	6	..	12	59	68	105	170	293	266	248	136	94	137	360	331	553	334	616	828	845	285	249	24	81	36	27	25	6311
July	..	..	..	..	9	..	18	9	33	61	64	123	215	220	116	142	104	101	186	160	289	545	608	928	693	421	401	351	80	32	29	..	5938
August	13	7	10	7	25	12	18	9	79	57	159	211	395	201	167	89	110	164	218	163	125	128	231	414	419	436	455	316	252	71	57	14	5032
September	31	14	6	7	9	30	..	23	79	57	105	346	283	324	76	128	79	177	170	191	121	201	125	219	316	284	242	393	159	76	35	16	4322
October	109	250	255	123	66	49	63	169	134	135	154	100	236	352	198	99	146	177	236	144	164	97	41	67	54	44	4	6	18	13	30	157	3890
November	93	250	250	628	762	610	258	189	131	89	131	119	116	164	9	10	37	5	11	3	..	.	4	8	6	..	..	..	..	5	41	85	4014
December	352	1153	1281	955	550	332	143	134	148	79	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	..	..	3	4	27	73	237	187	5698
Annual ..	627	1806	1922	2446	2361	2731	1259	1235	1129	891	1133	1664	3575	8323	4290	1825	2337	1669	1841	1605	1688	1439	1816	2581	2423	1575	1503	1155	645	314	492	493	60793

Appendix X.

Madras Observatory.—Number of inches of rain from each point in the year 1911.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May ..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	..	..	..	0·13	..	..	..	..	0·02	..	0·02	0·06	0·01	..	0·11	..	0·26	..	..
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	..	.	..	..	0·03	..	0·15	..	..	..	0·07	..	0·09	..	..	0·19	0·03	0·09	0·03	..	..	0·44	..	..	..	..	..
August ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·12	..	..	..	0·08	..	0·01	0·03	0·10	..	0·03	0·10	0·11	0·10	0·12	0·08	0·27	0·39	0·16	..	0·15	0·02	0·02	0·03	0·13	..	0·11
September ..	0·63	0·92	0·21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·18	..	0·90	..	0·60	0·03	..	0·11	0·35	0·49	0·84	..	..	0·11	0·30	1·68	0·22	0·03	..	..	0·02
October ..	0·66	..	0·29	..	..	0·07	0·15	0·17	0·60	0·08	1·02	..	0·03	..	0·14	..	..	..	..	..	0·09	..	..	..	0·06	0·01	..	..	0·99	0·41	0·62	0·52	..
November ..	0·17	0·80	0·34	0·12	0·12	1·15	0·52	0·03	0·68	4·25	2·08	0·07	0·47	0·54	..		..	..	0·18	0·02	..	..	0·03	0·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·27	0·62	0·21
December ..	1·42	0·47	0·81	0·36	0·10	0·18	0·23	0·03	0·22	0·77	0·20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·17	0·79	0·61	0·01
Annual ..	2·88	2·19	1·65	0·48	0·22	1·42	1·02	0·23	1·50	5·10	3·41	0·07	0·84	0·59	1·14	..	0·70	0·26	0·38	0·23	0·56	0·76	1·20	0·50	0·27	0·18	0·46	2·14	1·34	0·64	2·07	1·75	0·35

Appendix XI.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Wind, cloud and bright sunshine, 1911.

Month.	Wind resultant.		Clouds (0—10).					Bright sunshine.	
	Velocity.	Direction.	8 H.	10 H.	16 H.	20 H.	Mean.	Average per day.	Mean number of hours in a day.
	MILES.							HOURS.	HOURS.
January	105	E.N.E.	2·5	3·4	2·4	1·3	2·4	7·9	9·2
February	88	E. by N.	1·8	2·3	1·2	0·7	1·5	9·4	10·9
March	151	S.S.E.	1·3	1·7	0·6	0·3	1·0	9·5	10·6
April	180	S.S.E.	2·5	2·0	2·8	2·3	2·4	7·4	10·6
May	180	S. by E.	2·2	1·8	2·2	1·0	1·8	6·1	7·9
June	122	S.W.	4·5	4·6	5·8	4·4	4·8	4·3	8·1
July	122	W.S.W	5·2	4·8	6·2	6·3	5·6	4·6	9·0
August	67	S.W. by W.	5·8	5·3	7·0	5·2	5·9	3·8	8·8
September	51	S. W.	6·0	5·3	4·9	3·5	4·9	5·2	10·7
October	34	S.E.	3·7	4·1	4·6	3·6	4·1	6·7	10·3
November . ..	103	N. E. by E.	4·2	5·7	5·6	2·7	4·6	5·3	8·8
December	164	N.N.E.	5·5	6·3	6·3	4·7	5·7	4·1	8·0
Annual ..	42	S.S.E.	3·8	3·9	4·1	3·0	3·7	6·2	—

Appendix XII.

Mean Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Madras Observatory in 1911.

—	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Mean.	Dry bulb thermometer. Max.	Dry bulb thermometer. Min.	Dry bulb thermometer. Range.	Wet bulb. Mean.	Wet bulb. Min.	Tension of vapour. By Blanford's tables.	Relative humidity. By Blanford's tables.	Sun Max. *in vac.*	Min. on grass.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Wind. Mean direction.	Wind. Mean direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Clear sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	MILES.	PTS.	POINTS.	INCHES.	NO.	CENTS.	HOURS.	
January ..	29·963	0·118	76·4	85·8	67·9	17·9	71·1	67·0	0·693	76	133·7	64·5	132	6	E.N.E.	..	..	24	245·4	
February ..	30·007	·126	76·3	86·3	65·7	20·6	70·0	64·8	·651	72	134·4	62·4	120	8	E.	..	..	15	261·9	
March ..	29·895	·133	81·3	90·0	72·9	17·1	75·9	72·3	·816	77	134·3	70·5	164	14	S.S.E.	..	..	10	295·6	
April ..	·800	·130	84·6	93·7	78·1	15·6	79·2	76·6	·926	78	136·1	76·2	202	14	S.S.E.	..	..	24	220·5	
May ..	·722	·124	87·8	97·8	82·0	15·8	79·7	77·1	·913	70	137·7	80·8	227	16	S.	0·01	1	18	189·2	
June ..	·710	·114	88·6	99·7	82·3	17·4	79·5	75·2	·843	63	135·0	78·6	210	20	S.W.	0·63	5	48	128·0	
July ..	·729	·120	86·5	98·2	79·7	18·5	77·6	74·4	·826	66	134·7	78·4	192	21	S.W. by W.	1·14	11	56	141·3	
August ..	·744	·120	85·6	97·1	78·9	18·2	77·6	74·3	·834	78	136·2	77·5	162	20	S.W.	2·16	16	59	118·6	
September .	·759	·136	84·3	94·5	77·9	16·6	79·1	75·6	·925	78	137·2	76·8	144	20	S.W.	7·62	11	49	155·8	
October ..	·878	·117	81·9	90·6	75·2	15·4	77·2	74·2	·872	80	135·6	73·6	125	10	E.S.E.	5·91	9	41	207·8	
November ..	·932	·111	79·2	86·0	73·9	12·1	75·4	72·8	·827	86	130·8	72·0	134	6	E.N.E.	12·69	12	46	159·0	
December ..	·966	·100	76·6	82·7	71·8	10·9	73·0	70·7	·762	83	124·5	70·1	184	2	N.N.E.	6·37	11	57	125·8	
Annual ..	29·841	0·120	82·4	91·9	75·5	16·3	76·3	72·9	0·824	76	134·2	73·5	162	13	S. E. by S.	36·53	76	37	2,248·9	

Extreme Monthly Meteorological Records at the Madras Observatory in 1911.

—	Barometer. Highest.	Barometer. Highest.	Barometer. Lowest.	Barometer. Lowest.	Barometer. Range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Highest.	Dry bulb thermometer. Highest.	Dry bulb thermometer. Lowest.	Dry bulb thermometer. Lowest.	Wet bulb. Lowest.	Wet bulb. Lowest.	Humidity. Lowest.	Humidity. Lowest.	Sun Th. *in vacuo.* Highest.	Sun Th. *in vacuo.* Highest.	Grass therm. Lowest.	Grass therm. Lowest.	Wind. Highest.	Wind. Highest.	Wind. Lowest.	Wind. Lowest.	Rain. Greatest fall.	Rain. Greatest fall.
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.
January ..	30·115	5	29·763	28	0·352	89·5	28	63·1	30	61·9	30	52	13	138·1	4	58·9	13	251	8	70	23	..	..
February ..	·154	12	·784	1	·370	92·1	1	62·0	20	60·6	20	46	18	141·3	2	58·6	20	205	5	78	26	..	..
March ..	·030	1	·746	8	·284	94·9	8	64·6	1	64·5	1	56	23	142·2	14	61·5	1	220	9	120	23	..	..
April ..	29·980	21	·648	29	·332	102·2	18	73·3	2	69·1	1	50	18	144·1	18	70·9	2, 3	260	20	116	15	..	..
May ..	·875	5	·570	28	·305	105·5	25	77·7	30	72·7	16	32	28	144·3	20	76·4	16	281	10	154	21	0·01	29
June ..	·870	15	·550	10	·320	106·4	1	72·6	4	72·6	4	33	1	145·4	1	72·6	4	320	11	123	28	0·26	4
July ..	·862	14	·554	5	·308	103·5	27, 30	74·1	10	72·7	27	39	26	150·5	30	73·4	10	268	17	87	3	0·45	9
August ..	·845	2	·619	9	·226	103·7	15	73·9	11	69·1	6	36	6	148·0	15	71·7	22	258	5	107	25	0·75	30
September ..	·935	15	·548	24	·387	100·2	3	70·6	16	70·6	16	45	23	151·2	13	70·4	16	228	7	61	19	3·12	17
October ..	30·048	30	·671	1	·377	99·5	7	66·7	28	66·7	28	46	7	145·7	10	63·6	6, 7	207	4	67	23	2·98	15
November ..	·084	3	·744	22	·340	88·8	18	69·8	13	69·1	13	60	13	139·1	5	66·6	13	247	17	50	26,28	4·74	21
December ..	·076	25	·760	3	·316	86·4	1	64·4	31	64·4	31	62	16	137·6	4	61·3	31	271	22	105	1	1·44	2

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1912.

CONTENTS.

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

I.—REPORT OF THE KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Staff.—The staff of the Observatory on December 31, 1912, was as follows:—

Director	J. Evershed.
Assistant Director	T. Royds, D.Sc.
First Assistant	S. Sitarama Aiyar, B.A.
Second Assistant	G. Nagaraja Aiyar.
Third Assistant	A. Y. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.
Fourth Assistant	S. Balasundaram Aiyar.
Writer	L. N. Krishnaswamy Aiyar.
Photographic Assistant	R. Krishna Aiyar.

The subordinate staff consists of a book-binder, an assistant book-binder, a mechanic, five peons, a boy peon for the dark room, and two lascars.

2. **Distribution of work.**—The Director and the Assistant Director have charge of the two spectroheliographs and of the large grating spectrograph. The First, Second, and Third Assistants are in charge of the work with the Cooke equatorial (spectroscopic), the Lerebour and Secretan equatorial (visual and photographic), and the transit instrument. They have also to do the astronomical computing and the preparation of the observations for the press. The Third Assistant has charge of the seismometer and clock comparisons. The Fourth Assistant, with the help of the Writer, is responsible for the whole of the meteorological work. The Writer is responsible for the accounts, correspondence, and all office records. The Photographic Assistant has charge of most of the photographic developing, printing, etc.

3. **Buildings and grounds.**—The electric installation was completed in February and the storage battery received its first charge on the 25th of the month. With the exception of some initial troubles with the gas engine which were soon remedied by Messrs. Siemens, the electric plant has worked satisfactorily throughout the year. The current is used for research work in which an electric arc is required for direct comparisons of metallic and solar spectra. The electric power is also used for pumping water, for lighting, and other minor purposes.

The new quarters for the photographic assistant were completed and occupied in August.

The Takhtasinghji Observatory at Poona was dismantled in February and the instruments were transferred to this observatory by order of the Government of India. The question of constructing a building for locating the 20-inch reflecting telescope is under correspondence with the Government of India and the Public Works Department. Provisional plans for the new building have been prepared by the Director.

The fire lines in the compound have been kept in good order and there was at no time any risk to the buildings and instruments from forest fires.

4. **Instruments.**—The following are the principal instruments belonging to the Observatory, or in use, at the present time:—

Six-inch Cooke equatorial.

Six-inch Lerebour and Secretan equatorial remounted by Grubb, with a five-inch Grubb portrait lens attached. The Lerebour and Secretan object glass has been replaced by a Cooke photo-visual lens of the same aperture and the instrument has been adapted for direct solar photography in addition to visual work.

Spectrograph I.—consisting of slit, collimator lenses of 4 and 7 feet focus, 2-inch parabolic grating, and camera tube without lens. Used in connection with an 11-inch polar siderostat and 6-inch Grubb lens of 40 feet focus.

Spectrograph II.—consisting of a collimator of 7 feet focus and camera of 14 fee focus placed at an angle of 60° with the former. Plane gratings of $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches or 5 inches ruled surface are used, and the slit is provided with various devices for the direct comparison of spectra from different sources, and for rotating the solar image.
Spectroheliograph—with 18-inch siderostat and 12-inch Cooke photo-visual lens of 20 feet focus, by the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company.
An auxiliary spectroheliograph attached to the above, made in the Observatory workshop.
Six-inch transit instrument and barrel chronograph, formerly the property of the Survey of India.
Theodolite, six-inch—Cooke.
Sextant.
Evershed spectroscope with three prisms, for prominence and sunspot work, by Hilger.
Mean time clock, Kullberg 6326.
Do. Shelton.
Mean time chronometer, Kullberg 6299.
Sidereal chronometer, Kullberg 6134.
Tape chronograph, Fuess.
Two micrometers for measuring spectrum photographs, Hilger.
Dividing engine, Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company, Limited.
Milne horizontal pendulum seismograph.
Induction coil with necessary adjuncts.
Small polar siderostat.
Universal instrument.
Complete set of meteorological instruments, including Richard barograph and thermograph, and wind recorders.
A high class screw cutting turning lathe by Messrs. Cooke & Sons.
Angström Pyrheliometer.
An 18-inch concave mirror by Henry of Paris belonging to the Director is mounted in the spectroheliograph room for general spectrum work.

The instruments received from the Takhtasinghji Observatory at Poona include the following :—

Twenty-inch reflecting telescope, by Common.
Six-inch Cooke photo-visual telescope with equatorial mounting.
Two prisms of 6 inches aperture for use with the above.
Twelve-inch Cooke siderostat.
Eight-inch horizontal telescope.
Large grating spectroscope, by Hilger.
An ultra-violet spectrograph by Grubb.

OBSERVATIONS.

(*a*) SOLAR PHYSICS.

5. The following table shows for each day the solar observations that were made :—

Table A.

SOLAR Observations in 1912.

A = Spots observed. B = Spot spectrum observed. C = Prominences observed. D = Photoheliograms taken. E = Spectroheliograms taken.

Dates.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— — D E	— — C D E	— — *C* D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— — — —
2 ..	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	— — *C* D E	— — C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— — D *E*	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E
3 ..	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — *C* D E	— — C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	— — — — —
4 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — — D *E*	— — C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	— — *C* D *E*	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— — — *E*
5 ..	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	— — C D E	— — C D E	A— *C* D E	A— — D *E*	A— C D E	A— — D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— C D E
6 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	— — — D *E*	— — C D E	— — — — *E*	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— — D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E
7 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— — D E	— — C D E	— — *C* D E	A— C D E	— — — — —	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	— — — — —	A— C D E	A— C D E
8 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — C D E	— — C D E	— — C D E	A— C D E	A— — D E	A— — D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— — D E	A— — D *E*	A— C D E
9 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — C D E	— — C D E	— — *C* D E	— — *C* D *E*	A— C D E	— — — — —	A— *C* D E	A— — D E	A— — D *E*	A— C D E
10 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — C D E	— — C D E	— — C D E	— — — — —	A— — D *E*	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— — D E	A— C D E	A— C D E
11 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — C D E	— — C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— — D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E
12 ..	A— C D E	A— C D *E*	A— C D E	— B *C* D E	— — C D E	A— — D *E*	A— — D *E*	A— — D *E*	A— C D E	A— — D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E
13 ..	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A B C D E	— — C D E	— — *C* D E	— — *C* D *E*	— — — — *E*	A— — D *E*	— — — — *E*	A— — D E	A— C D E	— — — — —
14 ..	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A B C D E	— — *C* D E	— — C D E	— — — D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	— — — D *E*	A— — D *E*	— — — — —
15 ..	——	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — C D E	— — C D E	— — — D —	A— — D *E*	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D *E*	A— C D E
16 ..	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — C D E	A— C D E	— — — D *E*	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— — D *E*	A— — D *E*	— — — — —	A— C D E
17 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — C D E	A— *C* D E	— — *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	— — — — —	A— *C* D E	— — — — —	A— *C* D E
18 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	— — *C* D E	A— *C* D E	— — — D *E*	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — — — —	A— — D *E*	— — — — —
19 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —
20 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	— — C D E	A— C D E	— — — D E	A— — — —	A— — D *E*	A— C D *E*	— — — — —	— — — — —	A— C D E
21 ..	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	— — *C* D *E*	— — C D E	A— *C* D E	— — *C* D *E*	— — — — —	— — *C* D *E*	A— *C* D E	A— — D *E*	A— — D —	A— C D E
22 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — C D E	— — *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— — D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D *E*	A— C D E
23 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — C D E	— — C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	— — — — —	A— C D E	A— C D E	A— — D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E
24 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — *C* D E	— — C D E	A— C D E	A — — D E	— — — — *E*	— — *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A— — D *E*	A— C D E	A— C D E
25 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — C D E	— — *C* D *E*	A— *C* D E	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— — D *E*	A— C D E
26 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — C D E	— — C D E	A— C D E	A— — D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— — D —	A— — D *E*	A— — D E	A— — — *E*	A— C D E
27 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — C D E	— — C D E	A— C D E	A— — D —	— — — — —	— — *C* D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D *E*	A— C D E	A— *C* D E
28 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — C D E	— — *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— — — —	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	— — — — —	A— *C* D E
29 ..	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — C D E	— — C D E	A— C D E	A— *C* D E	A— *C* D E	A— — D *E*	A— *C* D E	— — — — —	— — — — —	A— C D E
30 ..	A— C D E		— — *C* D E	— — C D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— — D E	A— *C* D E	A— C D E	A— C D E	— — — — —	A— C D E
31 ..	A— C D E		— — C D E		A— C D E		A— C D E	A— C D E		A— C D E		A— C D E

Note.—When a letter is in italics, it means that on that day the observations were not complete.

SOLAR Observations—Abstract.

—	1912.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total
A	30	29	17	..	16	18	24	26	27	25	23	26	261
B	..	..	2	1	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	3
C	30	29	29	28	31	18	15	22	25	13	16	24	280
D	30	29	31	30	31	27	22	29	28	26	22	24	329
E	30	29	31	30	31	26	24	28	29	26	22	25	331

The sun's disc was examined visually for spots etc. on 261 days only whilst in 1911 it was examined on 333 days. The reduction in the number of observations was mainly due to an interruption of 66 days whilst the Lerebour and Secretan telescope was being adapted for both visual and photographic work. The observing conditions were perhaps not so good as in 1911 and there were as many as 25 days when there was no sunshine recorded.

6. **Photoheliograph.**—Photographs of the sun were obtained on 329 days as against 324 in 1911. Up to July 31 they were taken with the Dallmeyer photoheliograph, and since that date mostly with the Lerebour and Secretan telescope. Double exposures are taken twice a month for determining the error of orientation of the photographs. Two solar negatives were sent to the Greenwich Observatory out of three asked for to complete the series.

7. **Spectroheliograph.**—Monochromatic photographs of the sun's disc in "K" light were taken on 331 days, and prominence plates on 280 days. With the auto-collimating spectroheliograph H α images were secured on 158 days. The prominence plates are measured as soon as obtained, and the results tabulated. Duplicates of the disc plates have been sent to South Kensington for measurement, as in former years, and in exchange prominence plates have been received from South Kensington.

Mr. Royds has made a special study of the absorption markings shown on the H α plates.

8. **Grating Spectrograph.**—Owing to the paucity of sunspots only a few spectra were obtained for the study of radial movements. The general state of calm in the solar atmosphere was, however, specially favourable for other lines of research and a large number of comparison spectra were obtained of the sun's limb and the centre of the disc. The relative displacements of the lines towards the red at the limb have been measured and compared with the displacements due to pressure. A series of plates has also been obtained of the arc spectrum of iron in air and the centre of the sun's disc. These have been measured to determine the general displacement of the solar lines after correction for the earth's movements. The general result of the whole investigation, although far from being completed, appears to throw great doubt on the usual interpretation of the line displacements, which ascribes the general shift of the solar lines, as well as the relative shift of the lines at the limb, to the effect of pressure. The investigation is being continued with the aid of a special device for the direct photographic comparison of the solar and arc spectra, and a second series of plates has been obtained with the arc under reduced pressure.

9. **6-inch Cooke Equatorial and Spectroscope.**—Visual observations of the prominences and of spot spectra have been continued as in former years but only two spots were studied in detail in this way, Nos. 6977 and 6980 of the Greenwhich numeration. Observation of the behaviour of the C and D_3 lines were recorded in four spots.

In October the telescope and its mounting were removed from the south dome and re-erected in the photoheliograph dome. This involved a break in the prominence observations of one week only. Prominences were recorded visually on 280 days.

10. **Poona 6-inch Equatorial.**—This fine instrument has been erected in the south dome and a powerful grating spectroscope, also from Poona, has been adapted for use with it.

It is intended to make a special study of the metallic prominences and of prominences showing displacements of the hydrogen lines. It has been found from the Kodaikanal records that not only do prominences in general show a numerical preponderance on the east limb, but the preponderance is much greater in the above mentioned special classes of prominence. As the metallic prominences are closely associated with sun-spots, this appears to indicate that both prominences and spots are more active when on the east limb than when on the west. There is also found to be an excess of displacements of the hydrogen lines towards the red end of the spectrum. These facts raise questions which will require the most careful study in the future, and the Poona telescope is well adapted for this work.

11. **Solar Radiation.**—The new photographic telescope for comparing the intensity of moonlight and first type stars was completed during the year, but owing to cloudy skies no opportunity for using it occurred until December when a few plates were secured.

A Hartmann Photometer for measuring the plates has been received from Messrs. Toepfer.

Summary of Sunspot and Prominence Observations.

12. **Sun-spots.**—The following table shows the monthly numbers of new groups observed, the mean daily numbers of spots visible, and the distribution between the northern and southern hemispheres :—

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
New groups	..	..	1	2	2	1	3	2	5	1	1	4	22
Daily number	..	..	0·4	0·3	0·4	0·5	0·3	0·1	0·7	0·3	..	0·4	0·3
North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
South	..	..	1	2	2	1	3	2	5	1	1	1	19
Equator	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

The decline in spot activity noted in the last few years continued in 1912, but the rate of decrease between 1911 and 1912 has lessened very slightly as is shown in the following comparisons for the four years 1909–1912.

Year.	Number of new groups.	Per cent. of previous years number.
1909	220	..
1910	152	68
1911	56	37
1912	22	39

Year.	Mean daily numbers.	Per cent. of previous years number.
1909	3·9	..
1910	1·8	46
1911	0·7	39
1912	0·3	43

Year.	Number of days on which no spot was seen.	Ratio of increase over previous year.
1909	5	..
1910	56	11·2
1911	158	2·8
1912	240	1·5

It seems probable that the minimum of spot activity occurred during the early part of 1912, not a single spot having been recorded in January and February, whilst there was a slight recovery of activity in September and in December. The appearance of a spot in latitude $+ 27°$ in December may probably be considered as the beginning of a new cycle of activity.

Of the twenty-two groups recorded during the year, nineteen were in the southern hemisphere and were, on the whole, closer to the equator than in 1911. Their mean latitude was—$7°{\cdot}2$ against—$9°{\cdot}8$ in 1911. Of the three remaining spots, one was a small dot on the equator, one was at $+ 20°$ and the third, the last group of the year was at $+ 27°$; all three spots were observed in the latter part of December.

Only four groups—No. 2007 (March 7 to 19), No. 2012 (June 17 to 28), No. 2023 (October 4 to 11), and No. 2025 (December 15 to 23)—contained fairly large spots. The spectra of Nos. 2007, 2008 (April), 2021 (September), and 2025 (December) showed disturbances in C and D_3.

13. **Prominences**.—The mean areas of prominences for each hemisphere of the sun are shown in the following table in which the figures for the previous two years are given for comparison :—

Mean daily profile areas of Prominences in square minutes of arc

—	1910.	1911.	1912.
North	2·03	1·27	0·95
South	2·07	1·64	1·51
Total ..	4·10	2·91	2·46

The reduction of prominence area is here shown to be very much less than the reduction of spot numbers or of new groups, also the rate of decrease has lessened considerably between 1911 and 1912.

The area curve underwent a marked change in the second-half of 1911. There were several sharp, though small, maxima and a pronounced maximum near 50° south. These features were maintained in a general way in 1912.

Metallic Prominences.

—	Number observed.	Mean latitude.	Extreme latitudes.
North	3	14°·5	1°·5 35°
South	9	18°·0	8° 46°·5

The prominence activity in each month may be estimated from the following table:—

Number of Prominences.

Months.	Prominences—one minute or more in height.	Metallic.	Eruptive.
January	84	1	4
February	63	1	3
March	63	3	4
April	39	1	6
May	32	..	1
June	24	2	..
July	16	1	5
.. ..	42	..	2
.. ..	34	1	1
.. ..	31	..	..
.. ..	33	2	3
.. ..	58	..	3

The metallic and eruptive prominences show a decrease corresponding to that of the spot activity. But there is actually an increase in the number of "large" prominences; this is particularly striking in January and February when there was no spot recorded, but the numbers of large prominences are the highest in the year.

The following were the more noteworthy prominences observed during the year:—

June.—A prominence recorded at latitude—25° East on the 22nd reached a height of 200″ at 10^h 31^m but fell to 130″ at 11^h 20^m.

July.—A metallic prominence was observed at + 78° West on the 31st.

August.—A large prominence covering 30° of the south-west limb was photographed on the 31st and was slowly rising without altering its general shape. The height reached was 170″ at 10^h 17^m.

September.—A prominence photographed at latitude—33° East on the 30th attained a height of 240″.

November.—A prominence photographed at latitude—18° West on the 12th was 240″ in height.

(*b*) Other Observations.

14. **Time.**—The error of the standard clock is usually determined by reference to the 16^h signal from the Madras Observatory. This is rendered possible by the courtesy of the Telegraph department which permits the Madras wire to be joined through to this observatory. The signal is received with accuracy on most days and all failures are at once reported to the officer in charge of the Trichinopoly division. Time determinations are made with the transit instrument, when necessary, as a check.

15. **Meteorology.**—Meteorological observations were carried on as in former years. Eye observations are made at 8^h, 10^h and 16^h local mean time. Temperatures and pressures are recorded continuously by a Richard thermograph (wet and dry bulb) and barograph, and the mean temperatures and pressures are obtained from the traces, corrected by reference to the eye observations. The wind direction and velocity shown in tables II and III of the appendix are obtained from a Beckley anemograph, and the 8^h values for the daily weather reports of Simla and Madras from a Robinson anemometer and a wind vane.

Pressure.—The average pressure for the year was 0·007 inch above the normal. The monthly mean was below normal during four months only—June, July, August and November—and the greatest defect was only 0·009 inch. The greatest excess, on the other hand, was 0·034 inch in April.

Temperature.—The monthly mean temperature was in excess throughout the year, so also were the monthly mean maxima during nine months of the year, the annual excess in the two cases being 0°·9 and 1°·2, respectively. The annual means of the other temperature records, viz., "dry minimum", "wet mean", "wet minimum", "sun maximum", and "grass minimum" were also higher than the normal.

Humidity.—The mean humidity for the year was the same as the normal, viz., 74 per cent. There was a defect of 15 per cent. in January, but the other months did not differ greatly from the normal.

Rainfall.—The rainfall distribution was rather abnormal. There was a deficiency in the months of January, February, March, July, August and October amounting to 7·44 inches, and an excess in the other months amounting to 13·12 inches, the total excess above normal being 5·68 inches. The most striking deviations were a defect of 2·52 inches in January and excesses of 5·77 inches in April and 5·24 inches in November.

Wind.—There was a defect of 95 miles in September and an excess of 92 miles in December in the average daily wind velocity, but there was otherwise no striking difference from the normal. The mean daily velocity was only 3 miles in defect. The mean wind direction for the year was north-north-east, the normal direction being north.

Transparency of the atmosphere.—The transparency of the lower atmosphere as judged by the visibility of the Nilgiris, about 100 miles distant, was much below normal as was the case also in 1911. The atmosphere was clearest in January and December and least clear in April.

Cloud and Sunshine.—The year as a whole was somewhat more cloudy than usual and there were 25 days when no sunshine was recorded. The total number of hours of bright sunshine was 1997, which is 30·8 hours below the average of eleven years.

16. **Seismology.**—The Milne horizontal pendulum recorded 81 earthquakes during the year as against 95 in 1911. The highest records were in May and June, with 13 and 16 respectively. The heaviest shock, as judged by duration and amplitude, was due to the Burma earthquake of the 29th May.

17. **Library.**—One hundred and sixty-four volumes were bound during the year.

18. **Publications.**—Bulletins Nos. XXV. and XXVI. dealing with the prominence observations for 1911 were published during the year and Nos. XXVII., XXVIII. and XXIX. were sent to the press towards the end of the year. The titles of these are "On the presence of Radium and the elements of the inactive group in the chromosphere", "On the relative numbers of prominences observed on the eastern and western limbs" and "Summary of prominence observations for the first-half of 1912".

19. **General.**—The Officiating Director-General of Observatories inspected the Kodaikanal Observatory in February and the Director inspected the Madras Observatory in October.

The staff of the Observatory worked well during the year.

J. EVERSHED,
Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories.

THE OBSERVATORY, KODAIKANAL,
31*st January* 1913.

II.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Staff.—The staff at the Observatory on December 31, 1912, was as follows:—

Deputy Director	R. Ll. Jones.
Computer	S. Solomon Pillai.
First assistant	A. A. Narayana Aiyar, B.A.
Second assistant	E. Ramanujam Pillai.

Two peons and two lascars form the subordinate staff. The Computer was on privilege leave from 12th April to 31st May, and the First Assistant from 16th July to 15th August.

2. **Time Service.**—Time determinations have been made systematically on the plan followed in previous years and the time service was efficiently maintained. By the Adjutant-General's order the firing of the 8 P.M. gun at the Fort was discontinued from the 29th January. Towards the end of the year intimation was received that the 8 P.M. firing was to be resumed from the 1st January 1913. No other change was made in the number or manner of the signals distributed from the observatory. The Fort gun failed on five occasions and fired correctly on 386 occasions out of 391, giving 98·7 as the percentage of success. The failures were due to faults outside the observatory.

The Semaphore at the Port office failed on one occasion and was dropped correctly at 1 P.M. every other day; on the day it failed at 1 P.M. it was dropped correctly at 2 P.M.

3. **Meteorological Observations.**—In addition to the ordinary meteorological observations, extra observations were taken for storm warning purposes and telegrams sent to Simla on two occasions and to Calcutta on 107 occasions. A new Thermograph was received from Calcutta and brought into use on the 15th May 1912.

4. **Buildings.**—In addition to the usual annual repairs to the office and quarters, special repairs in the quarters were carried out during the year. The porch which was condemned early in the year was pulled down and rebuilt and malthoid sheeting was laid on the roof so that the quarters are now rain-proof. The Executive Engineer proposed to investigate the foundations of the transit circle in order to try and discover the cause of the large changes in level which have occurred during the last three years; but action was deferred till after the next inspection by the Director-General of Observatories.

5. **Instruments.**—The following is a list of the instruments at the observatory on the 31st December 1912:—

(*a*) *Astronomical.*

Eight-inch Equatorial Telescope—Troughton & Simms.
Sidereal Clock—Haswall.
,, Dent, No. 1408.
,, S. Riefler, No. 61.
Mean Time Clock—J. H. Agar Baugh, No. 105.
,, with galvanometer—Shepherd & Sons.
Meridian Circle—Troughton & Simms.
Mean Time Chronometer—V. Kullberg, No. 5394.
,, ,, No. 6544.
Portable Transit Instrument—Dollond.
Portable Telescope with stand.
Tape Chronograph—R. Fuess.
Relay for use with the Chronograph—Siemens.

(*b*) *Meteorological.*

Richard's Barograph—No. 10, L. Casella.
,, Thermograph—No. 29637, L. Casella.
Beckley's Anemograph—Adie.
Sunshine Recorder—No. 149, L. Casella.
Nephoscope—Mons Jules Daboseq & Ph. Pellin.
Barometor, Fortin's—No. 1771, L. Casella.
,, No. 725, L. Casella (spare).
,, No. 1420, L. Casella (spare).

Dry Bulb Thermometer—No. 94221, L. Casella.
" No. 38037, Negretti & Zambra (spare).
Wet Bulb Thermometer—No. 94219, L. Casella.
" No. 38037, Negretti & Zambra (spare).
Dry Maximum Thermometer—No. 8581, Negretti & Zambra.
Dry Minimum Thermometer—No. 69047, L. Casella.
Wet Minimum Thermometer—No. 91753, Negretti & Zambra.
Sun Maximum Thermometer—No. 10479, Negretti & Zambra.
Grass Minimum Thermometer—No. 3377, Negretti & Zambra.
Raingauge (8″ diameter)—No. 1042, Negretti and Zambra.
Measure glass for above.
Raingauge (5″ diameter).
Measure glass for above.

In its rainfall distribution the year was similar to the previous one. The first nine months were very dry—August excepted. During this time a steady and progressive change in the level of the transit circle took place from a small positive value at the beginning of the year to a large negative value in October. With the heavy rain in October and November the level changed rapidly to a small negative value and has remained almost constant since. The steady change during the first nine months suffered a slight check in August after a moderate fall of rain. With the dry weather however which followed, the change was resumed; the error reached its maximum in October. The azimuth was not much affected while these changes in level were going on. The observations for time were on the whole satisfactory and the rate of the Riefler clock has been very steady throughout the year, except for a short period of about ten days at the end of July and the beginning of August.

It is difficult to surmise the cause of these large annual changes in level which have been so prominent since 1910. According to the account given on pages V and VI in Volume 1 of "Madras Meridian Circle Observations, 1862, 1863 and 1864" the piers of the transit circle rest on the eastern end of a "solid pyramidal mass of masonry, 37 feet long by 6 feet wide at its upper surface, 6 feet in depth and 45 feet long by 12 feet broad below. A conical granite pier rests on the centre of this mass, 4 feet in diameter at its base tapering up to 2 feet at its total height of 18 feet and weighing certainly over ten tons." It is difficult to believe that the whole of this mass which is described as "probably little less firm or massive than a solid rock of similar dimensions" partakes as a rigid body of the movement revealed by the level observations. It is more probable that owing to local subsidences in the soil, the masonry bar has broken and that the transit instrument is on the smaller part of it. There is ample evidence of subsidences at the surface of the ground in the compound to the south of the observatory.

The transit instrument was overhauled during the visit of the Director in October and the collimators were taken down and readjusted. A specification for a new eye-piece to the transit was drawn up at the same time.

6. **Weather Summary.**—The following is a summary, in the usual form, of the meteorological conditions at Madras during 1912:—

Pressure.—Pressure was above normal in January, April, May, October and December and below normal in the remaining months. The greatest excess was 0·051 inch in April and the greatest defect 0·031 inch in August. The highest pressure recorded was 30·184 inches on January 19th and the lowest 29·522 inches on July 28th.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of air was about normal in all months except in January and December. The highest shade temperature recorded was 111°·6F. on May 19th and the lowest 60°·5F. on January 4th. The highest temperature in the sun was 149°·2F. on September 16th and the lowest on grass was 54°·9F. on January 10th.

Humidity.—Humidity was above normal almost throughout the year.

Wind.—The wind direction was normal in April, July and December. It was more southerly than usual in February, June and September, more northerly in October and more easterly in November. The wind velocity was apparently below

normal in all the months except March. In July, the mean daily velocity was 43 miles below average. There is no doubt however that a change in exposure accounts in part for the low velocities relative to the average.

Cloud.—The percentage of cloud was normal in March, above normal in July and August and below normal in the remaining months.

Sunshine.—The percentage of bright sunshine was above normal in March, April, June, September and December and below normal in the other months.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was above the average in January, August and November, normal in October and below normal during the other months; the greatest excess being 8·60 inches in November and the greatest defect 4·98 inches in December. The total fall for the year was 46·69 inches against an average of 49·02 inches. The monsoon rainfall from October 15 to the end of the year was 32·70 inches against an average of 26·00 inches. The heaviest fall on any day was 4·05 inches on November 13.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY,
28th January 1913.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Appendix I.

KODAIKANAL Observatory Seismological Records.

No.	Date.	P.T. commence G.M.T.	L.W. commence G.M.T.	Maxima G.M.T.	End G.M.T.	Duration G.M.T.	Max. Amp.	Remarks.
	1912.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	MM. "	
1	Jan. 4 ..	4 07·4	4 12·8	4 15·1	4 30·0	0 22·6	0·8 = 0·3	
2	4 ..	16 09·9	16 40·7	16 44·0	18 29·5	2 19·6	1·1 = 0·4	
3	20 ..	4 22·3	..	..	4 48·0 ?	0 25·7	..	Widening of line. Instrument examined at 4h. 48m.
4	26 ..	14 52·4	14 57·7	14 58·2	15 25·9	0 33·5	0·7 = 0·3	
5	31 ..	13 33·9	..	..	13 45·0	0 11·1	..	Widening of line.
6	31 ..	20 44·0	21 08·5 14·4	21 21·1	21 47·9	1 03·9	1·0 = 0·4	
7	Feb. 13 ..	17 16·7	.	..	17 30·0	0 13·3	..	Do.
8	16 ..	10 00·3	10 19·1	10 19·3	10 35·4	0 35·9	0·6 = 0·3	
9	March 11 ..	11 23·1	..	..	12 19·0	0 55·9	..	Do.
10	11 ..	16 01·8	..	..	16 12·0	0 10·2	..	Do.
11	17 ..	?	7 31·2	7 31·5	7 39·7	0 08·5	0·8 = 0·4	Hour signal at 7h. 30m.
12	24 ..	12 28·3	..	12 30·6 12 32·0	12 47·4	0 19·1	0·8 = 0·3 0·7 = 0·3	
13	April 11 ..	5 54·8	...	..	6 20·0	0 25·2	..	Widening of line.
14	11 .	10 14·6	10 14·9	10 15·1	10 28·5	0 13·9	0·6 = 0·3	
15	20 ..	2 11·0	..	..	2 54·6	0 43·6	..	Do.
16	23 ..	3 54·1	3 54·4	3 55·9	4 01·8	0 07·7	0·7 = 0·3	
17	23 ..	21 52·2	..	21 54·6	22 10·5	0 18·3	0·7 = 0·3	
18	25 ..	?	..	10 32·6	10 39·7	0 07·1	..	Widening of line. Hour signal at 10h. 30m. Sudden displacement of trace through 0·1 mm. at 10h. 32m 6.
19	May 6 ..	19 22·3	19 49·5	19 57·2	21 12·0	1 49·7	2·7 = 1·3	
20	11 ..	17 30·8 ?	17 35·1	17 35·9	18 25·7	0 54·9	3·3 = 1·6	Hour signal at 17h. 30m.
21	15 ..	0 33·3 ?	0 33·3	0 34·4	..	0 54·1	0·4 = 0·2	Hour signal at 0h. 30m.
22	15 ..	..	1 12·0	1 14·4	1 27·4		0·6 = 0·3	
23	17 ..	17 13·1	..	..	17 29·0	0 15·9	..	Widening of line.
24	18 ..	23 09·1	..	..	23 25·1	0 16·0	..	Do.
25	19 ..	..	3 39·0	3 39·8	3 49·1 ?	0 10·1 ?	0·5 = 0·2	Instrument examined at 3h. 50m. 8.
26	21 ..	8 33·6	8 38·2	8 53·1	9 29·2	0 55·6	0·9 = 0·4	
27	21 ..	10 35·1	..	..	10 58·1	0 23·0	..	Widening of line.
28	22 ..	23 17·5	23 23·1	23 23·6	23 29·5	0 12·0	0·4 = 0·2	
29	23 ..	2 29·0	2 29·5	2 39·9 2 42·0 2 47·9	6 15·2	3 46·2	13·5 = 5·4 14·5 = 5·8 16·0 = 6·0	Burma.
30	28 ..	7 07·1	..	7 08·6	7 26·7	0 19·6	0·4 = 0·2	
31	28 ..	13 04·7	13 26·2	13 28·2	14 13·0	1 08·3	0·6 = 0·3	
32	June 1 ..	0 46·3	..	..	0 56·6	0 10·3	..	Widening of line.
33	2 ..	12 14·9	..	12 30·2	12 50·7	0 35·8	0·5 = 0·2	
34	3 ..	12 31·0 ?	..	..	12 48·9	0 17·9	..	Widening of line. Hour signal at 12h. 30m.
35	5 ..	11 30·5 ?	11 45·8	11 48·1	12 08·8	0 38·3	0·5 = 0·2	
36	7 ..	10 46·4	10 50·8	10 58·2	?	1 11·6	0·8 = 0·3	
37	7 ..	?	11 30·0	11 36·7	11 58·0		0·4 = 0·2	Beginning lost in end of No. 36.
38	7 ..	13 14·6	..	..	13 38·2	0 23·6	..	Widening of line.
39	7 ..	15 10·9	..	..	15 36·2	0 25·3	..	Do.
40	7 ..	18 55·1	19 03·3	19 09·5 19 26·9	20 09·4	1 14·3	0·9 0·9 = 0·4	
41	8 ..	7 40·7	7 47·2	7 51·0	8 16·0 ?	0 35·3 ?	0·8 = 0·3	
42	8 ..	?	8 25·7	8 37·2	9 27·0 ?	..	2·4 = 1·0	
43	8 ..	?	9 41·0	9 48·4	10 18·0 ?	..	1·4 = 0·6	
44	8 ..	13 49·9	13 56·9	14 02·0	14 23·1	0 33·2	1·0 = 0·4	
45	10 ..	16 33·1	16 58·6	17 10·1	18 41·0 ?	2 07·9	2·0 = 0·8	
46	18 ..	12 13·3	12 43·3	12 47·4	14 02·8	1 49·5	1·8 = 0·8	
47	26 ..	17 07·8	17 11·4	17 14·4	17 55·0	0 47·2	0·9 = 0·4	June 28th and 29th record incomplete.
48	July 7 ..	8 21·4	8 46·8	8 58·5	11 08·0	2 46·6	5·5 = 2·6	
49	8 ..	22 32·0	22 47·6	22 49·2	23 28·0	0 56·0	0·8 = 0·4	

Kodaikanal Observatory Seismological Records—*cont.*

No.	Date.		P.T. commence G.M.T.	L.W. commence G.M.T.	Maxima G.M.T.	End G.M.T.	Duration G.M.T.	Max. Amp.	Remarks.
	1912.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	MM. ″	
50	July	24 ..	12 12·3	12 13·6	12 17·4	?	1 52·3	1·9 = 0·9	
51		24 ..	?	13 32·1	13 37·3	14 04·6		0·6 = 0·2	Beginning lost in end of No. 50.
52	Aug.	3 ..	..	9 16·0	9 18·5	9 28 0	0 12·0	0·6 = 0·2	No P. Ts.
53		6 ..	15 28·2	13 36·3	13 38·4	15 26·0	1 57·8	4·8 = 2·0	
54		6 ..	21 23·6	..	..	22 37·9	1 14·3	..	Widening of line.
55		9 ..	1 38·7	1 46·4	2 06·2	5 19·0	3 40·3	17 = 7·3	
56		10 ..	22 54·0	..	.	23 17·2	0 23·8	..	Do.
57		17 ..	19 20·8	19 28·2	19 48·1 50·4	22 28·6	3 07·8	5·5 = 2·4 5·2 = 2·3	
58		21 ..	17 42·8	..	..	18 19·7	0 36·9	..	Do.
59		23 ..	14 08·2	14 12·3	14 13 5	15 10·0	1 01·8	4·5 = 1·9	
60		23 ..	21 51·3	21 53·1	21 57·4	22 13·6	0 22·3	1·0 = 0·4	
61	Sept.	1 ..	0 03·3	..	..	0 39·2	0 35·9	..	Do.
62		11 ..	0 52·3	0 58·5	1 00·8	1 53·6	1 01·3	3·8 = 1·[illegible]	
63		13–14 ..	23 48·5	0 01·3	0 09·8	0 50·5	1 02·0	0·9 = 0·4	
64		26 ..	19 32·0	..	..	19 56·7	0 24·7	..	Do.
65		29 ..	21 01·0	21 09·1	21 31·5	..	3 16·0	2 6 = 1·0	
66		29–30 ..	..	23 41·5	23 47·5	0 17·0		0·5 = 0·2	Beginning lost in end of No. 65.
67	Oct.	12 ..	15 44·9	..	.	17 07·4	1 22·5	..	Widening of line.
68		18 ..	10 18·1	10 43·0	10 44·6	13 22·0	3 03 9	1·0 = 0·4	*
69		31 ..	17 41·3	..	.	18 44·4	1 03·1	..	Widening of line.
70	Nov.	7 ..	7 57·8	8 33·8	8 45·3	10 29·0	2 31·2	2·2 = 1·1	
71	Dec.	1 ..	8 39·2	8 51·5	8 54·5	9 20·3	0 41·1	0·7 = 0·3	
72		9 ..	0 21·3	0 32·8	0 34·4	1 03·7	0 42·4	0·5 = 0·2	
73		9 ..	9 54·1	10 28·0	10 30·3	10 48·5	0 54 4	0·6 = 0·3	
74		10 ..	2 49·0	..	..	3 35·1	0 46·1	..	Do.
75		20 ..	20 12·6	..	..	20 44·4	0 31·8	..	Do.
76		23 ..	17 43·8	..	..	18 32·3	0 48·5	..	Do.
77		24 ..	0 02·8	0 25·4	0 32·0	0 54·1	0 51·3	0·7 = 0·3	
78		24 ..	18 30·0 ?	18 36·2	18 38·0	18 52·6	0 23·0 ?	0·5 = 0·2	Hour signal at $18^h. 30^m$.
79		25 ..	17 33·8	.	17 38·8	18 16·9	0 43·1	0·4 = 0·2	
80		27 ..	0 09 0	..	..	1 46·4	1 37·4	..	Widening of line.
81		28 ..	8 09·0	8 27·7	8 32·0	9 08·0	0 59 0	0·7 = 0·3	

* Instrument disturbed in the day-time from the 17th to 23rd October during building operations.

Appendix II.

LATITUDE, 10° 13′ 50″ N.
LONGITUDE, 5h 9m 52s E.

MEAN monthly and annual meteorological results at the Kodaikanal Observatory in 1912.

Height of barometer cistern above mean sea level, 7,688 feet.

Month.	Barometer.		Dry bulb thermometer.				Wet bulb.		Tension of vapour.	Relative humidity.	Sun Max. *in vac.*	Min. on grass.	Wind.			Rain.		Clear sky.	Bright sun-shine.
	Reduced to 32°.	Daily range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Min.	By Blanford's tables.				Daily velocity.	Mean direction.		Amount.	Days.		
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	MILES.	POINTS.	POINTS.	INCHES.	NO.	CENTS.	HOURS.
January	22·867	0·062	54·2	65·6	46·2	19·4	44·2	36·6	0·195	49	125·3	34·0	306	4	N.E.	0·70	2	80	278·6
February ..	·858	·068	56·5	67·6	49·4	18·2	50·3	43·4	·305	67	134·7	40·2	212	7	E. by N.	0·64	2	65	233·1
March	·867	·064	59·0	69·7	52·2	17·5	51·4	44·9	·307	62	136·6	44·7	271	9	E. by S.	1·14	3	62	222·2
April	·867	·064	60·6	71·0	53·4	17·6	54·3	48·0	·363	68	140·7	48·1	282	8	E.	10·05	8	59	232·0
May	·828	·066	61·5	70·8	55·3	15·5	56·5	51·1	·408	75	140·6	50·1	233	4	N.E.	5·95	9	42	203·3
June	·766	·057	58·6	65·4	54·1	11·3	54·9	50·9	·396	80	131·4	51·1	390	26	W.N.W.	3·76	7	21	89·9
July	·746	·054	56·6	62·5	53·1	9·4	53·3	49·5	·377	82	129·2	50·1	408	26	W.N.W.	3·29	7	19	77·9
August	·768	·058	56·8	63·5	52·5	11·0	53·9	49·5	·388	84	121·1	49·5	358	26	W.N.W.	5·39	9	24	124·4
September ..	·792	·066	57·8	66·2	52·2	14·0	54·3	49·2	·388	81	133·3	49·4	202	30	N.N.W.	7·04	11	32	119·9
October ..	·813	·067	55·7	62·0	51·6	10·4	53·8	49·3	·398	89	120·5	48·2	280	31	N. by W.	10·73	22	14	85·7
November ..	·820	·062	53·9	61·0	49·1	11·9	52·0	47·0	·372	89	117·2	44·5	280	2	N.N.E.	11·29	13	32	113·1
December ..	·851	·062	54·7	64·2	47·8	16·4	47·8	41·1	·269	63	120·8	40·0	381	7	E. by N.	5·25	9	54	217·3
Annual ..	22·820	0·062	57·2	65·8	51·4	14·4	52·2	46·7	0·347	74	129·3	45·8	303	2	N.N.E.	65·23	102	42	1,997·4

EXTREME monthly meteorological records at the Kodaikanal Observatory in 1912.

Month.	Barometer.					Dry bulb thermometer.				Wet bulb.		Humidity.		Sun Th. *in vacuo.*		Grass therm.		Wind.				Rain.	
	Highest.		Lowest.		Range.	Highest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Greatest fall.	
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.
January	22·981	19	22·784	8,10,11	0·197	72·7	10	40·7	7	31·3	4	11	5,10	135·9	30	24·1	10	525	19	144	30	0·36	17
February ..	·948	1	·771	25	·177	71·5	10	44·2	22	37·6	11	18	11	144·9	14	34·6	11,21	371	8	131	28	0·42	29
March	·939	20	·800	14	·139	75·8	28	45·3	11	35·3	17	10	17	150·8	13	38·0	15	446	23	118	3	0·46	4
April	·976	12	·787	20	·189	75·8	9	50·6	2	40·9	3	26	10	146·9	6	41·7	14	407	2	183	29	4·07	17
May	·901	4,7	·759	13	·142	77·3	19	52·8	28	46·5	26	43	19	148·8	15	45·1	23	355	11	109	22	1·27	9
June	·861	3	·683	9	·178	73·5	2	51·2	5	47·7	30	47	2	145·9	20	45·4	2	608	29	147	7	1·02	2
July	·835	3	·653	28	·182	67·8	3	50·2	23	45·1	22	46	22	144·9	6	43·9	3	693	22	200	1	0·71	11
August	·854	13	·676	24	·178	69·2	8	49·5	1	45·2	14	54	14	144·7	1	45·2	31	685	25	110	13	1·38	20
September ..	·868	9	·691	5	·177	70·6	11	50·0	3	41·3	23	38	23	150·9	11	37·6	7	329	22	120	25	1·42	13
October	·906	9	·716	30	·190	66·2	17	46·4	31	35·2	31	25	30	143·2	26	38·6	30	478	16	142	4	1·85	15
November ..	·894	23	·712	19	·182	70·3	13	43·9	7	36·6	13	36	13	139·9	14	30·0	7	624	19	140	7	2·72	20
December ..	·930	4	·757	18	·173	70·8	24	40·9	11	32·6	7	13	26	133·1	7	29·8	24	766	18	222	5	2·41	19

Appendix III.

Kodaikanal mean hourly wind velocity for the year 1912.

Month.	Hours.																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
January .	15	14	14	14	23	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	12	14	10	8	8	10	12	14	14	15	15
Februry	10	10	11	10	10	10	11	11	14	14	15	14	12	12	11	10	8	7	7	7	8	9	9	10
March	11	11	11	12	13	12	12	13	14	14	14	14	11	11	10	9	8	9	9	10	10	10	11	13
April ..	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	15	14	15	14	14	13	12	11	10	9	10	11	10	11	10	10
May ..	11	11	9	9	10	10	9	9	10	11	11	10	11	10	10	10	9	8	9	9	8	10	9	10
June ..	18	18	18	19	18	17	17	16	14	15	16	16	14	14	14	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	17	19
July ..	18	19	19	19	19	17	17	17	16	15	16	17	15	15	15	15	15	16	17	17	18	17	19	19
August ..	17	16	16	15	16	15	16	14	15	14	14	14	12	12	12	13	13	15	15	16	17	17	18	17
September ..	9	9	9	9	10	8	8	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	8	9	8	7	8	7	8	8	8	9
October ..	13	13	12	12	13	12	11	11	12	12	11	11	10	11	10	10	11	10	11	12	12	13	13	13
November ..	13	13	13	14	13	12	12	13	12	13	12	12	11	11	10	10	10	9	10	9	10	12	12	12
December ..	16	16	16	17	17	16	17	16	17	18	18	18	17	15	15	11	13	13	14	15	15	16	16	17
Mean ..	14	13	13	14	14	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	12	12	13	13	14

Appendix IV.

KODAIKANAL mean hourly bright sunshine for the year 1912.

Month.	Hours.												Remarks.
	6–7	7–8	8–9	9–10	10–11	11–12	12–13	13–14	14–15	15–16	16–17	17–18	
January	0·04	0·91	0·95	0·94	0·91	0·88	0·87	0·86	0·82	0·79	0·76	0·27	
February	·19	·86	·92	·97	·92	·84	·73	·69	·60	·57	·52	·23	
March	·02	·82	·88	·84	·79	·79	·69	·63	·48	·43	·44	·35	
April	·04	·86	·94	·97	·90	·83	·76	·69	·65	·50	·33	·24	
May	·25	·75	·87	·81	·82	·78	·70	·53	·43	·35	·21	·05	
June	·08	·40	·38	·37	·38	·36	·35	·22	·23	·14	·07	..	
July	·05	·20	·33	·39	·34	·29	·21	·17	·17	·21	·12	·05	
August	·12	·42	·50	·61	·53	·41	·39	·30	·34	·22	·14	·03	
September	·17	·55	·67	·65	·50	·44	·29	·29	·14	·16	·09	·04	
October	·04	·22	·40	·43	·35	·27	·24	·26	·25	·19	·08	·03	
November	·01	·40	·46	·56	·51	·43	·43	·39	·30	·18	·11	..	
December	·06	·64	·73	·73	·71	·71	·71	·70	·65	·69	·58	·11	
Mean ..	0·09	0·59	0·65	0·69	0·64	0·55	0·53	0·48	0·42	0·37	0·29	0·12	

Appendix V.

NUMBER of days in each month on which the Nilgiris were visible in 1912.

Month.	Very clear.	Visible.	Just visible.	Tops only visible.	Total.
January	..	20	4	2	26
February	..	3	7	3	13
March	..	4	1	..	5
April	..	..	..	1	1
May	..	1	2	..	3
June	4	6	3	..	13
July	1	4	4	1	10
August	1	3	2	..	6
September	6	7	2	..	15
October	..	13	1	..	14
November	2	3	2	..	7
December	1	20	1	2	24
Total ..	15	84	29	9	137

Appendix VI.

Madras Observatory.—Abnormals from monthly means for the year 1912.

Abnormals of	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	+ 0·037	— 0·014	— 0·007	+ 0·051	+ 0·011	— 0·02	— 0·030	— 0·031	— 0·005	+ 0·004	— 0·013	+ 0·029	Same as
Temperature of air	— 0·9	+ 2·2	+ 2·5	+ 0·7	+ 2·3	+ 2·8	+ 1·4	+ 1·2	+ 1·7	+ 1·5	+ 0·5	— 0·3	+ 1·3
Do. of evaporation	+ 0·5	+ 3·0	+ 2·8	+ 1·5	+ 3·4	+ 3·6	+ 2·6	+ 2·5	+ 2·9	+ 1·9	+ 1·6	— 0·5	+ 2·1
Percentage of humidity	+ 5	+ 5	+ 2	+ 3	+ 5	+ 4	+ 6	+ 5	+ 5	+ 3	+ 6	— 1	+ 4
Greatest solar heat *in vacuo*	— 9·4	— 6·7	— 4·1	— 5·4	— 2·4	— 0·5	— 8·4	— 6·2	— 2·4	— 5·3	— 8·6	— 5·7	— 5·4
Maximum in shade	— 1·1	+ 0·1	+ 2·5	Same as	+ 2·4	+ 2·9	+ 1·2	+ 2·2	+ 1·3	+ 1·2	+ 0·3	— 0·2	+ 1·1
Minimum in shade	— 1·8	— 3·3	+ 2·2	+ 0·2	+ 1·7	+ 2·9	+ 1·2	+ 0·4	+ 1·3	+ 0·6	Same as	— 1·4	+ 0·9
Do. on grass	— 1·3	— 4·4	+ 3·0	+ 0·3	+ 2·2	+ 4·2	+ 1·7	+ 0·8	+ 2·1	+ 1·6	+ 1·4	— 1·0	+ 1·6
Rainfall in inches	+ 1·94	— 0·28	— 0·39	— 0·62	— 2·12	— 0·33	— 1·65	+ 0·83	— 3·33	Same as	+ 8·60	— 4·98	..
Do. since January	..	+ 1·66	+ 1·27	+ 0·65	— 1·47	— 1·80	— 3·45	— 2·62	— 5·95	— 5·95	+ 2·65	— 2·33	— 2·33
General direction of wind	1 point N.	2 points S.	1 point S.	Same as	1 point E	1 point S.	Same as	1 point W.	2 points S.	2 points N.	2 points E.	Same as	Same as
Daily velocity in miles	— 39	— 7	+ 8	— 23	— 19	— 7	— 43	— 21	— 28	— 10	— 23	— 21	— 19
Percentage of cloudy sky	— 18	Same as	— 11	— 8	— 12	— 23	+ 4	+ 2	— 15	— 6	— 10	— 18	— 15
Do. of bright sunshine	— 1·4	— 2·1	+ 4·0	+ 8·2	— 3·4	+ 3·2	— 11·3	— 5·0	+ 2·4	— 5·1	— 2·4	+ 4·1	— 5·2

+ Means above normal, — below normal.

Appendix VII.

ABSTRACT of the mean meteorological condition of Madras in the year 1912 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1912.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·864	same as	29·864
Temperature of air	82·4	1·3 above.	81·1
Do. of evaporation	76·6	2·1 ,,	74·5
Percentage of humidity	76	4 ,,	72
Greatest solar heat *in vacuo*	134·3	5·4 below.	139·7
Maximum in shade	91·9	1·1 above.	90·8
Minimum in shade	75·6	0·9 ,,	74·7
Do. on grass	73·5	1·6 ,,	71·9
Rainfall since January 1st on 78 days	46·69	2·33 below.	49·02
General direction of wind	S.E.	Same as	S.E.
Daily velocity in miles	152	19 below.	171
Percentage of cloudy sky	34	15 ,,	49
Do. of bright sunshine	53·2	5·2 ,,	58·4

DURATION and quantity of the wind from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North ..	204	1,463	East ..	223	1,232	South ..	200	1,374	West ..	283	2,033
N. by E. ..	416	2,260	E. by S. ..	304	1,702	S. by W. ..	264	1,550	W. by N...	200	1,576
N.N.E. ..	474	2,728	E.S.E. ..	423	2,315	S.S.W. ..	248	1,664	W.N.W. ..	116	862
N.E. by N.	467	3,006	S.E. by E.	659	3,807	S.W. by S.	202	1,330	N.W. by W.	102	604
N.E. ..	176	1,078	S.E. ..	457	3,302	S.W. ..	191	1,161	N.W. ..	36	247
N.E. by E.	165	855	S.E. by S.	829	6,894	S.W. by W.	201	1,238	N.W. by N.	43	200
E.N.E. ..	204	927	S.S.E. ..	445	3,308	W.S.W. ..	206	1,549	N.N.W. ..	80	517
E. by N. ..	156	773	S. by E. ..	231	1,668	W. by S...	244	1,726	N. by W.	101	663

There were 234 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a south-east wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 42 miles.

Appendix VIII.

Madras Observatory—Number of hours of wind from each point in the year 1912.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January ..	25	72	59	135	80	106	76	52	62	29	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	24
February ..	..	..	..	..	..		38	12	52	163	183	116	57	17	3	3	5	3	2	..	2	2	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
March ..	..	1	..	13	1	..	2	18	4	3	52	107	82	224	36	14	33	27	31	17	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	16
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	3	47	141	140	221	76	10	7	11	18	8	5	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
May	..	..	1	..	1	9	16	10	17	15	34	67	49	133	91	56	29	41	37	29	14	16	21	8	11	10	6	..	1	..	3	..	19
June	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	5	10	6	11	28	60	87	60	33	30	46	20	29	46	70	60	69	29	5	2	6	..	3	..	2
July	..	..	3	..	1	3	2	3	6	11	13	36	17	22	16	20	16	40	41	59	43	63	29	68	78	72	33	18	6	10	1	..	14
August ..	7	2	..	..	1	..	2	3	7	2	10	27	30	26	32	15	36	62	39	27	37	33	55	57	72	65	34	28	15	3	3	1	13
September ..	11	12	2	2	3	..	4	14	5	8	23	93	44	118	24	29	23	29	25	30	15	28	7	40	16	11	16	29	6	10	6	6	21
October ..	17	14	61	34	40	19	34	30	38	48	31	40	7	7	..	6	16	16	9	7	29	7	3	8	22	10	21	19	2	16	50	35	48
November ..	111	126	57	94	33	25	13	13	27	12	13	21	3	1	30	18	2	5	..	5	7	1	3	1	14	3	1	6	..	4	14	43	14
December ..	33	189	291	189	14	3	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Annual total ..	204	416	474	467	176	165	204	156	223	304	423	659	457	829	445	231	200	264	248	202	191	201	206	244	283	200	116	102	36	43	80	101	234

Appendix IX.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Number of miles of wind from each point in the year 1912.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.
January	134	298	257	500	401	488	343	226	292	199	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	3258
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	68	296	810	849	679	302	143	21	12	25	16	9	..	5	5	17	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3341
March	..	8	..	52	10	..	12	75	35	25	247	577	454	1772	606	87	266	221	290	141	58	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4945
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	316	781	1233	1677	513	60	59	75	148	67	30	12	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5044
May	..	..	8	..	2	32	79	107	110	158	226	555	419	1345	781	569	334	346	315	260	142	124	180	75	102	97	60	..	6	..	15	..	6447
June	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	5	51	88	48	115	299	708	836	482	246	181	283	160	226	356	634	521	672	292	43	16	49	..	21	..	6400
July	..	..	23	..	9	16	29	12	40	64	69	242	153	185	125	112	95	193	207	284	261	406	194	500	572	522	291	120	47	34	10	..	4815
August	16	2	..	..	9	..	10	22	50	18	79	182	165	222	196	121	178	293	255	205	254	190	313	378	458	518	269	193	100	27	16	5	4744
September	38	34	18	20	16	..	27	41	35	62	157	441	213	790	144	154	112	162	128	157	88	104	95	192	92	90	121	183	37	46	23	22	3842
October	105	91	311	237	235	163	212	135	212	180	167	158	51	44	..	25	48	41	29	30	76	28	15	45	77	42	70	70	8	68	331	199	3503
November	831	568	378	729	283	135	75	82	111	64	97	7	13	8	86	46	11	22	..	26	21	4	13	5	57	15	8	22	..	25	101	350	4263
December	339	1259	1733	1468	95	21	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	5011
Annual ..	1463	2260	2728	3006	1073	855	927	773	1232	1703	2315	3807	3302	6894	3308	1668	1374	1550	1664	1330	1161	1238	1549	1726	2033	1576	862	604	247	200	517	663	55613

Appendix X.

Madras Observatory.—Number of inches of rain from each point in the year 1912.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January ..	0·25	1·18	..	..	..	..	..	0·14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·24	0·02
February ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·03	0·02	..	..	..	..	0·20	..	..	0·12	..	..	..	1·41	..	..	..	..
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·08	0·04	0·07	..	..	0·18	..	0·02	0·06	..	0·18	0·10	0·10	0·16	0·21	0·04	0·02	0·03	0·05	0·41	0·42	0·04	0·01	..	..	..	..
August ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	..	0·09	..	0·02	0·01	..	0·06	0·05	0·09	0·02	0·13	0·10	0·77	..	0·31	..	0·20	0·80	1·04	0·11	0·97	0·60	..	..
September ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·10	..	0·10	..	..	..	0·07	..	..	..	0·22	..	0·05	..	0·81	0·01	..	..	..	..	..
October ..	0·31	..	0·37	0·21	0·41	..	0·06	0·25	0·86	0·01	0·19	..	..	0·81	..	..	0·49	0·26	0·01	0·50	0·88	..	..	1·03	..	..	0·16	..	..	0·24	3·31	0·46	0·18
November ..	1·66	0·84	0·48	2·44	1·67	0·76	1·06	2·69	1·30	0·08	1·96	1·46	0·21	..	0·55	..	..	0·14	..	3·58	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·58	..	0·05	0·25	..
December ..	..	0·02	0·02	0·26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annual ..	2·22	2·04	0·87	2·91	2·08	0·76	1·20	3·12	2·25	0·09	2·24	1·64	0·33	0·84	0·71	0·09	0·74	0·59	0·20	4·37	1·24	1·01	0·24	1·37	0·22	0·61	2·19	1·09	2·11	1·21	3·96	1·95	0·20

Appendix XI.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Wind, cloud and bright sunshine, 1912.

Month.	Wind resultant.		Clouds (0—10).					Bright sunshine.	
	Velocity.	Direction.	8 H.	10 H.	16 H.	20 H.	Mean.	Average per day.	Greatest number of hours in a day.
	MILES.	POINTS.						HOURS.	HOURS.
January	92	N.E.	1·9	2·7	2·2	0·8	1·9	7·6	9·1
February	107	E. S. E.	2·6	3·7	1·9	1·1	2·4	8·8	10·6
March	138	S. E. by S.	1·7	1·8	1·0	0·7	1·3	9·3	10·5
April	156	S. E. by S.	2·9	3·3	1·1	0·6	2·0	9·6	11·0
May	151	S.S.E.	3·5	3·1	2·0	1·4	2·6	7·2	9·2
June	132	S.S.W.	3·6	3·1	4·9	4·7	4 1	5·5	7·9
July	87	S. W. by W.	7·3	7·2	7·6	7·7	7·5	2·5	8·2
August	82	S.W. by W.	7·1	6·8	6·5	6·8	6·9	4·3	10·0
September	62	S. by E.	4·3	4·4	5·6	4·4	4·7	5·3	9·3
October	50	N.E.	5·0	5·8	5·6	4·6	5·3	5·3	9·8
November . ..	93	N.N.E.	4·7	5·4	5·5	4·0	4·9	5·3	9·7
December	158	N.N.E.	2·9	3·8	4·1	2·7	3·4	6·5	8·3
Annual ..	42	S.E.	4·0	4·3	4·0	3·3	3·9	6·4	—

Appendix XII.

MEAN Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Madras Observatory in 1912.

Months.	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Mean.	Dry bulb thermometer. Max.	Dry bulb thermometer. Min.	Dry bulb thermometer. Range.	Wet bulb. Mean.	Wet bulb. Min.	Tension of vapour. By Blanford's tables.	Relative humidity. By Blanford's tables.	Sun Max. *in vac.*	Min. on grass.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Wind. Mean direction.	Wind. Mean direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	MILES.	PTS.	POINTS.	INCHES.	NO.	CENTS.	HOURS.	
January ..	30·034	0·108	74·2	83·5	65·7	17·8	69·7	65·4	0·634	78	129·0	61·8	105	4	N.E.	2·83	2	19	235·6	
February ..	29·950	·116	78·9	86·7	71·3	15·4	73·8	70·8	·768	78	133·0	68·2	115	10	E.S.E.	..	..	24	254·0	
March ..	·898	·133	82·5	91·7	74·3	17·4	76·7	73·5	·839	76	136·4	71·6	160	13	S.E. by S.	..	..	13	289·6	
April ..	·875	·126	84·7	92·9	77·4	15·5	79·1	76·5	·916	77	136·3	75·0	168	13	S.E. by S.	..	..	6	289·2	
May ..	·746	·122	89·0	100·2	82·5	17·7	81·7	78·6	·981	72	140·6	81·1	208	14	S.S E.	..	..	26	224·6	
June ..	·680	·117	89·2	101·2	83·2	18·0	80·2	76·6	·900	66	140·0	82·8	213	18	S.S.W.	1·78	4	41	165·2	
July ..	·686	·120	85·9	96·8	79·7	17·1	78·5	77·8	·876	71	130·8	78·3	155	20	S.W.	2·22	17	75	79·0	
August ..	·718	·129	84·5	95·9	77·7	18·2	78·5	77·0	·890	75	133·8	76·2	153	20	S.W.	5·39	18	18	131·9	
September ..	·773	·123	84·7	94·5	78·4	16·1	79·2	75·4	·921	77	138·9	77·1	128	16	S.	1·36	5	47	158·2	
October ..	·846	·116	82·1	90·2	75·8	14·4	77·5	74·8	·882	81	133·8	74·4	113	5	N.E. by E.	11·00	12	53	164·4	
November ..	·911	·103	78·0	85·3	72·3	13·0	74·5	71·6	·813	85	128·8	70·9	142	4	N.E.	21·81	18	49	156·1	
December ..	30·007	·114	75·2	83·4	68·4	15·0	70·1	67·2	·667	76	130·1	65·4	162	2	N.N.E.	0·30	2	34	200·1	
Annual ..	29·844	0·120	82·4	91·9	75·6	16·3	76·6	73·8	0·843	76	134·3	73·5	152	12	S.E.	46·69	78	34	2,347·9	

EXTREME Monthly Meteorological Records at the Madras Observatory in 1912.

Months.	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Highest.		Dry bulb thermometer. Lowest.		Wet bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun Th. *in vacuo.* Highest.		Grass therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest fall.	
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.
January ..	30·184	19	29·913	13	0·271	87·1	13	60·5	4	60·5	4	50	7	137·5	31	54·9	10	169	17	49	26	1·47	15
February ..	·086	1	·798	25, 29	·288	89·3	28	66·5	26	65·7	26	56	24	135·3	13	62·8	26	152	10, 11	78	15	..	..
March ..	·048	10	·718	29	·330	94·9	22	68·3	17	67·9	17	43	8	139·9	2	64·4	2	272	29	97	16	..	..
April ..	·044	12	·704	30	·340	97·2	30	72·5	3	71·8	3	51	29	141·8	30	69·6	3	210	21	127	18	..	..
May ..	29·930	4	·564	17, 19	·366	111·6	19	76·4	1	72·9	1	40	24	148·3	20	75·5	1	323	16	131	9	..	..
June ..	·804	7	·529	29	·275	108·2	2	74·9	20	74·1	29	41	18	147·6	16	74·9	20	270	29	167	26	1·41	19
July ..	·815	30	·522	28	·293	102·8	30	75·2	20	72·1	23	34	29·30	145·4	30	74·5	20	270	27	88	14	0·89	19
August ..	·865	13	·565	27	·300	102·1	5	72·1	25	72·1	25	41	15	144·8	5	72·1	25	191	8	120	30	1·69	21
September ..	·916	9	·565	5	·351	99·7	1	71·1	17	71·1	17	56	6	149·2	16	72·7	17	175	7	51	22	0·86	17
October ..	·964	11	·690	30	·274	98·3	7	68·6	31	66·4	31	56	8	147·4	7, 11	65·4	31	211	17	50	22	2·92	20
November ..	30·007	29, 30	·789	1	·218	92·2	1	67·6	10	66·8	10	58	10	140·2	4	70·0	11	273	19	68	22	4·05	13
December ..	·107	14	·878	19	·229	84·8	23, 29	63·9	26	63·5	26	54	23	138·4	18	60·5	26	273	14	82	25	0·21	18

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES

FOR 1913.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1914.

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1913.

CONTENTS.

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

I. REPORT OF THE KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Staff.—The staff of the observatory on December 31, 1913, was as follows:—

Director	J. Evershed (on deputation to New Zealand).
	T. Royds, D.Sc. (officiating).
Assistant Director	T. Royds, D.Sc.
First Assistant	S. Sitarama Ayyar, B.A.
Second Assistant	G. Nagaraja Ayyar.
Third Assistant	A. A. Narayana Ayyar, B.A.
Fourth Assistant	S. Balasundaram Ayyar (on furlough).
	S. N. Krishna Ayyar (acting).
Writer	L. N. Krishnaswami Ayyar.
Photographic Assistant	R. Krishna Ayyar.

The Director was on privilege leave for three months from August 4, and his services were lent to the New Zealand Government for three months from December 11, to advise relating to a proposed Solar Observatory and to select a site. The Assistant Director officiated as Director on both occasions. The First, Second, and Photographic Assistants were on privilege leave for 32 days, 6 weeks, and 1 month from September 15, July 23, and October 20, respectively. Mr. S. Balasundaram Ayyar is on combined privilege leave and furlough for nine months from July 1.

Mr. A. Y. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., resigned his appointment as Third Assistant on February 8, and Mr. A. A. Narayana Ayyar, B.A., of the Madras Observatory was appointed in his place on probation for six months.

The Subordinate staff consists of a book-binder, an assistant book-binder, a mechanic, five peons, a boy peon for the dark room and two lascars.

2. *Distribution of work.*—The Director and the Assistant Director have charge of the two spectroheliographs and the large grating spectrograph. The First, Second, and Third Assistants are in charge of the work with the Cooke equatorial (spectroscopic), the Lerebour and Secretan equatorial (visual and photographic), and the transit instrument. They have also to do the astronomical computing and the preparation of the observations for the press. The Second and Third Assistants have been trained to measure spectrum plates and the Third Assistant has charge of the seismometer and clock comparisons. The meteorological work of the observatory has been reduced (*vide* section 13) and is done by the Fourth Assistant and the Writer. The Fourth Assistant also assists Mr. C. Michie Smith, C.I.E., retired Director of the Observatory in the preparation of a memoir on the meteorology of Periyakulam and Kodaikanal. The Writer is responsible for the accounts, correspondence, and all office records. The Photographic Assistant has charge of most of the photographic developing, printing, etc.

3. *Buildings and grounds.*—The buildings and grounds have been kept in good repair.

The question has been raised of transferring, either partially or wholly, the work of the observatory to Kashmir where the Director, whilst on leave, found the observing conditions more suitable than at Kodaikanal. Consequently the construction of a building for the Poona 20-inch reflecting telescope is held over for the present. It is expected that the Director will make a three months' expedition to Kashmir with suitable instruments for thoroughly testing the conditions in Kashmir both for solar and stellar work.

The fire lines in the compound have been kept in good order and there has been no trouble from forest fires during the year.

4. *Instruments.*—The following are the principal instruments belonging to the observatory, or in use, at the present time :—

Six-inch Cooke equatorial.
Six-inch Lerebour and Secretan equatorial remounted by Grubb, with a five-inch Grubb portrait lens attached. The Lerebour and Secretan object glass has been replaced by a Cooke photo-visual lens of the same aperture and the instrument has been adapted for direct solar photography in addition to visual work.
Spectrograph I—consisting of slit, collimator lenses of 4 and 7 feet focus, 2-inch parabolic grating, and camera tube without lens. Used in connection with an 11-inch polar siderostat and 6-inch Grubb lens of 40 feet focus.
Spectrograph II—consisting of a collimator of 7 feet focus and camera of 14 feet focus placed at an angle of 60° with the former. Plane gratings of 3¼ inches or 5 inches ruled surface are used, and the slit is provided with various devices for the direct comparison of spectra from different sources, and for rotating the solar image.
Spectroheliograph—with 18-inch siderostat and 12-inch Cooke photo-visual lens of 20 feet focus, by the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company.
An auxiliary spectroheliograph attached to the above, made in the Observatory workshop.
Six-inch transit instrument and barrel chronograph, formerly the property of the Survey of India.
Theodolite, six-inch—Cooke.
Sextant.
Evershed spectroscope with three prisms, for prominence and sunspot work, by Hilger.
Mean time clock, Kullberg 6326.
Do. Shelton.
Mean time chronometer, Kullberg 6299.
Sidereal chronometer, Kullberg 6134.
Tape chronograph, Fuess.
Two micrometers for measuring spectrum photographs, Hilger.
Hartmann Photometer.
Dividing engine, Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company, Limited.
Milne horizontal pendulum seismograph.
Induction coil with necessary adjuncts.
Small polar siderostat.
Universal instrument.
Complete set of meteorological instruments, including a Richard thermograph and a new Richard weekly barograph.
A high class screw cutting turning lathe by Messrs. Cooke & Sons.
Angström Pyrheliometer.
An 18-inch concave mirror by Henry of Paris belonging to the Director is mounted in the spectroheliograph room for general spectrum work.

The instruments received from the Takhtasinghji Observatory at Poona include the following :—

Twenty-inch reflecting telescope, by Common.
Six-inch Cooke photo-visual telescope with equatorial mounting.
Two prisms of 6 inches aperture for use with the above.
Twelve-inch Cooke siderostat.
Eight-inch horizontal telescope.
Large grating spectroscope, by Hilger.
An ultra-violet spectrograph by Grubb.
Sidereal clock, Cooke.
Mean time chronometer, Frodsham No. 3476.

OBSERVATIONS.

(*a*) Solar Physics.

5. The following table shows for each day the solar observations that were made:—

Table A.

Solar Observations in 1913.

A = Disc examined. B = Spot spectrum observed. C = Prominences observed. D = Photoheliograms taken. E = Spectroheliograms taken.

Dates.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1 ...	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A— —D E	— — — —	A—C D E
2 ...	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A— —D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E
3 ...	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A — D —	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A— —D E	A — — —	A— —D E
4 ...	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	— — — —	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A— —D —
5 ...	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	— — — *E*	A—*C* D *E*	A — — D	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E
6 ...	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A — D —	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—C D E
7 ...	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	— — — —	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	— — — —	— — — —
8 ...	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A — — —	A — — —
9 ...	A— —D—	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A— —D *E*	— — — —	A—*C* D E
10 ...	A — — —	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	— — — —	A—*C* D E
11 ...	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A — — E	A—*C* D *E*	A— —D E
12 ...	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A — D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E
13 ...	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A— —D E	A— —D E	A— — *E*	A—C D E	A— —D E	A—C D E
14 ...	A—C D E	A—*C* D *E*	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A— —D E	A—*C* D E	A— —D *E*	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E
15 ...	A— —D *E*	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—C E E	A—C D E
16 ...	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	— — — —	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	— — — —
17 ...	— — — —	A—C D E	A—C D E	— — — —	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A — — —	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	— — — —
18 ...	— — — —	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A — D *E*	A— —D *E*	A— —D *E*	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	— — — —
19 ...	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A — D *E*	A—*C* D E	A— —D *E*	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E
20 ...	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A— —D *E*	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	— — — —	A—C D E	A—C D E
21 ...	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A— —D E	A— —D—	A—*C* D E	— — — —	A—C D E	A—C D E	— — — E	— — — —
22 ...	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E
23 ...	A—C D E	A — — E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D *E*	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A— —D—	A—C D E	A—C D E
24 ...	A— —D *E*	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	— — — *E*	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A— —D *E*	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E
25 ...	A—*C* D E	A— —D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	— — — —	A—*C* D E	A—C D E
26 ...	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A — D E	A — — —	— — — —	A—C D E
27 ...	A— —D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D *E*	A—*C* D E	— — — —	A—*C* D E	A — D —	A — — —	A—C D E
28 ...	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D *E*	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	— — — —	A—C D E
29 ...	A—C D E		A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D E	A— — —	A—*C* D E	A—C D E	A— —D *E*	— — — —	A—*C* D E
30 ...	A—C D E		A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D *E*	A—C D E	A— —D *E*	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D *E*	A—C D E	A—*C* D E	A—*C* D *E*
31 ...	A—C D E		A—C D E		A—*C* D E		— — — —	A—C D E		A— —D—		A—*C* D E

Note.—When a letter is in italics, it means that on that day the observation was not complete.

Solar Observations—Abstract.

—	1913.												Total.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
A	29	28	31	29	29	28	29	29	30	29	22	26	339
B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C	24	26	31	29	28	23	20	26	25	20	18	22	292
D	28	27	31	29	29	28	27	29	29	27	19	25	328
E	27	28	31	29	31	26	26	29	30	25	19	24	325

The partial failure of the monsoon in this locality in 1913 shows itself as an increase in the number of days of observation in the above table. During the months June to October the sun was examined for spots and faculæ on 145 days against 135 in 1911 and 120 in 1912; but the number of days for the whole year is not very high.

6. *Photoheliograph.*—Photographs of the sun were obtained on 328 days as against 329 in 1912. The number of possible days was very low in November. The photographs are, as stated in the last report, taken with the photo-visual telescope in the north dome. Double exposures are taken twice a month for determining the error of orientation of the photographs. Six solar negatives asked for by the Greenwich Observatory to complete their series for the period January to June 1913 were all sent.

7. *Spectroheliograph.*—Monochromatic photographs of the sun's disc in "K" light were taken on 325 days, and prominence plates on 300 days. With the autocollimating spectroheliograph H*α* images were secured on 202 days. The prominence plates are measured as soon as obtained, and the results tabulated. Duplicates of the disc plates have been sent to the Cambridge Observatory for measurement since the South Kensington Observatory was transferred there.

The Michelson grating in the H*α* spectroheliograph was removed on November 20 for use in the spectrograph.

8. *Grating Spectrograph.*—The work with the spectrograph has been mainly along the following lines :—(1) comparison of the centre and the limbs of the sun ; (2) comparison of the sun's centre and the iron arc in air and *in vacuo* ; (3) comparison of the sun's limb and the iron arc. These comparisons were used to investigate the equatorial velocity of rotation of the sun, and the study of the displacements of the lines of the sun's centre and limb. Mr. Evershed has now put forward the view that these displacements can be best explained as due to velocities in the line of sight rather than to pressure which has been hitherto the commonly accepted explanation (*see* Bulletin No. XXXVI). These investigations are being continued, special regard being paid to those lines of which we know the effective levels, as well as their behaviour under pressure.

A new method of measuring spectrum plates has been worked out by the Director.

9. *6-inch Cooke Equatorial and Spectroscope.*—As stated in section 9 of the last report the old Cooke equatorial telescope with its mounting and also the Evershed spectroscope were removed from the south dome and re-erected in the photoheliograph dome in October 1912. Visual spectroscopic observations were made there from October 15, 1912, to March 26, 1913. On March 27 the Evershed Spectroscope was replaced by a new grating spectroscope constructed by the Director. Meanwhile the 6-inch

Cooke Equatorial with the Hilger Solar Spectroscope, both from Poona, were erected in the south dome and a series of comparative observations with this combination and that of the old Cooke telescope with the new grating spectroscope showed the former combination to be a better instrument; it was accordingly adopted for regular observations from April 4, 1913. A careful examination of the sun's limb is made for displacements of hydrogen lines and for metallic prominences. A fairly large number of the former have been recorded.

Prominences were recorded visually on 292 days. There was no spot large enough to have its spectrum observed in detail, except perhaps one which was seen early in December, but the weather was unfavourable on the only two days on which the spot was fairly large. Disturbances in the C line were recorded on about half-a-dozen days and D_3 was observed as an absorption line on one day.

Summary of Sunspot and Prominence Observations.

10. *Sunspots.*—The following table shows the monthly numbers of new groups observed, the mean daily numbers of spots visible, and the distribution between the northern and southern hemispheres :—

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
New groups	3	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	4	16
Daily number ...	0·3	0·4	0·1	0·1	...	...	0·2	...	0·1	0·3	0·1	0·5	0·2
North	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	7
South	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	9
Equator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

It was stated in the last report that the new cycle of spot activity could probably be considered to have begun about the end of 1912. There seemed to be some confirmation of this in the early months of 1913, especially as the spot of February which was a high latitude one, 32° north, lived long enough to pass across the whole disc of the sun; but the activity was not kept up as the year advanced. In fact there were three months—May, June, and August—without a single spot recorded as against two months in 1912; also only 16 spot groups were recorded in the whole year, which is six less than in 1912. On the other hand the average latitude was high (19°·9 north and 16°·9 south) in 1913 as compared with previous years, which is an indication of the commencement of a new cycle. Further, on December 13, 1913, three separate spot groups were seen on the disc, for the first time since May 1911. The distribution of spots between the two hemispheres was more even than in former years, there having been seven northern spots and nine southern.

The following particulars may be useful for comparing the spot activity of recent years :—

—	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Number of new groups ...	152	56	22	16
Mean daily numbers ...	1·8	0·7	0·3	0·2
Number of days on which no spot was seen.	56	158	240	288

Only two spots, one in February and the other in December, reached a fair size, but neither of them could be called large.

11. *Prominences.*—The mean prominence areas in the years 1912 and 1913 are given below :—

Mean daily Profile areas of Prominences in square minutes of arc.

—	1912.	1913.
North	0·95	1·08
South	1·51	1·11
Total ...	2·46	2·19

The mean area for 1913 was 93·1 per cent. of that of the previous year, the figures for 1912 and 1911 being 84·5 and 71·0 per cent., respectively, showing that the decrease in prominence activity is now becoming slower.

The distribution in latitude in 1913 was very much the same as in 1912, the only noticeable differences being that the secondary maximum in the southern hemisphere between 15° to 20° found in the latter half of 1912 has disappeared, and the region of greatest activity—between latitude 40° and 50°—shows a tendency to broaden towards the equator.

Metallic Prominences.

—	Number observed.	Mean latitude.	Extreme latitudes.	
North	2	26°	25°·5	26°·0
South	3	44°	41°·5	46°·[illegible]

The prominence activity in each month may be estimated from the following table :—

Number of Prominences.

Months.	Prominences one minute or more in height.	Metallic.	Eruptive.
January	55	2	5
February	68	...	4
March	80	3	2
April	62	...	4
May	45	...	1
June	23	...	1
July	23	...	1
August	22	...	...
September	18	...	...
October	17	...	...
November	25	...	...
December	21	...	1

The reduction in the number of "large" prominences since 1912 is about the same as that in the mean profile areas.

Only five metallic prominences were recorded : two of these were observed on the same day within 3° of each other and probably originated in a common disturbance.

(b) Other Observations.

12. *Time.*—The error of the standard clock is usually determined by reference to the 16-hour signal from the Madras Observatory. This is rendered possible by the courtesy of the Telegraph department which permits the Madras wire to be joined through to this observatory. The signal is received with accuracy on most days and all failures are at once reported to the officer in charge of the Trichinopoly division. Independent time determinations have been made with the transit instrument using the Sidereal chronometer K 6134.

13. *Meteorology.*—Eye observations are made at 8^h, 10^h and 16^h local mean time as in former years. The Richard thermograph (wet and dry bulb) and barograph, the Beckley anemograph, and the sunshine recorder also continue in use. The Beckley anemograph was out of action from March 23 to July 28 during the repairs to the wind tower. The tabulation of the hourly readings from the barograms, thermograms and sunshine records has been stopped since March and the anemograms are now tabulated by the Madras Observatory staff which also prepares the 8^h register from readings taken here. The preparation of the 10^h and 16^h registers is done in the Calcutta Meteorological Office. The wind velocity and direction for the daily weather telegrams to Simla and Madras are obtained as usual from the Robinson anemometer and a wind vane. From the 8th December a weekly Richard barograph has been substituted for the daily one which was formerly in use.

Pressure.—The average pressure for the year was 0·006 inch above the normal; half of the excess is due to the pressure being 0·035 inch above normal in December. The monthly mean pressure was below normal from March to June and above in the other months; the greatest defect was 0·017 in June.

Temperature.—The monthly mean temperature was in excess of the normal throughout the year and the mean maximum was in excess in the first ten months of the year. The monthly mean dry minima did not vary much from the normal so that there was a wider range of temperature than usual. The annual mean temperature, the annual mean maximum temperature and the annual mean range were respectively 2°·2, 1°·4 and 1°·5 above normal. The mean "sun maximum" was also in excess in every month except November.

Humidity.—The annual mean was in defect of the normal by two per cent. and the mean did not vary much from the normals in the individual months but the variations were the reverse of the temperature variations, that is, they were in defect from January to October and in excess in November and December.

Rainfall.—The total annual fall was 3·27 inches below normal and the number of rainy days was less by nine. The distribution was also abnormal. In the eight months January, February, April, May, June, August, September and October there was a total defect of 14·28 inches and in the other four months a total excess of 11·01 inches. The greatest deviation from normal was a defect of 5·23 inches in October.

Transparency of the atmosphere.—The transparency of the lower atmosphere as judged by the visibility of the Nilgiris, about 100 miles distant, was again much below normal being even worse than in the years 1911 and 1912.

Cloud and Sunshine.—The annual mean clear sky was practically the same as the normal but there was the great excess of 327·5 hours above normal in the total duration of bright sunshine.

14. *Seismology.*—The Milne horizontal pendulum recorded only 61 earthquakes as against 81 in 1912. The number of large shocks was also smaller but the largest, recorded on January 19, had a greater amplitude than any in 1912.

15. *Library.*—One hundred and fifty volumes were bound during the year. A new catalogue of the library is in preparation.

16. *Publications.*—Seven Bulletins, Nos. XXVII to XXXIII were published during the year, and Nos. XXXIV to XXXVI were in the press at the end of the year. Their titles are as follows :—

No. XXVII.—On the Presence of Radium and the elements of the inactive group in the Chromosphere, by J. Evershed.

No. XXVIII.—On the relative numbers of Prominences observed on the Eastern and Western limbs, by J. Evershed.

No. XXIX.—Summary of Prominence observations for the first half of the year 1912, by J. Evershed.

No. XXX.—Summary of Prominence observations for the second half of the year 1912, by J. Evershed.

No. XXXI.—Summary of Prominence observations for the first half of the year 1913, by J. Evershed.

No. XXXII.—A new method of measuring small displacements of spectrum lines, by J. Evershed.

No. XXXIII.—Prominence Periodicities, by T. Royds.

No. XXXIV.—A comparison of the Periodicities in Prominences and Sunspots, by T. Royds.

No. XXXV.—The apparent effect of planets on the distribution of Prominences, by T. Royds and S. Sitarama Ayyar.

No. XXXVI.—A new Interpretation of the general displacement of the lines of the solar spectrum towards the red, by J. Evershed.

The following contributions were made in addition to the above :—

The Determination of Ancient dates from Astronomical data, by T. Royds and S. Sitarama Ayyar. *Astronomical Society of India.*

The distribution in latitude of dark $H\alpha$ markings, by T. Royds. *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society.*

Some spectrographic measures of the Solar Rotation made at the Kodaikanal Observatory, by J. Evershed and T. Royds. *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society.*

A new method of estimating changes in the general radiation of the sun, by J. Evershed. Read at the *International Solar Union*, at Bonn in August 1913.

Report on sunspot spectra (a summary of the visual and photographic work done at Kodaikanal during the years 1910, 1911 and 1912), by J. Evershed. Read at the *International Solar Union* at Bonn in August 1913.

17. *General.*—The Director-General of Observatories inspected the Kodaikanal Observatory in February and the Director inspected the Madras Observatory in November.

The staff of the Observatory has worked well during the year ; Messrs. S. Sitarama Ayyar, First Assistant, and R. Krishna Ayyar, Photographic Assistant, deserve special mention for their zeal and industry.

T. ROYDS,
Offg. Director, Kodaikanal and
Madras Observatories.

THE OBSERVATORY, KODAIKANAL,
19th February 1914.

II. REPORT OF THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Staff.—The Staff at the Observatory on December 31, 1913, was as follows :—

Deputy Director	R. Ll. Jones.
Computer	S. Solomon Pillai.
First Assistant	C. Chengalvaraya Mudaliyar.
Second Assistant	E. Ramanujam Pillai.

Two peons and two lascars form the subordinate staff. The Deputy Director was absent on leave from 4th April to 30th November 1913. Mr. J. L. Simonsen was in charge from 4th April to 27th June 1913 and Mr. R. Littlehailes from 28th June to 30th November 1913. Mr. A. A. Narayana Ayyar, First Assistant, was transferred to the Kodaikanal Observatory and his place was filled by Mr. C. Chengalvaraya Mudaliyar of the Madras Meteorological office. Mr. E. Ramanujam Pillai was absent on privilege leave for three months from 23rd June 1913.

2. *Time Service.*—No change has been made in the methods for determining time or in the time service. The firing of the 8 P.M. gun at the Fort was resumed from 1st January 1913. The Fort gun failed on nine occasions and fired correctly on 721 occasions out of 730, giving 98·8 as the percentage of success. The failures were due to faults outside the Observatory.

The Semaphore at the Port office failed on three occasions and was dropped correctly at 1 P.M. every other day ; on two of the occasions on which it failed at 1 P.M., it was dropped correctly at 2 P.M.

The Post office clock, which has hitherto been under the control of the Observatory, was handed over to the Telegraph Department at their request, on 1st April 1913. It was electrically connected with the Observatory Standard clock on 8th May 1913.

3. *Meteorological Observations.*—In addition to the ordinary meteorological observations, extra observations were taken for storm warning purposes and telegrams sent to Simla on one occasion and to Calcutta on 49 occasions. The solar radiation thermometer in use was broken by accident on 20th December 1913 and a new one has been applied for.

4. *Buildings.*—The usual annual repairs to the office and quarters were carried out during the year. No examination of the foundations of the transit instrument was made during the year, owing to the absence of the Deputy Director on leave.

5. *Instruments.*—The following is a list of the instruments at the Observatory on the 31st December 1913 :—

(a) *Astronomical.*

Eight-inch Equatorial Telescope—Troughton & Simms.
Sidereal Clock—Haswall.
Do. Dent, No. 1408.
Do. S. Riefler, No. 61.
Mean Time Clock—J. H. Agar Baugh, No. 105.
Do. with galvanometer—Shepherd & Sons.
Meridian Circle—Troughton & Simms.
Mean Time Chronometer—V. Kullberg, No. 5394.
Do. do. No. 6544.
Portable Transit Instrument—Dolland.
Portable Telescope with stand.
Tape Chronograph—R. Fuess.
Relay for use with the Chronograph—Siemens.

(b) *Meteorological.*

Richard's Barograph—No. 10, L. Casella.
Do. Thermograph—No. 29637, L. Casella.
Beckley's Anemograph—Adie.
Sunshine Recorder—No. 149, L. Casella.
Nephoscope—Mons Jules Daboseq & Ph. Pellin.
Barometer, Fortin's—No. 1771, L. Casella.
Do. No. 725, L. Casella (spare).
Do. No. 1420, L. Casella (spare).
Dry Bulb Thermometer—No. 94221, L. Casella.
Do. No. 38037, Negretti & Zambra (spare).
Wet Bulb Thermometer—No. 94219, L. Casella.
Do. No. 38037, Negretti & Zambra (spare).
Dry Maximum Thermometer—No. 8581, Negretti & Zambra.
Dry Minimum Thermometer—No. 69017, L. Casella.
Wet Minimum Thermometer—No. 91753, Negretti & Zambra.
Grass Minimum Thermometer—No. 3377, Negretti & Zambra.
Raingauge (8″ diameter)—No. 1042, Negretti & Zambra.
Measure glass for above.
Raingauge (5″ diameter).
Measure glass for above.

The Chronograph, Chronometer, Kullberg No. 6544, Barograph and the Mean Time clock by Agar Baugh were cleaned during the year.

Large changes still take place in the level of the transit instrument and these changes were, as in previous years, closely associated with the rainfall.

During the visit of the Director in November the transit instrument was overhauled and the north collimator rewired and readjusted.

6. *Weather Summary.*—The following is a summary of the meteorological conditions at Madras during 1913 :—

Pressure.—Pressure was above normal in January, September, November and December and below normal in all the other months. The greatest excess was 0·024 inch in November and December and the greatest defect 0·036 inch in March. The highest pressure recorded was 30·257 inches on December 30 and the lowest 29·499 inches on June 6.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of air was above normal in all months except in October when it was normal. The highest shade temperature recorded was 107°·7 on May 12 and the lowest 63°·1 on January 14. The highest temperature in the sun was 148°·6 on September 10 and the lowest on grass 59°·4 on January 14.

Humidity.—Humidity was normal in January, below normal in March, June and August and above normal in the remaining months.

Wind.—The wind direction was normal in February and April. It was more northerly than usual in January and October, more southerly in March, May, June, July and September, more westerly in August and more easterly in the last two months. The wind velocity was below normal in all months except in January, April, August and November. In December the mean daily velocity was 26 miles below the average.

Cloud.—The percentage of cloud was normal in December, above normal in February and November and below normal in the remaining months.

Sunshine.—The bright sunshine recorded was above normal in March, April, August and September and below normal in the other months.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was above the average for May and the last three months in the year, and below normal for the other months; the greatest excess was 17·28 inches in October and the greatest defect 3·84 inches in August. The total fall for the year was 65·05 inches against an average of 49·02 inches. The monsoon rainfall from October 15 to the end of the year was 48·16 inches against an average of 26·00 inches. The heaviest fall on any day was 8·19 inches on November 10.

THE OBSERVATORY, MADRAS,
26th January 1914.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

APPENDIX I.

SEISMIC RECORDS.

STATION—KODAIKANAL.

$\phi = 10^{\circ}\ 13'\ 50''$. $\lambda = 77^{\circ}\ 28'\ 00''$. $h = 2343\ m$

Subsoil—Rock.
Apparatus.—Milne Horizontal Pendulum.

1913.	To	$\frac{r}{To^2}$	1913.	To	$\frac{r}{To^2}$
January ...	15·9	7·0	July	16·5	2·9
February ...	16·2	4·0	August	16·7	2·8
March	16·3	3·1	September ...	16·7	2·8
April	16·4	2·7	October... ...	16·6	2·9
May	16·3	3·0	November ...	16·5	2·9
June	16·4	2·9	December ...	16·1	3·0

No.	Date.	Phase.	Time G.M.T.	Period. (Sec.)	Amplitude (u) An.	Ae.	Az.	Distance Δ (Km.)	Remarks.
			H. M.						
1	Jan. 1 ...	eP	17 18·0	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	15 36·2	...	...	...	...	...	
2	5 ...	iP	17 42·4	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	17 54·4	...	...	...	..	...	
		M	18 01·7	...		60	...	...	
		F	18 27·0	...	...	...	...	...	
3	7 ...	eP	23 12·4		...	...	...	...	
		iL	23 20·0	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	23 21·8	...	...	80	...	...	
		F	23 41·3	...	...	...	...	...	
4	9 ...	iP	3 09·9	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	3 23·3	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	3 26·1	...	...	40	...	...	
		F	4 01·5	...	...	...	...	...	
5	11 ...	iP	13 25·6	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	13 32·0	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	13 54·1	...	...	30	...	...	
		F	15 51·5	...	...	...	...	...	
6	13 ...	eP	19 46·7	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	19 47·9	...	...	...	...	..	
		M	19 52·0	...	...	60	...	...	
		F	20 07·0	...	...	...	...	...	
7	15 .	P	20 30·0?	...	..	...	...	...	Widening of line Hour signal at 20h 30m.
		F	20 54·0	...	...	...	...	...	
8	19 ...	eP	17 09·5	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	17 11·8	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	19 14·6	...	...	1,750	...		
		F	19 54·0	...	...	...	...	...	
9	19—20 ...	eP	23 59·7	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	0 52·6	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Feb. 11—12 ...	eP	23 49·9	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	0 16·5	...	...	...	...	...	
11	20 ...	eP	9 10·0	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	9 56·0	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Mar. 4 ...	eP	7 22·5	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	7 44·0	...	...	...	...	..	
13	6 ...	eP	2 16·9	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	2 21·5	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	2 23·6	...	...	40	...	...	
		F	2 38·2	...	...	...	...	...	
14	6 ...	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	No P. Ts.
		iL	11 11·5	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	11 14·3	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	12 03·8	...	...	...	...	...	
15	14 ...	iP	8 54·9	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	8 56·2	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	9 08·6	...	...	1,000	...	...	
		M_2	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	
		F	12 37·2	...	...	...	...	...	
16	14 ...	eP	18 11·5	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	18 12·3	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	18 13·3	...	...	60	...	...	
		F	18 23·6	...	...	...	...	...	
17	23 ...	eP	20 57·0	...		...	...	...	
		iL	21 06·8	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	21 25·1	...	...	50	..	...	
		F	22 01·0	...	...	...	...	...	

Kodaikanal Observatory Seismic Records—*cont.*

No.	Date.		Phase.	Time G.M.T.		Period, (Sec.)	Amplitude (u)			Distance △ (Km.)	Remarks.
							An.	Ae.	Az.		
	1913.			H.	M.						
18	Mar.	31 ...	eP	4	05·0	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	4	32·0	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	4	38·5	...	...	70	...	...	
			F	6	39·9	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Apl.	7 ...	eP	14	27·2	...	...	...	...	...	
			F	14	58·7	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
20		9 ...	eP	18	20·3	...	...	...	...	...	
			F	19	19·7	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
21		13 ...	eP	7	02·0	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	7	12·8	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	7	22·3	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	7	59·7	...	...	...	...	...	
22		18 ...	eP	13	39·2	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	13	43·1	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	13	43·6	...	...	20	...	...	
			F	14	00·5	...	...	...	...	...	
23		18 ...	eP	19	10·7	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	19	28·0	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	19	35·1	...	...	90	...	...	
			F	20	09·2	...	...	...	...	...	
24		24 ...	eP	10	23·1	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	10	41·2	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	10	50·6	...	...	110	...	...	
			F	11	40·2	...	...	...	...	...	
25		24 ...	iP	12	35·4	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	12	46·0	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	12	51·1	...	...	40	...	...	
			F	13	26·4	...	...	...	...	...	
26		25 ...	iP	18	06·7	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	18	14·8	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	18	31·0	...	...	300	...	...	
			F	21	38·7	...	...	...	...	...	
27		26 ...	eP	4	17·8	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	4	31·3	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	4	52·9	...	...	70	...	...	
			F	5	37·1	...	...	...	...	...	
28		30 ...	eP	11	58·7	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	12	30·0?	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	12	34·6	...	...	50	...	...	Hour signal at 12h 30m.
			F	13	24·9	...	...	...	...	...	
29	May	7 ...	eP		12·0	...	...	...	...	...	
			F		39·8	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
30		8 ...	eP	18	54·7	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	19	05·3	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	19	06·5	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	20	37·0	...	...	...	...	...	
31		16 ...	eP	12	40·7	...	...	...	...	...	
			F	12	56·8	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
32		18 ...	eP	2	20·7	...	...	...	...	...	
			F	3	40·2	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
33		30 ...	eP	11	59·7	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	12	09·2	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	12	39·7	...	...	100	...	...	
					44·9	...	...	90	...	...	
					53·1	...	...	90	...	...	
			F	15	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	
34	June	4 ...	eP	10	17·7	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	10	25·9	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	10	44·9	...	...	50	...	...	
			M_2	10	57·2	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	11	25·9	...	...	...	...	...	
35		14 ...	eP	9	50·7	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	10	06·7	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	10	15·4	...	...	120	...	...	
			F	11	24·1	...	...	...	...	...	
36		22 ...	eP	14	14·0	...	...	...	...	...	
			F	16	45·4	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
37		26 ...	eP	5	09·7	...	...	...	...	...	Instrument examined at 5h 11m.
			iL	5	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	5	27·4	...	...	250	...	...	
			C_1	6	11·5	...	...	320	...	...	
			C_2	6	13·6	...	...	280	...	...	
			C_3	6	19·2	...	...	260	...	...	
			C_4	6	22·8	...	...	320	...	...	
			F	8	56·7	...	...	...	...	...	
38	July	7 ...	eP	17	55·6	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	17	58·5	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	17	58·7	...	...	40	...	...	
			F	19	03·9	...	...	...	...	...	

Kodaikanal Observatory Seismic Records—*cont.*

No.	Date.		Phase.	Time. G.M.T.		Period. (Sec.)	Amplitude (u)			Distance. △ (Km.)	Remarks.
				H.	M.		An.	Ae.	Az.		
	1913.										
39 *	July	12 ...	eP	10	47·4	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	11	53·6	...	...	...	...	...	
40		28 ...	eP	7	00·3	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	7	07·4	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	7	10·4	...	...	60	...	...	
			F	7	42·2	...	...	...	...	...	
41	Aug.	1 ...	eP	17	22·1	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	17	31·9	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	17	33·4	...	...	50	...	...	
			F		?	...	...	...	...	...	
42		1 ...	P		?	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	17	53·2	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	17	59·8	...	...	110	...	...	
			F	18	54·5	...	...	...	...	...	
43		6—7 ...	eP	22	28·8	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	22	47·7	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	23	46·7	...	...	410	...	...	
			F	1	30·0	...	...	...	...	...	
44		7 ...	eP	14	37·8	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	15	39·3	...	...	...	...	...	
45		13 ...	eP	4	28·8	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	4	40·8	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	4	48·0	...	...	580	...	...	
			F	5	44·9	...	...	...	...	...	
46	Sept.	3 ...	eP	22	02·8	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	23	30·0	...	...	...	...	...	
47		13 ...	eP	2	22·6	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	2	56·7	...	...	...	...	...	
48		16 ...	eP	12	17·7	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	12	19·2	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	12	23·3	...	...	90	...	...	
			F	12	40·3	...	...	...	...	...	
49	Oct.	11 ...	eP	1	45·9	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	3	12·0	...	...	...	...	...	
50		11 ...	eP	4	18·2	...	...	...	...	...	Instrument examined at 3^h 54^m.
			eL	4	27·4	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	4	52·8	...	...	50	...	...	
			F		?	...	...	...	...		
51		11 ...	P		?	...	...	...	...	...	
			L	9	29·5	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	10	03·6	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	10	49·5	...	...	...	...	...	
52		11 ...	eP	11	01·3	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	12	21·8	...	...	...		...	
53		14 ...	eP	7	59·7	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	8	32·0	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	9	14·9	...	...	120	...	...	
			F	10	51·0	...	...	...	...	...	
54	Nov.	6—7 ...	eP	21	36·2	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	0	02·0	...	...	...	...	...	
55		14 ...	P			...		...	...	...	
			iL	20	56·9	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	20	59·0	...	...	180	..	...	
			F	21	24·4	...	...	...	...	...	
56		15 ...	eP	6	22·1	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	6	48·4	...	...	...	...	...	
57		19 ...	eP	3	29·2	...	...	...	...		
			L	3	40·2	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	3	52·5	...	...	200	...	...	
			M_2		55·3	...	...	200	...	...	
			F	4	35·6	...	...	...	...	...	
58		23 ...	eP	22	02·8	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	22	24·4	...	...	...	...	...	
59	Dec.	2 ...	iP	20	06·6	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	20	07·6	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	20	08·6	...	...	60	...	...	
			F	20	18·9	...	...	...	...	...	
60		10 ...	eP	6	33·5	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	7	41·9	...	...	...	...	...	
61		21 ...	eP	15	46·5	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	15	48·3	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	15	58·3	...	...	300	...	...	
			F	17	33·7	...	...	...	...	...	

* Air tremors during high wind July 16—20.

APPENDIX II.

LATITUDE, 10° 13′ 50″ N.
LONGITUDE, 5h 9 52s E.

Height of Barometer cistern above mean sea level 7,688 feet.

MEAN monthly and annual meteorological results at the Kodaikanal Observatory in 1913.

Month.	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Mean.	Dry bulb thermometer. Max.	Dry bulb thermometer. Min.	Dry bulb thermometer. Range.	Wet bulb. Mean.	Wet bulb. Min.	Tension of vapour. By Blanford's tables.	Relative humidity. By Blanford's tables.	Sun max. in *vac.*	Min. on grass.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Wind. Mean direction.	Wind. Mean direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Clear sky.	Bright sunshine.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	MILES.	POINTS.	POINTS.	INCHES.	NO.	CENTS.	HOURS.
January ...	22·857	0·064	57·0	66·5	47·4	19·1	47·6	40·1	0·262	59	126·4	36·9	278	6	E.N.E.	0·27	2	53	212·3
February ...	·854	·065	57·6	68·2	47·0	21·2	49·1	41·5	·283	60	133·0	37·3	296	8	E.	1·07	2	63	227·2
March ...	·850	·064	60·8	71·0	50·5	20·5	50·0	42·8	·260	50	138·3	39·8	286	8	E.	5·30	5	68	275·5
April ...	·830	·060	62·7	71·5	54·0	17·5	54·5	48·9	·355	65	141·0	45·3	...		...	4·18	8	58	240·0
May ...	·805	·065	63·0	71·4	54·6	16·8	55·9	50·5	·391	71	140·0	46·8		...	...	3·52	11	46	232·2
June ...	·751	·049	59·6	65·9	53·3	12·6	54·3	49·5	·375	75	131·6	49·5	...	...	...	2·30	6	34	192·1
July ...	·757	·055	58·1	63·5	52·7	10·8	53·7	49·1	·377	80	129·4	48·7	...	...	...	6·08	11	27	162·4
August ...	·781	·055	57·8	64·2	51·4	12·8	53·0	48·1	·364	78	129·6	47·3	322	26	W.N.W.	4·94	11	39	192·7
September ...	·805	·066	58·3	64·8	51·8	13·0	54·1	49·0	·383	80	129·5	47·4	211	26	W.N.W.	6·57	11	34	158·8
October ...	·827	·070	57·3	63·1	51·5	11·6	53·5	48·9	·384	84	123·3	46·7	258	30	N.N.W.	5·57	12	21	134·2
November ...	·844	·068	54·9	60·3	49·4	10·9	51·5	47·3	·357	85	113·6	45·6	283	1	N by E.	9·04	12	29	137·5
December ...	·867	·065	54·7	61·6	47·8	13·8	49·9	44·1	·322	76	115·6	41·5	325	5	N.E. by E.	7·44	13	39	190·8
Annual	22·819	0·062	58·5	66·0	51·0	15·0	52·3	46·7	0·343	72	129·3	44·4	282	2	N.N.E.	56·28	104	43	2355·7

EXTREME monthly meteorological records at the Kodaikanal Observatory in 1913.

Month.	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry bulb thermometer. Highest.		Dry bulb thermometer. Lowest.		Wet bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun th. in *vacuo.* Highest.		Grass therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest fall.	
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.
January ...	22·942	27, 31	22·757	7	0·185	73·3	4	43·6	9,28	**31·3**	4	**11**	4	143·3	19	**19·3**	3	412	18	143	10,11	0·10	19,25
February ...	·944	1	·769	28	·175	73·7	23,24	40·6	5	32·0	5	25	8	146·6	24	29·0	24	397	13	164	1	0·89	15
March ...	·942	29	·763	14	·179	75·0	26	45·7	24	36·1	24	13	25	**152·7**	**5**	27·8	24	470	1	190	16	**2·94**	**29**
April ...	·911	1	·731	25	·180	73·9	14	51·4	10	40·0	12	21	12	150·2	25	37·8	10	...	...	...		1·19	28
May ...	·901	3	·679	31	·222	**77·4**	**12**	52·0	21	44·0	12	37	12	151·0	27	41·9	12,20	...	...	...	...	0·66	30
June ...	·858	29	**·587**	**4**	·271	69·5	1	49·8	26	43·8	20	35	26	144·8	1	45·0	18,20	...	...	...	...	0·60	5
July ...	·834	13	·635	16	·199	68·4	1	49·7	6	43·4	7	49	19	140·3	26	41·2	29	...	...	...	...	1·85	3
August ...	·892	26	·692	14	·200	69·7	9	47·0	24	43·0	30	52	30	142·9	26	42·1	10	585	6	124	27	0·87	12
September ...	·884	20	·713	1	·171	70·7	10	48·9	10	44·9	8	61	14	148·9	17	40·0	10	453	2	108	13	1·32	20
October ...	·924	21	·713	14	·211	67·7	4	46·1	22	40·5	25	39	1	142·8	8	39·0	22	487	25	98	17	1·20	6
November ...	·938	21	·759	9	·179	68·5	17	43·0	14	33·6	14	35	14	136·4	18	31·2	14	610	8	120	2	1·38	1
December ...	**23·000**	**30**	·747	13	·253	69·3	26	**39·4**	**30**	32·7	27	18	27	133·1	23	24·5	26	742	16	150	3	1·34	8

APPENDIX III.

KODAIKANAL mean hourly wind velocity for the year 1913.

Month.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Hours.																							
January ...	12	12	12	11	11	12	12	13	14	15	14	13	13	12	12	10	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	11
February ...	12	13	12	13	13	13	14	13	17	17	16	15	14	13	11	11	8	8	8	9	10	11	12	13
March ...	12	13	12	13	12	13	13	14	15	18	17	15	13	12	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	9	10	10
April, May, June, July	No record.																							
August ...	15	15	15	15	16	16	14	14	13	14	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	15	15	16
September ...	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	9	8	10	9	8	8	8	9	9	8	8	9	8	8	8	9	9
October ...	11	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	10	11	10	11	11	10	10	10	9	11	11	12	12	11	12	11
November ...	13	13	13	14	13	12	13	12	11	12	11	13	11	11	11	11	10	11	11	13	12	14	13	13
December ...	14	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	12	14	15	15	13	13	12	10	11	11	12	13	15	15	15	14
Annual ...	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	13	13	12	11	11	10	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	12

APPENDIX IV.

KODAIKANAL mean hourly bright sunshine for the year 1913.

Month.	Hours.											
	6–7	7–8	8–9	9–10	10–11	11–12	12–13	13–14	14–15	15–16	16–17	17–18
January	0·05	0·61	0·68	0·71	0·78	0·81	0·78	0·73	0·67	0·58	0·39	0·05
February	·30	·82	·89	·91	·86	·87	·83	·75	·74	·60	·42	·12
March	·41	·94	1·00	1·00	1·00	·94	·79	·70	·64	·65	·54	·35
April	·48	·86	0·93	0·94	·89	·87	·80	·65	·58	·53	·29	·18
May	·48	·75	·83	·90	·86	·82	·75	·61	·41	·52	·33	·23
June	·14	·54	·73	·77	·79	·75	·58	·64	·54	·48	·32	·11
July	·11	·40	·54	·67	·61	·61	·60	·54	·44	·42	·21	·09
August ...	·32	·60	·76	·79	·71	·63	·56	·50	·47	·37	·34	·16
September ...	·26	·65	·72	·76	·68	·54	·35	·34	·26	·29	·25	·18
October	·19	·39	·50	·59	·56	·51	·47	·40	·28	·22	·17	·05
November	·18	·51	·66	·62	·53	·56	·53	·54	·49	·48	·33	·06
December	·14	·55	·64	·73	·70	·72	·81	·73	·66	·57	·45	·11
Mean ...	0·26	0·64	0·74	0·78	0·75	0·72	0·65	0·59	0·52	0·48	0·34	0·14

APPENDIX V.

NUMBER of days in each month on which the Nilgiris were visible in 1913.

Month.	Very clear.	Visible.	Just visible.	Tops only visible.	Total.
January	...	9	4	1	14
February	...	3	6	5	14
March	...	1	...	...	1
April	...	...	...	...	...
May	4	...	1	...	5
June	...	2	1	...	3
July	2	2	1	...	5
August	...	...	2	...	2
September	6	9	5	...	20
October	4	2	2	...	8
November	1	2	3	3	9
December	3	5	2	2	12
Total ...	20	35	27	11	93

APPENDIX VI.

Madras Observatory.—Abnormals from monthly means for the year 1913.

Abnormals of	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	+ 0·019	— 0·008	— 0·036	— 0·026	— 0·007	— 0·029	— 0·011	— 0·013	+ 0·003	— 0·023	+ 0·024	+ 0·024	— 0 002
Temperature of air	+ 0·4	+ 2·1	+ 1·9	+ 1·4	+ 0·5	+ 2·2	+ 1·1	+ 2·8	+ 1·6	Same as	+ 0·6	+ 0·9	+ 1·3
Do. of evaporation	+ 0·2	+ 3·0	+ 1·2	+ 1·6	+ 1·0	+ 1·6	+ 1·4	+ 0·6	+ 2·0	+ 0·6	+ 1·1	+ 2·0	+ 1·3
Percentage of humidity	Same as	+ 4	— 2	+ 1	+ 2	— 1	+ 3	— 8	+ 3	+ 3	+ 2	+ 6	+ 1
Greatest solar heat in *vacuo*	— 8·0	— 5·6	— 2·6	— 3·9	— 4·1	— 7·6	— 8·0	— 4·3	— 1·7	— 10·0	— 15·2	— 12·6	— 7·0
Maximum in shade	— 0·4	+ 0·4	+ 2·8	+ 1·3	+ 0·5	+ 1·9	+ 0·3	+ 3·9	+ 1·8	— 0·4	— 1·0	— 0·5	+ 0·8
Minimum in shade	+ 0·3	+ 3·2	+ 1·0	+ 1·7	— 0·3	+ 2·4	+ 0·6	+ 2·6	+ 1·1	— 0·6	+ 1·1	+ 1·3	+ 1·2
Do. on grass	+ 1·9	+ 4·9	+ 2·2	— 2·6	+ 0·8	+ 2·7	+ 1·4	+ 3·1	+ 2·1	+ 0·5	+ 2·0	+ 2·4	+ 2·3
Rainfall in inches	— 0·75	— 0·28	— 0·39	— 0·60	+ 0·02	— 1·98	—0·76	— 3·84	— 1·68	+ 17·28	+ 4·78	+ 4·23	...
Do. since January	...	— 1·03	— 1·42	— 2·02	- 2·00	— 3·98	—4·74	— 8·58	—10·26	+ 7·02	+ 11·80	+ 16·03	+ 16·03
General direction of wind	2 points N.	Same as	2 points S.	Same as	1 point S.	2 points S.	2 points S.	1 point W.	1 point S.	5 points N.	1 point E.	3 points E.	1 point E.
Daily velocity in miles	+ 23	— 2	— 8	+ 2	— 19	— 25	—18	+ 7	—10	— 4	+ 17	— 26	— 5
Percentage of cloudy sky	— 6	+ 3	—14	— 7	— 12	— 11	— 3	— 2	—13	— 2	+ 3	Same as	— 6
Do. of bright sunshine	— 13·8	— 5·4	+ 2·6	+ 2·4	— 0·6	— 0·2	— 1·0	+ 3·9	+11·0	— 5·7	— 11·0	— 6·7	— 6·5

+ means above normal ; — below normal.

3

APPENDIX VII.

ABSTRACT of the mean meteorological condition of Madras in the year 1913 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1913.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·862	0·002 below.	29·864
Temperature of air	82·4	1·3 above.	81·1
Do. of evaporation	75·8	1·3 „	74·5
Percentage of humidity	73	1 „	72
Greatest solar heat in *vacuo*	132·7	7·0 below.	139·7
Maximum in shade	91·6	0·8 above.	90·8
Minimum in shade	75·9	1·2 „	74·7
Do. on grass	74·2	2·3 „	71·9
Rainfall in inches since January 1st on 88 days	65·05	16·03 „	49·02
General direction of wind	S.E. by E.	1 point E.	S.E
Daily velocity in miles	166	5 below.	171
Percentage of cloudy sky	43	6 „	49
Do. of bright sunshine	51·9	6·5 „	58·4

DURATION and quantity of the wind from different points.

From	Hours	Miles.	From	Hours	Miles.	From	Hours	Miles.	From	Hours	Miles.
North ...	244	1,474	East ...	259	1,399	South ...	208	1,536	West ...	207	1,643
N. by E. ...	407	2,501	E. by S. ...	289	1,777	S. by W.	185	1,288	W. by N.	153	1,365
N.N.E. ...	509	3,645	E.S.E. ...	298	1,758	S.S.W. ...	247	1,607	W.N.W....	104	941
N.E. by N.	573	4,744	S.E. by E.	399	2,332	S.W. by S.	250	1,847	N.W. by W.	92	692
N.E. ...	314	2,132	S.E. ...	416	2,834	S.W. ...	157	1,073	N.W. ...	61	342
N.E. by E.	270	1,803	S.E. by S.	819	7,037	S.W. by W.	183	1,311	N.W. by N.	38	239
E.N.E. ...	132	820	S.S.E. ...	548	4,634	W.S.W....	230	1,704	N.N.W....	51	277
E. by N.	260	1,280	S. by E. ...	264	2,103	W. by S.	270	1,961	N. by W.	88	590

There were 135 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. by E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 39 miles.

APPENDIX VIII.

Madras Observatory—Number of hours of wind from each point in the year 1913.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January ...	25	174	168	166	80	73	20	31	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
February ...	...	4	..	40	35	10	39	73	109	114	147	47	19	4	...	...	2	..	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	25
March ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	36	16	26	7	121	103	207	103	19	12	12	24	25	1	1	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
April ...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	12	3	39	63	333	135	35	23	23	19	7	1	2	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	12
May ...	...	...	...	1	5	2	...	2	1	1	12	21	47	153	110	91	71	43	42	36	24	15	13	16	4	6	3	2	11	2	4	3	3
June ...	3	2		..	...			3	5	27	24	56	49	86	63	44	14	19	11	19	14	27	49	60	40	38	20	20	7	6	5	1	8
July ...	...	12	2	...	2	1	11	9	26	22	12	11	35	28	24	34	21	32	72	55	41	59	63	57	50	32	11	14	2	3	...	..	3
August ...	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	5	18	19	36	33	33	39	10	13	25	33	34	36	41	57	62	77	50	51	28	15	9	7	4	1
September...	4	2	5	27	2	5	1	24	13	24	21	38	49	50	69	23	22	22	33	40	24	22	26	36	16	19	12	17	9	12	22	20	11
October ...	51	34	44	85	43	24	6	16	59	28	23	3	8	6	4	8	13	5	10	33	16	16	22	39	20	8	7	11	17	6	11	34	24
November ...	129	108	124	164	60	45	12	6	17	3	9	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	19	7
December ...	28	69	164	90	86	97	41	56	3	14	21	10	10	19	1	...	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5	19
Annual total	244	407	509	573	314	270	132	260	259	289	298	399	416	819	548	264	208	185	247	250	157	183	230	270	207	153	104	92	61	38	51	88	135

APPENDIX IX.

Madras Observatory—Number of miles of wind from each point in the year 1913.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.
January	218	946	999	1467	669	525	209	126	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5182
February	...	29	...	132	120	101	161	411	589	637	716	293	103	30	...	...	19	...	21	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3372
March...	...	...	...	...	...	59	3	118	112	161	60	569	500	1279	789	143	101	108	222	232	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4467
April	7	5	4	...	10	...	..	22	9	59	24	242	502	2659	1188	318	225	222	179	69	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	5782
May	...	...	...	5	30	23	...	21	10	6	111	171	420	1521	1198	722	614	325	267	322	203	117	66	107	27	41	16	5	48	7	15	26	6444
June	23	13	...	...	...	...	...	27	42	238	225	323	389	673	477	324	95	106	71	128	96	229	440	562	404	357	243	224	63	41	28	6	5847
July	...	28	11	...	15	12	109	102	206	140	107	114	298	205	196	240	155	195	443	441	280	455	488	440	354	311	97	83	19	23	...	...	5567
August	19	5	7	...	...	9	9	8	51	150	161	215	264	254	258	79	68	180	168	242	228	266	427	510	689	462	462	207	85	61	45	35	5624
September	26	17	35	121	13	45	4	80	49	158	155	291	284	370	488	200	147	129	180	226	142	120	144	175	93	152	89	107	67	73	99	115	4394
October	164	209	281	515	220	109	44	91	221	144	94	14	23	41	40	29	91	23	56	177	111	111	139	167	76	42	34	66	60	34	81	174	3681
November	835	713	1067	1630	416	319	73	56	60	15	28	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	5459
December	182	536	1241	874	639	601	208	218	27	69	77	34	51	5	...	48	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	4870
Annual	1474	2501	3645	4744	2132	1803	820	1280	1399	1777	1758	2332	2834	7037	4634	2103	1536	1288	1607	1847	1073	1311	1704	1961	1643	1365	941	692	342	239	277	590	60689

APPENDIX X.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY—Number of inches of rain from each point in the year 1913.

Month.	N.	1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January ...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·45	0·15	0·44	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...
June ...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·01	...	0·07	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·01	0·02	...	0·63	0·47	...	...	...	0·30	0·89	0·29	...	0·37	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·09	...	...	0·01	0·01	0·20	...	0·18	...	0·15	0·05	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September.	...	0·08	...	0·16	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·11	0·01	0·03	0·13	0·33	0·07	0·07	0·47	0·91	0·01	0·06	0·22	...	0·02	0·04	0·02
October ...	2·38	4·31	1·30	1·15	0·52	0·41	0·33	1·93	0·69	...	...	0·02	0·03	...	...	0·96	0·79	0·40	0·12	0·04	0·02	0·67	...	1·99	0·22	0·26	0·02	0·85	1·49	0·90	0·88	5·55	0·05
November.	0·21	5·87	5·01	3·70	1·79	1·00	0·22	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...
December ...	0·05	0·49	2·16	0·34	1·41	2·18	0·53	0·45	0·17	0·29	...	1·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...
Annual ...	2·67	10·75	8·61	5·35	3·74	3·59	1·13	2·59	0·89	0·29	0·19	1·29	0·05	0·04	0·28	1·62	1·71	0·67	0·58	0·27	0·50	2·07	0·36	2·21	1·11	1·53	0·03	0·91	1·71	0·90	0·90	6·44	0·07

APPENDIX XI.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY—Wind, cloud and bright sunshine, 1913.

Month.	Wind resultant.		Clouds (0—10).					Bright sunshine.	
	Velocity.	Direction.	8 H.	10 H.	16 H.	20 H.	Mean.	Average per day.	Greatest number of hours in a day.
	MILES.	POINTS.						HOURS.	HOURS.
January	159	N.E. by N.	2·8	3·9	3·4	2·0	3·1	6·2	8·6
February	107	E. by S.	2·9	3·8	2·3	1·8	2·7	8·4	10·3
March	127	S.E. by S.	1·0	1·6	1·1	0·2	1·0	9·2	10·4
April	179	S.S.E.	3·3	2·7	1·7	0·7	2·1	8·9	10·4
May	168	S. by E.	2·4	2·5	2·5	2·6	2·6	7·6	9·1
June	83	S.S.W.	4·8	4·6	6·0	5·8	5·3	5·1	7·7
July	94	S.W. by S.	6·7	6·4	7·4	6·7	6·8	3·9	8·3
August	72	S.W. by W.	6·4	5·6	6·7	7·0	6·5	5·3	10·0
September ...	55	S. by E.	4·7	4·7	5·4	4·8	4·9	6·4	10·7
October	34	N.N.E.	5·5	5·8	6·3	5·2	5·7	5·2	10·5
November ...	168	N.N.E.	6·2	6·7	6·7	5·1	6·2	4·2	9·5
December ...	138	N.E. by N.	5·3	5·8	5·3	4·3	5·2	5·2	8·7
Annual ...	39	S.E. by E.	4·3	4·5	4·6	3·9	4·3	6·3	...

APPENDIX XII.

MEAN Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Madras Observatory in 1913.

Months.	Barometer.		Dry bulb thermometer.				Wet bulb.		Tension of vapour.	Relative humidity.	Sun Max. in vac.	Min. on grass.	Wind.			Rain.		Clear sky.	Bright sun shine.
	Reduced to 32°.	Daily range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Min.	By Blandford's tables.				Daily velocity.	Mean direction.		Amount.	Days.		
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	MILES.	PTS.		INCHES.	NO.	CENTS.	HOURS.
January ...	30·016	0·114	75·5	84·2	67·8	16·4	69·4	66·2	0·638	73	130·4	65·0	167	3	N.E. by N.	0·14	1	69	191·9
February ...	29·956	·124	78·8	87·0	71·2	15·8	73·8	70·8	·767	77	134·1	68·7	120	8	East.	...	...	73	234·7
March ...	·869	·139	81·9	92·0	73·1	18·9	75·1	71·5	·781	72	137·9	70·8	144	12	S.E.	...	...	90	284·9
April ...	·800	·134	85·4	94·2	78·9	15·3	79·2	76·8	·909	75	137·8	77·3	193	13	S.E. by S.	0·02	1	79	267·5
May ...	·727	·133	87·2	98·3	80·5	17·8	79·3	76·2	·891	69	138·9	79·7	208	16	South	2·14	6	74	235·5
June ...	·674	·122	88·6	100·1	82·7	17·4	78·2	75·1	·824	61	132·9	81·3	195	17	S. by W.	0·13	7	47	152·1
July ...	·710	·121	85·6	95·9	79·1	16·8	77·3	74·2	·876	68	130·7	78·0	180	18	S.S.W.	3·11	11	32	119·8
August ...	·737	·122	86·5	97·6	79·9	17·7	76·6	73·9	·775	62	135·7	78·5	181	20	S.W.	0·72	9	35	164·1
September.	·781	·129	84·6	95·0	78·2	16·8	78·3	75·0	·882	75	139·6	77·1	146	17	S. by W.	3·01	11	51	190·5
October ...	·865	·116	80·6	88·5	74·6	13·9	76·2	73·3	·846	81	129·1	73·3	119	4	N.E.	28·28	18	43	162·1
November.	·948	·106	78·1	84·0	73·4	10·6	74·0	71·7	·784	81	122·2	71·5	182	3	N.E. by N.	17·99	12	38	126·4
December ...	30·005	·107	76·4	83·1	71·1	12·0	72·6	69·7	·750	83	123·2	68·8	157	5	N.E. by E.	9·51	12	48	162·0
Annual ...	29·841	0·122	82·4	91·6	75·9	15·7	75·8	72·9	·810	73	132·7	74·2	166	11	S.E. by E.	65·05	88	57	2,291·5

EXTREME Monthly Meteorological Records at the Madras Observatory in 1913.

Months.	Barometer.					Dry bulb thermometer.				Wet bulb.		Humidity.		Sun Th. in vacuo.		Grass therm.		Wind.				Rain.	
	Highest.		Lowest.		Range.	Highest		Lowest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Greatest fall.	
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.
January ...	30·166	27	29·890	7	0·276	86·5	24, 30	**63·1**	**14**	**62·7**	**14, 23**	48	16	136·4	30	**59·4**	**14**	244	16	95	22	0·14	31
February ...	·127	2	·811	23	·316	89·3	24	64·6	10	64·6	10	56	4	138·9	20	61·9	10	185	2	77	7	...	...
March ...	·029	2	·726	17	·303	97·4	21	69·2	26	66·8	21	**27**	**13**	141·5	12	65·3	26	232	31	92	24	...	...
April ...	29·917	1	·648	25	·269	99·1	7	73·5	12	71·2	14	48	9	145·4	15	71·0	12	249	4	113	14	0·02	15
May ...	·864	17	·577	30	·287	**107·7**	**12**	71·9	14	69·4	14	37	13	146·5	14	73·1	19	275	10	116	28	0·86	18
June ...	·868	29	**·499**	**6**	·369	105·3	20	78·9	4	70·5	25	31	12	139·6	1	78·7	11	259	12	85	3	0·04	23
July ...	·836	3	·502	16, 17	·334	103·0	29	70·8	4	70·8	4	33	23	145·1	20	70·7	4	259	17	94	11	1·75	4
August ...	·898	26	·588	13	·310	102·4	3	75·5	20	70·2	24	30	24	145·7	2, 3	74·0	20	249	24	101	18	0·21	13
September.	·900	20	·601	1	·299	102·1	1	73·0	25	72·3	25	39	16	**148·6**	**10**	72·0	25	220	18	56	28	1·08	6
October ...	30·050	25	·618	14	**·432**	95·1	16	69·1	31	68·8	31	42	17	142·4	17	67·1	20	239	26	71	8, 19	5·97	31
November ...	·085	21	·800	9	·285	87·6	21	67·3	15	64·1	14	60	16	137·4	19	63·4	15	**367**	**9**	78	18	**8·19**	**10**
December ...	**257**	**30**	·837	13	·420	85·6	9	66·1	25	65·7	25	58	31	133·3	9	63·3	25	346	16	**51**	**24**	3·50	

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS

OBSERVATORIES

FOR 1914.

MADRAS:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1915.

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1914.

CONTENTS.

I.—Kodaikanal Observatory.

II.—Madras Observatory.

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

I.—REPORT OF THE KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Staff.—The staff of the observatory on December 31, 1914, was as follows :—

Director	J. Evershed.
Assistant Director	T. Royds, D.Sc. (on combined privilege and special leave). S. Sitarama Ayyar, acting.
First Assistant (Acting Assistant Director).	S. Sitarama Ayyar, B.A.
Second Assistant (Acting First Assistant).	G. Nagaraja Ayyar.
Third Assistant (Acting Second Assistant).	A. A. Narayana Ayyar, B.A.
Fourth Assistant	S. Balasundaram Ayyar.
Writer	L. N. Krishnaswami Ayyar.
Photographic Assistant	R. Krishna Ayyar.

The Director was away on deputation to New Zealand during January and February, Dr. Royds officiating until his return on March 6.

Early in the year the sanction of Government was obtained for an expedition to Kashmir to test the suitability of the climate for solar research, and on April 21 the Director again left Kodaikanal to take up this work. The very remarkable conditions which had been observed during a holiday tour in Kashmir in August and October 1913 were found to hold also in the months of May, June and July 1914. The definition of the sun was found to be almost invariably good not only on every day that observations were made but also during all hours of the day, and, contrary to all previous experience, the definition was observed to improve during the morning hours reaching the best quality shortly after midday. The detailed report of this expedition in which valuable assistance was given by Mrs. Evershed has been published as Bulletin No. XLII.

The Assistant Director was granted combined leave for six months from November 30, 1914. The Writer was on privilege leave for three months from July 10 and the Second Assistant for one month and eight days from November 16. The Fourth Assistant returned from furlough on August 1, 1914.

The subordinate staff consists of a book-binder, an assistant book-binder, a mechanic, five peons, a boy peon for the dark room and two lascars.

2. *Distribution of work.*—The Director and the Assistant Director have charge of the two spectroheliographs and the large grating spectrograph. The First, Second and Third Assistants are in charge of the work with the Cooke equatorial (spectroscopic), the Lerebour and Secretan equatorial (Visual and photographic), and the transit instrument. They have also to do the astronomical computing, the preparation of the observations for the press and the measurement of spectrum plates. The Third Assistant has charge of the seismometer and clock comparisons. The meteorological work is done by the Fourth Assistant and the Writer. The Fourth Assistant also has assisted Mr. C. Michie Smith, C.I.E., retired Director of the Observatory, in the preparation of a memoir on the meteorology of

Periyakulam and Kodaikanal. The Writer is responsible for the accounts, correspondence, and all office records. The Photographic Assistant has charge of most of the photographic developing, printing, etc.

3. *Buildings and grounds.*—The buildings, grounds, and fire lines have been kept in good order.

The roof of the spectroheliograph building has given much trouble during wet weather from leakage, and part of the roof of the main building also is in a very bad condition. Reconstruction with impervious roofing material is urgently required.

4. *Instruments.*—The following are the principal instruments belonging to the observatory, or in use, at the present time :—

Six-inch Cooke equatorial.

Six-inch Lerebour and Secretan equatorial remounted by Grubb, with a five-inch Grubb portrait lens attached. The Lerebour and Secretan object glass has been replaced by a Cooke photo-visual lens of the same aperture and the instrument has been adapted for direct solar photography in addition to visual work.

Spectrograph I.—This with the 11-inch polar siderostat has been dismounted and a new spectrograph fed by the 12-inch Foucault siderostat from Poona is under construction.

Spectrograph II—consisting of a collimator of 7 feet focus and camera of 14 feet focus placed at an angle of 60° with the former. Plane gratings of $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches or 5 inches ruled surface are used, and the slit is provided with various devices for the direct comparison of spectra from different sources, and for rotating the solar image.

Spectroheliograph—with 18-inch siderostat and 12-inch Cooke photo-visual lens of 20 feet focus, by the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company.

An auxiliary spectroheliograph attached to the above, made in the observatory workshop.

Six-inch transit instrument and barrel chronograph, formerly the property of the Survey of India.

Theodolite, 6-inch—Cooke.

Sextant.

Evershed spectroscope with three prisms, for prominence and sunspot work, by Hilger.

Mean time clock, Kullburg 6326.

Do. Shelton.

Mean time chronometer, Kullberg 6299.

Sidereal chronometer, Kullberg 6134.

Tape chronograph, Fuess.

Two micrometers for measuring spectrum photographs, Hilger.

Hartmann Photometer.

Dividing engine, Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company, Limited.

Milne horizontal pendulum seismograph.

Induction coil with necessary adjuncts.

Small polar siderostat.

Universal instrument.

Complete set of meteorological instruments, including a Richard thermograph and barograph and a nephoscope.

A high class screw cutting turning lathe by Messrs. Cooke & Sons.

Angström Pyrheliometer.

An 18-inch concave mirror by Henry of Paris belonging to the Director is mounted in the spectroheliograph room for general spectrum work.

The instruments received from the Takhtasinghji Observatory at Poona include the following :—

Twenty-inch reflecting telescope, by Common.

Six-inch Cooke photo-visual telescope with equatorial mounting.

Two prisms of 6 inches aperture for use with the above.

Twelve-inch Cooke siderostat.

Eight-inch horizontal telescope.

Large grating spectroscope by Hilger.

An ultra-violet spectrograph by Grubb.

Sidereal clock, Cooke.

Mean time chronometer, Frodsham No. 3476.

One micrometer for measuring spectrum photographs, Hilger.

The following instruments were received during the year 1914 :—

(1) Positive on negative spectrum comparator. Constructed by A. Hilger, Limited, from designs by the Director.

(2) Diffraction grating ruled by Anderson with ruled surface $9{\cdot}7 \times 12{\cdot}8$ cm. and total number of lines 75,085.

OBSERVATIONS.

(*a*) Solar Physics.

5. The following table gives the number of observations made during each month of the year:—

—	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A	31	28	31	30	31	29	25	29	30	28	26	25	343
B	..	...	...	9	...	2	...	5	1	...	1	1	19
C	28	28	28	30	25	24	11	22	26	11	24	21	278
D	30	28	31	30	30	29	23	29	30	26	26	24	336
E	31	28	31	30	31	28	20	28	30	23	22	22	329

A = disc examined. B = spot spectrum observed. C = prominences observed.
D = photoheliograms taken. E = spectroheliograms taken.

A comparison of this table with those in previous reports shows that about the normal number of routine observations were made and photographs taken. The prominence observations were, however, rather below the average owing to the unusually wet and cloudy period from August to the middle of December.

6. *Photoheliograph.*—Photographs of the sun were obtained on 336 days. A large proportion of the plates are of poor quality owing to unsteadiness of seeing. The 6-inch photovisual telescope and enlarging camera was used throughout and gives excellent definition on the rare occasions when the seeing is good. Eight solar negatives were sent to the Greenwich observatory to complete their series in the period July 1913 to August 1914.

7. *Spectroheliograph.*—Monochromatic photographs of the sun's disc in "K" light were taken on 329 days and prominence plates on 287 days. The autocollimating spectroheliograph was not in use for practically the whole year as the large Michelson grating was required for other work. After installing the new Anderson grating in the spectrograph the Michelson grating was provided with a new mounting and replaced in the spectroheliograph in December. The series of H*a* spectroheliograms will be continued during 1915.

A new instrument has been constructed in the observatory workshop for the accurate measurement of position angles, heights, and areas of the prominences shown on the spectroheliograms and this was brought into use on October 1st. From this date detailed observation at the telescope of the position angles and heights of the prominences was discontinued as all the required data can be much better determined from the photographs.

Duplicates of the disc photographs in "K" light have been sent to the Cambridge Observatory for measurement.

8. *Grating Spectrograph.*—With this instrument Dr. Royds has continued his researches on the displacements of unsymmetrical lines in the electric arc, and he has succeeded in explaining the anomalous shifts of many of the solar lines as due to density conditions in the arc which are not present in the sun. Although the discovery of this density effect in the arc has complicated the whole subject of the shifts of the arc lines under pressure, and the comparison of arc and solar wave lengths, it leads to a distinct gain in our knowledge of solar conditions not only by explaining the apparently anomalous shifts of some of the solar lines when compared with the arc but also by indicating the extreme tenuity of the solar gases, the combined partial pressures of which appear from independent considerations to be less than one atmosphere.

In Bulletin No. XXXIX the displacements of the spectrum lines at the sun's limb are discussed and the reasons given for the conclusion that the line shift is

not due to a pressure difference between the effective regions of absorption at the limb and at the centre of the disc. In continuation of this research the displacements are now being measured not only at the limb but at numerous points between the limb and centre. With a small solar image on the slit plate spectra 28 mm. in width are obtained representing sections of the entire disc from limb to limb. Many of these plates have been measured and the results so far promise very interesting results.

An important addition to the equipment of the observatory is the new grating of 75,085 lines, ruled by Prof. Anderson on Rowland's Engine. This was received in September and no time was lost in mounting it in the large spectrograph. This grating is the most perfect the observatory possesses and it is now used in all researches where high resolving power is required.

9. *6-inch Cooke Equatorial and Spectroscope.*—This has been employed exclusively for spectrum observations, attention being concentrated on phenomena which cannot readily be photographed, such as metallic prominences, temporary eruptions, and displacements of the hydrogen lines both on the sun's disc and at the limb. The position angles of a few definitely marked prominences are also determined for the purpose of checking the correctness of the angles measured on the photographs; these depend on a fundamental angle computed from the hour angle of the sun at the time a photograph is taken, and errors which would otherwise pass unnoticed may arise in the computation or in the entry of the time.

A large increase in the number of metallic prominences and disturbances showing motion in the line of sight has taken place during 1914 as compared with the previous year.

Summary of Sunspot and Prominence Observations.

10. *Sunspots.*—The following table shows the monthly numbers of new groups observed, the mean daily numbers of spots visible and the distribution between the northern and southern hemispheres :—

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
New groups	1	2	6	7	7	4	5	5	4	5	11	14	71
Daily number	0·3	0·2	0·4	1·2	0·6	0·8	0·5	0·6	1·3	0·6	1·7	2·5	0·9
North	...	...	3	3	4	1	...	2	2	3	4	6	28
South ...	1	2	3	4	3	3	5	3	2	2	7	8	43
Equator	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The increase of activity compared with the year 1913 is very marked and indicates that the actual minimum of spot activity occurred during 1913.

The steady fall of activity during the years 1910 to 1913 and the sudden rise in 1914 is shown in the table below :—

—	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Number of new groups	152	56	22	16	71
Mean daily numbers	1·8	0·7	0·3	0·2	0·9
Number of days on which no spot was seen.	56	158	240	288	153

Throughout these years there was a marked preponderance of southern over northern spots ; and it may be noted that the minimum activity for the northern hemisphere occurred as early as the year 1912 in which year no northern spots were recorded during the period January to November inclusive with only two in

December. In the southern hemisphere a similar period of complete quiescence occurred during 1913 in the months May to October inclusive. The first appearance of the new cycle of spots in high latitudes occurred in December 1912 after the close of the northern quiescent period and these spots were in the northern hemisphere. With one insignificant exception the southern high latitude spots first appeared in November 1913 immediately following the southern quiescent period.

11. *Prominences.*—The observations indicate a minimum of prominence activity in the year 1913 a notable increase both in numbers and areas having taken place during 1914.

If the two hemispheres of the sun are considered separately the mean areas for the northern hemisphere have their smallest values during the years 1912 and 1913 and remain sensibly constant during those years. In the south there is a steady diminution of prominence area during 1911 and 1912 reaching a minimum value in the second half of 1913.

The mean areas obtained from the photographic and visual records for the years 1913 and 1914 are as follows :—

Mean daily Profile areas of Prominences in square minutes of arc.

—	1913.	1914.
North	1·08	1·50
South	1·11	1·60
Total ...	2·19	3·10

It is of interest to note that the time of minimum prominence area for each hemisphere of the sun coincides approximately with the sunspot minimum for the same hemisphere. The great majority of prominences are however not directly associated with sunspots, the zones of greatest activity being in higher latitudes than the spot zones; and the prominences found in the spot latitudes usually occur in the areas between the spot disturbances.

The class of prominence directly connected with spots is distinct and forms a very small proportion of the whole; these prominences naturally follow the sunspot numbers very closely.

Metallic prominences have been more frequently observed during 1914 than during the previous year, altogether seventeen were recorded as against five only in 1913. The increased activity of the sun during 1914 is also shown by the large number of prominences recorded showing displaced lines due to violent movement, both at the limb and near to spot disturbances on the disc. The greatest displacement observed was 5 A towards red in the hydrogen line α corresponding to a velocity of about 230 kilometers per second away from the observer. This was observed on August 26 in a prominence situated at latitude—82° east.

12. *Solar Radiation.*—Observations with the Angstrom Pyrheliometer were obtained from 9th February to 1st May. Later in the year the meteorological conditions were unfavourable for this work.

(*b*) Other Observations.

13. *Time.*—The error of the standard clock is usually determined by reference to the 16-hour signal from the Madras Observatory. This is rendered possible by the courtesy of the Telegraph Department which permits the Madras wire to be joined through to this observatory. The signal is received with accuracy on most days and all failures are at once reported to the officer in charge of the Trichinopoly division. Independent time determinations have been made with the transit instrument using the Sidereal chronometer K. 6134.

14. *Meteorology.*—Eye observations are made at 8^h, 10^h, and 16^h local mean time as in former years. The Richard thermograph (wet and dry bulb) and

barograph, the Beckley anemograph and the sunshine recorder also continue in use. The hourly readings from the barograms, thermograms, and sunshine records are now tabulated at the Calcutta Meteorological Office and the anemograms at the Madras Observatory which also prepares the 8[h] register from readings taken here. The preparation of the 10[h] and 16[h] registers is done in the Calcutta Meteorological Office. The wind velocity is obtained as usual from the Robinson anemometer and a wind vane.

Cloud observations with the nephoscope have been made three times a day since March 1, 1914.

Pressure.—Except in July and November when there was a defect of 0·018 inch and 0·004 inch respectively the mean monthly pressure was higher than the normal throughout the year; the greatest excess was 0·044 inch in January and October. On the other hand the mean daily range was smaller than the normal practically throughout the year, the only exception being the slight excess of 0·001 inch in September.

Temperature.—There was a defect of 1°·6 in the mean maximum for July, but otherwise the temperature was higher than the normal throughout the year whether judged by the mean dry bulb or the mean wet bulb thermometer readings. Excepting July the mean monthly dry bulb maxima were all above normal whilst the mean monthly minima did not show any striking deviations except in December when there was an excess of 2°·0. The mean daily range was consequently higher on the whole than usual.

Humidity.—The relative humidity was not very different from the normal the only noticeable deviations being a defect of 14 cents in January and 13 in February.

Rainfall.—The rainfall in the year was very abnormally high, the excess being 20·11 inches or 34 per cent. over the normal. The increase in the number of rainy days was only 6 per cent. The rainiest months were October with 15·89 inches, September had 13·60 inches, December 11·78 and May 11·27 inches. The distribution was rather uneven since there was an actual defect of 8·16 inches in the six months—January, February, April, June, July and August. The later monsoon months far more than made up for the defect in the earlier part of the south-west monsoon.

Wind.—The wind velocity was in defect by 6 per cent. It was in defect in every month except July, August and December. The highest velocity was 735 miles on the 9th July. The most noticeable deviations in direction were in January, February, and October when they were east, east and east-north-east, whereas normally the directions in those months are north-east, north by east and north by west.

There is some doubt as to whether the anemograph was recording correctly on some days during the months of May and September as the velocity on those days is not consistent with the readings of the Robinson anemometer.

Transparency of the atmosphere.—The transparency of the lower atmosphere as judged by the visibility of the Nilgiris, about 100 miles distant, was practically the same as in 1913.

Cloud and Sunshine.—The mean clear sky was 38 per cent. which was 6 less than the normal, but the percentage of excess of cloud was less than the percentage of excess of rain. The amount of bright sunshine shows curiously enough an excess of 14 per cent over the normal.

15. *Seismology.*—The milne horizontal pendulum recorded sixty earthquakes against sixty-one in 1913.

16. *Library.*—One hundred and sixty volumes were bound during the year.

17. *Publications.*—Eleven Bulletins, Nos. XXXIV to XLIV were published during the year. Their titles are as follows :—

No. XXXIV.—A comparison of the periodicities in prominences and sunspots, by T. Royds, D.Sc.

No. XXXV.—The apparent effect of planets on the distribution of prominences, by T. Royds, D.Sc., and S. Sitarama Ayyar, B.A.

No. XXXVI.—A new interpretation of the general displacement of the lines of the solar spectrum towards the red, by J. Evershed.

No. XXXVII.—Summary of prominence observations for the second half of the year 1913, by J. Evershed.

No. XXXVIII.—A preliminary note on the displacement to the violet of some lines in the solar spectrum, by T. Royds, D.Sc.

No. XXXIX.—On the displacements of the spectrum lines at the sun's limb, by J. Evershed and T. Royds, D.Sc.

No. XL.—An investigation of the displacement of unsymmetrical lines under different conditions of the electric arc, by T. Royds, D.Sc.

No. XLI.—Summary of prominence observations for the first half of the year 1914, by J. Evershed.

No. XLII.—Report on the conditions for astronomical work in Kashmir, by J. Evershed.

No. XLIII.—The different character of spectrum lines belonging to the same series, by T. Royds, D.Sc.

No. XLIV.—On the displacement at the sun's limb of lines sensitive to pressure and density, by A. A. Narayana Ayyar, B.A.

The following contribution was made in addition to the above :—

The displacement of the lines of the solar spectrum towards the red, by J. Evershed, "The Observatory" March 1914.

No. XLIII had not been distributed at the close of the year.

18. *General.*—The Director-General of Observatories inspected the Kodaikanal Observatory in February.

Professor H. H. Turner, Director of the Oxford University Observatory, paid a visit to the observatory in September on his return from the British Association meeting in Australia.

The staff of the observatory worked well during the year not only in the routine work but also in connection with the measurement and reduction of the spectrum plates required for special researches.

THE OBSERVATORY, KODAIKANAL,
17th February 1915.

J. EVERSHED,
Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories.

II.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Staff.—The staff at the Observatory on December 31, 1914, was as follows :—

Deputy Director	R. Ll. Jones.
Computer	S. Solomon Pillai.
First Assistant	C. Chengalvaraya Mudaliyar.
Second Assistant	E. Ramanujam Pillai.

Mr. S. Solomon Pillai was absent on privilege leave for two months from 10th March 1914.

2. *Time Service.*—No change has been made in the methods of determining time. In the time service the 8 A.M. signals to Colombo were discontinued on the 1st November, arrangements having been made there to determine time locally.

The Fort gun failed on 28 occasions out of 730, giving 96·2 as the percentage of success. From 1st January to 7th August there were no failures. Then there followed a series of failures, the cause of which—a contact on the line—was not discovered until as many as 23 had occurred. None of the failures were due to faults at the Observatory.

The semaphore at the Port office failed on six occasions. On three of these days it was correctly dropped at 2 P.M. It was dropped correctly at 1 P.M. on all other days. None of the failures were due to faults at the Observatory.

3. *Meteorological Observations.*—In addition to the ordinary meteorological observations, extra observations were taken for storm warning purposes and telegrams sent to Simla on two occasions and to Calcutta on 34 occasions. A new solar radiation thermometer was received from Calcutta and brought into use from 12th January 1914.

4. *Buildings.*—Some repairs to the office and quarters were carried out during the year.

With a view to increasing the steadiness of the transit circle, the Chief Engineer came and inspected the Observatory and the compound in February. He finally advised that a subsoil drain should be constructed round the building. Plans and estimates for this construction were accordingly drawn up, the estimates amounting to Rs. 2,880. This has been sanctioned by the Government of India; the work had not been commenced at the end of the year.

5. *Instruments.*—The following is a list of the instruments at the Observatory on the 31st December 1914 :—

(a) *Astronomical.*

Eight-inch Equatorial Telescope—Troughton & Simms.
Sidereal clock—Haswall.
Do. Dent, No. 1408.
Do. S. Riefler, No. 61.
Mean Time clock—J. H. Agar Baugh, No. 105.
Do. with galvanometer—Shepherd & Sons
Meridian circle—Troughton & Simms.
Portable transit instrument—Dolland.
Portable telescope with stand.
Tape chronograph—R. Fuess.
Relay for use with the Chronograph—Siemens.

(b) *Meteorological.*

Richard's barograph—No. 10, L. Casella.
Do. Thermograph—No. 29637, L. Casella.
Beckley's Anemograph—Adie.
Sunshine Recorder—No. 149, L. Casella.
Nephoscope—Mons Jules Daboseq & Ph. Pellin.
Barometer, Fortin's—No. 1771, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 725, L. Casella (spare).
Do. do. No. 1420, L. Casella (spare).

Dry bulb thermometer—No. 94221, L. Casella.
Do. No. 38037, Negretti and Zambra (spare).
Wet do. do. No. 94219, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 38037, Negretti and Zambra (spare).
Dry Maximum thermometer—No. 8581, Negretti and Zambra.
Dry Minimum thermometer—No. 69017, L. Casella.
Wet Do. do. No. 91753, Negretti and Zambra.
Sun Maximum thermometer—No. 127618, Negretti and Zambra.
Grass Minimum thermometer—No. 3377, Negretti and Zambra.
Rain-gauge (8″ diameter) No. 1042, Negretti and Zambra.
Measure glass for above.
Raingauge (5″ diameter).
Measure glass for above.

The Haswall and Agar Baugh clocks were cleaned during the year.

A new eyepiece for the Transit Instrument was received from Messrs. T. Cooke & Sons and was brought into use on the 29th July 1914.

The level of the Transit has during the year undergone large changes as usual. With the heavy rain in October and November a very rapid change occurred in the reverse direction to that which had taken place during the previous dry months.

6. *Weather Summary.*—The following is a summary of the meteorological conditions at Madras during 1914:—

Pressure.—Pressure was above normal in January, February, April, May, September and October and below normal during the other months. The greatest excess was 0·081 inch in October and the greatest defect 0·042 inch in July. The highest pressure recorded was 30·216 inches on January 9, and the lowest 29·511 inches on June 25.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of air was above normal in all months except April, September and October. The maximum shade temperature was also above normal in all months except January, February, April, August, September and October. The minimum in the shade was below normal in April, August, September and October and above normal in the remaining months. The highest shade temperature recorded was 110°·3 on June 1, and the lowest 60°·6 on December 24. The highest reading of the black bulb thermometer was 168°·6 on October 5 and the lowest on grass 56°·9 on December 24.

Humidity.—The percentage of humidity was normal in March, nearly normal in January, June and December and above normal in the remaining months.

Wind.—The wind direction was normal or nearly normal in all months except in February when it was two points more southerly, in July and August when it was two points more westerly and in October when it was two points more northerly. The amount of air movement was below normal in all months except January. This is undoubtedly largely due to change in exposure.

Cloud.—The percentage of cloud was above normal in April, May, July and October and below in the remaining months.

Sunshine.—The percentage of bright sunshine was above normal in February, April and September and below in the other months. There were 2207·0 hours of bright sunshine during the year.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was above the average in January, April and from August to November and below for the other months. The greatest excess was 8·22 inches in October and the greatest defect 4·51 inches in December. The total rainfall for the year was 56·63 inches against an average of 49·02 inches. The monsoon rainfall from October 15 to the end of the year was 31·74 inches against an average of 26·00 inches. The greatest fall on any day was 7·46 inches on November 1.

Storm.—A storm formed in the south-west of the bay on the 1st November 1914, moved in a westerly direction and passed inland to the south of Madras.

THE OBSERVATORY, MADRAS,
27th January 1915.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

APPENDIX I.

STATION—KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY.

SEISMIC RECORDS.

$\phi = 10^\circ\ 13'\ 50''$ N. $\lambda = 77^\circ\ 28'\ 00''$ E. $h = 2343$ metres. *Subsoil*—Rock.
Apparatus—Milne's Horizontal Pendulum Seismograph.

1914.	T_o	$\frac{r}{T_o^2}$	1914.	T_o	$\frac{r}{T_o^2}$
January	16·0	3·5	July	16·7	2·8
February	16·0	3·2	August	16·8	2·9
March	16·0	3·4	September ...	16·3	3·2
April	16·3	3·0	October	16·1	3·3
May	16.6	3·2	November	15·3	3·4
June	16·4	2·9	December	15·7	3·8

No.	Date.	Phase.	Time G.M.T. H.	M.	S.	Period. (Sec.)	Amplitude (u). AN.	AE.	AZ.	Distance △ (Km.)	Remarks.
	1914.										
1	January 12 ...	eP	9	49	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	9	59	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	10	5	12		...	50	...	...	
		F	10	23	6	...	...	...	...	...	
2	15 ...	eP	20	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	20	39	18	...	...	...	...	...	
3	20 ...	eP	12	22	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	12	48	0	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	12	51	42	...	...	40	...	...	
		F	13	9	48	...	...	...	...	...	
4	30 ...	eP	3	56	0	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	4	49	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	{5	1	12	...	...	260}	...	...	
				8	24	...	...	250}			
		F		?		...	...	...	...	...	
5	February 4 ...	eP	21	02	48	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	22	16	12	...	...	...	...	...	
6	6 ...	iP	12	50	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	12	53	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	12	58	42	...	...	35	...	...	
		F	13	11	54	...	...	...	...	...	
7	13 ...	eP	1	47	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	2	10	18	...	...	...	...	...	
8	22 ...	eP	23	20	54	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	23	31	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	23	33	36	...	...	40	...	...	
		F	23	53	48	...	...	...	...	...	
9	March 2 ...	eP	0	41	18	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	1	12	00	...	...	...	...	...	
10	2 ...	eP	1	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	1	53	36	...	...	...	...	...	
11	6 ...	eP	19	49	0	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	20	23	18	...	...	...	...	...	
12	6 ...	eP	20	49	48		...	...	...	...	
		L	20	51	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	20	58	42		...	50	...	...	
		F	20	59	42	...	...	...	...	...	
13	14 ...	eP	20	19	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	20	26	54	...	...	...		...	
		M	20	44	36	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	21	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	
14	27 ...	eP	1	40	6	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	1	43	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	1	49	30	...	...	20	...	...	
		F	2	00	6	...	...	...		...	
15	28 ...	iP	10	53	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	10	57	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	11	8	24	...	...	60	...	...	
		F	11	36	6	...	...	...	...	...	
16	30 ...	iP	1	2	54	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	1	12	54	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	1	25	30	...	...	70	...	...	
		F		...		...	...	...	...	...	

Kodaikanal Observatory Seismic Records—*cont.*

No.	Date.		Phase.	Time G.M.T.			Period. (Sec.)	Amplitude (u).			Distance Δ (Km.)	Remarks.
				H.	M.	S.		An.	Ae.	Az.		
	1914.											
17	March	30 ...	P				...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	2	38	0	...	...	60	...	...	
			F	3	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	
18	April	11 ...	eP	16	41	30	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	16	52	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	17	24	00	...	...	140	...	...	
			F	19	19	24	...	...	...	...	...	
19		20 ...	eP	14	55	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	15	00	12	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	15	03	36	...	...	60	...	...	
			F	15	45	6	...	...	...	...	...	
20	May	21 ...	eP	8	35	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			L	8	38	42	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	8	39	12	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	8	59	12	...	...	...	...	...	
21		26 ...	eP	1	12	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			F	1	33	42	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
22		26 ...	iL	2	52	18	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	2	53	18	...	...	70	...	...	No. P. Ts.
			F	3	2	48	...	...	...	...	...	
23		26 ...	eP	14	29	6	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	14	35	0	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	14	46	00	...	...	1,070	...	...	
				14	59	36	...	...	1,500	...	...	
			F	18	19	48	...	...	...	...	...	
24		29 ...	eP	4	46	?	...	...	...	...	...	
			L		?		...	...	...	...	...	
			M	5	1	48	...	...	850	...	...	Instrument examined at 4 *h.* 47*m.*
			F	6	46	12	...	...	...	...	...	
25	June	20 ...	eP	7	43	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	8	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	8	23	36	...	...	270	...	...	
			F	9	59	42	...	...	...	...	...	
26		20 ...	eP	11	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	11	26	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	11	26	54	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	11	54	6	...	...	...	...	...	
27		25 ...	iL	19	12	42	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	19	25	12	...	...	900	...	...	No. P. Ts.
			F		?		...	...	...	...	...	
28		26 ...	eP	5	14	48	...	...	...	...	...	End lost in air tremors.
			eL	5	38	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	5	53	48	...	...	150	...	...	
			F		?		...	...	...	...	...	
29		26 ...	P		?		...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	6	52	0	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	6	56	36	...	...	40	...	...	
			F	7	15	24	...	...	...	...	...	
30	July	4 ...	eP	17	00	12	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	17	01	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	17	10	24	...	...	60	...	...	
			F	17	35	36	...	...	...	...	...	
31		4 ...	eP	22	47	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			F	23	39	12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
32		6 ...	eP	6	52	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	7	05	30	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	7	08	00	...	...	30	...	...	
			F	7	15	36	...	...	...	...	...	
33		14 ...	eP	3	16	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	3	22	42	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	3	30	48	...	...	270	...	...	
			F	4	23	36	...	...	...	...	...	
34		17 ...	eP	7	33	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	7	59	42	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	8	08	42	...	...	30	...	...	
			F	8	38	42	...	...	...	...	...	
35		25 ...	eP	21	46	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	21	51	30	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	21	54	06	...	...	170	...	...	
			F	22	17	42	...	...	...	...	...	
36	August	4 ...	eP	4	28	18	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	4	30	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	4	32	06	...	...	70	...	...	
			F	4	38	18	...	...	...	...	...	
37		4–5 ...	eP	22	53	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	22	54	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	23	01	18	...	...	1,300	...	...	
			F	0	58	42	...	...	...	...	...	

Kodaikanal Observatory Seismic Records—*concld.*

No.	Date.	Phase.	Time G.M.T.			Period. (Sec.)	Amplitude (u)			Distance Δ (Km.)	Remarks.
			H.	M.	S.		An.	Ae.	Az.		
	1914.										
38	August 5 ...	eP	10	53	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	10	54	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	10	56	06	...	...	70	...	...	
		F	11	14	36	...	...	...	...	...	
39	6 ...	eP	4	14	54	...	...	...	...	...	Instrument examined at 4h 16m.
		F	5	04	24	...	...	...	...	...	
40	16-17 ...	eP	23	35	54	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	0	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	
41	28 ...	eP	6	42	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	6	44	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	6	53	24	...	...	40	...	...	
		F	7	18	36	...	...	...	...	...	
42	September 23 ...	eP	2	17	42	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	2	29	00	...	...	...	...	...	
43	26 ...	eP	5	17	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	5	18	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	5	20	30	...	...	40	...	...	
		F		?		...	...	...	...	...	Instrument examined at 5h 34m.
44	October 3 ...	eP	17	44	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	18	30	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	18	40	48	...	...	70	...	...	
				43	48	...	...	70	...	...	
		F	19	34	48	...	...	...	...	...	
45	3 ...	eP	22	18	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	22	27	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	22	40	48	...	...	500	...	...	
		F	23	50	12	...	...	...	...	...	
46	6 ...	eP	20	02	54	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	20	38	42	...	...	...	...	...	
47	9 ...	P				...	...	...	...	...	No. P. Ts.
		iL	2	48	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	2	51	42	...	...	1,030	...	...	
		F	3	46	48	...	...	...	...	...	
48	11 ...	eP	16	24	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	16	31	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	16	27	54	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	16	35	48	...	...	...	...	...	
49	28 ...	eP	6	28	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	6	34	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	6	40	18	...	...	500	...	...	
		F	7	33	18	...	...	...	...	...	
50	November 4 ...	eP	8	30	00?*	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
51	4 ...	eP	9	01	30	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		F	9	18	06	...	...	...	...	...	
52	4 ...	eP	11	01	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	11	16	54	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	11	22	48	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	11	46	24	...	...	...	...	...	
53	10 ...	eP	6	54	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	7	27	54	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	7	45	00	...	...	30	...	...	
		F	8	01	00	...	...	...	...	...	
54	18 ...	eP	10	41	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	11	08	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	11	20	30	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	11	44	54	...	...	...	...	...	
55	24 ...	P				...	...	...	...	...	No P. Ts.
		iL	12	04	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	12	32	18	...	...	80	...	...	
		F	13	44	54	...	...	...	...	...	
56	27 ...	eP	15	14	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	15	21	12	...	...	...	...	...	
57	28 ...	eP	10	58	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	11	19	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	11	28	12	...	...	70	...	...	
		F	11	52	54	...	...	...	...	...	
58	29 ...	P	5	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	5	30	00 ?	...	...	...	...	...	End lost in hour mark.
59	December 9 ...	eP	6	05	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	6	09	42	...	...	...	...	...	
60	20 ...	eP	14	34	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	14	38	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	14	38	54	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	16	34	36	...	...	...	...	...	

* Merged in hour mark. Lasted about two minutes.

APPENDIX II.

Latitude 10° 13′ 50″ N.
Longitude 5h 9m 52s E.

Height of Barometer cistern above mean sea level 7,688 feet.

Mean Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Kodaikanal Observatory in 1914.

Month.	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily Range.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Mean.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Max.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Min.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Range.	Wet Bulb. Mean.	Wet Bulb. Min.	Tension of Vapour. By Blanford's Tables.	Relative Humidity. By Blanford's Tables.	Sun Max. in Vac.	Min. on Grass.	Wind. Daily Velocity.	Wind. Mean Direction.		Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Clear Sky.	Bright Sunshine.
	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	Cents.	°	°	Miles.	Points.		Inches.	No.	Cents.	Hours.
January ...	22·889	0·060	57·0	67·2	46·8	20·4	46·8	38·7	0·227	50	127·1	36·8	287	8	E.	0·50	2	67	280·4
February ...	·883	·063	58·9	70·2	47·6	22·6	47·7	39·9	·235	48	132·2	36·6	268	8	E.	0·14	1	74	279·5
March ...	·873	·068	60·5	70·4	50·7	19·7	51·0	43·7	·292	57	138·3	41·3	267	7	E. by N.	3·94	3	60	270·4
April ...	·861	·063	61·4	70·2	52·7	17·5	54·1	48·0	·360	69	140·6	43·2	221	8	E.	3·46	9	52	241·2
May ...	·835	·065	62·2	69·8	54·6	15·2	55·8	50·5	·392	73	135·6	47·2	169	2	N.N.E.	11·27	14	35	201·7
June ...	·777	·055	60·0	66·1	54·0	12·1	54·4	49·9	·383	78	131·7	49·0	349	25	W. by N.	2·49	9	21	149·6
July ...	·737	·051	56·9	61·3	52·3	9·0	53·5	50·5	·385	86	120·7	50·4	507	25	W. by N.	3·62	13	5	75·2
August ...	·788	·058	57·8	63·3	52·4	10·9	53·5	49·6	·374	80	128·5	49·9	389	26	W.N.W.	5·50	11	20	158·2
September ...	·811	·073	58·9	65·4	52·5	12·9	55·3	50·9	·411	86	131·6	48·6	213	24	W.	13·60	19	27	174·4
October ...	·853	·075	57·0	62·4	51·6	10·8	54·2	50·3	·404	96	121·4	48·3	243	6	E.N.E.	15·89	22	15	100·5
November ...	·825	·068	56·3	63·2	49·4	13·8	52.5	46·9	·367	82	122·2	44·4	241	1	N. by E.	7·47	8	38	188·9
December ...	847	·065	56·3	63·1	49·5	13·6	50·8	45·5	·328	74	114·9	43·5	306	4	N.E.	11·78	9	45	184·5
Annual ...	22·832	0·064	58·6	66·1	51·2	14·9	52·5	47·0	0·347	73	128·7	44·9	288	2	N.N.E.	79·66	120	38	2304·5

Extreme Monthly Meteorological Records at the Kodaikanal Observatory in 1914.

Month.	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Highest.		Dry Bulb Thermometer. Lowest.		Wet Bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun Th. in Vacuo. Highest.		Grass Therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest Fall.	
	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	°	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Cents.	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Inches.	Day.
January ...	22·986	8	22·786	21	0·200	75·8	28	40·7	1	33·2	29	7	28	138·1	6	24·8	29	468	16	146	3	0·25	8
February ...	·966	21	·790	2	·176	76·2	21	41·0	4	30·7	4	11	19	142·0	26	21·5	4	478	3	160	16	0·14	15
March ...	·962	19	·785	6	·177	75·3	3, 14	47·0	29	32·6	5	7	5	148·6	14	34·3	29	538	29	145	23	3·26	8
April ...	·940	10	·785	1	·155	75·6	29	49·9	6	41·6	7	33	25	150·8	24	32·3	29	368	21	103	3	0·81	13
May ...	·938	19	·750	13	·188	74·9	23	51·9	20	45·3	19	36	23	144·2	23	42·3	2	313	10	38*	29	1·75	6
June ...	·851	1	·692	13	·159	72·4	3	52·5	21	43·7	17	48	17	143·7	5	43·3	17	532	6	125	3	0·33	13
July ...	·824	16	·643	27	·181	68·3	1	49·4	25, 26	48·1	23	51	28	143·1	3	47·8	18, 23	735	9	217	30, 31	0·57	15
August ...	·880	9	·665	17	·215	67·1	22	50·0	6	43·2	21	33	21	143·9	8	45·2	10	594	21	110	31	1·53	12
September ...	·920	20	·694	14	·226	70·1	30	50·4	14	47·5	14	64	22	142·3	27	45·0	16	476	4	86*	8	4·10	20
October ...	·936	19, 25	·756	6	·180	66·6	1	48·3	18	44·3	3	58	3	140·9	1	44·0	22	548	13	119	5	2·23	1
November ...	·906	27	·732	18	·174	68·5	11	42·9	24	35·3	20	34	20	137·3	20	30·3	20	440	28	110	24	2·64	29
December ...	·942	28	·736	20	·206	70·3	28	42·1	27	31·7	25	11	27	131·9	16	20·4	27	656	19	115	12	3·01	6

* See note under "Wind" in section 14 "Meteorology."

APPENDIX III.

KODAIKANAL mean hourly wind velocity for the year 1914.

Month.	Hours.																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
January ...	12	12	12	13	13	14	13	13	12	12	14	14	14	13	12	10	9	8	9	10	11	11	12	13
February ...	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	11	11	12	13	13	13	11	11	10	9	9	9	8	8	10	12	12
March ...	11	11	11	11	11	12	13	13	13	14	14	14	12	11	9	9	8	8	9	10	9	9	10	12
April ...	9	11	9	10	10	10	10	11	10	11	10	9	9	9	9	8	6	7	8	9	9	8	8	10
May ...	8	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	9	8	8	7	7	7	6	7	8	8	8
June ...	17	15	15	16	16	15	15	12	13	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	13	15	16	17	18	18	18	17
July ...	24	21	23	23	23	23	22	21	18	20	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	21	23	23	23	23	24	24
August ...	18	18	18	18	18	17	16	16	15	15	15	13	13	13	13	14	14	15	17	18	18	18	19	19
September ...	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	10	10	9	10	10	9	9	10	10	9	9	9	8
October ...	11	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	11	12	11	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	11	10
November ...	11	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	12	11	11	10	10	9	8	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	11
December ...	14	13	13	13	12	12	12	13	14	14	14	15	14	13	12	12	10	10	11	13	13	13	13	13
Annual ...	13	12	12	13	13	12	13	12	12	12	13	12	12	11	11	11	10	10	11	12	12	12	13	13

APPENDIX IV.

KODAIKANAL mean hourly bright sunshine for the year 1914.

Month.	Hours.											
	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18
January	0·31	0·77	0·82	0·86	0·86	0·86	0·89	0·85	0·86	0·86	0·78	[illegible]
February	·51	·95	·97	·99	·99	1·00	·94	·93	·81	·75	·73	[illegible]
March	·63	·98	·97	·95	·92	0·83	·75	·69	·56	·53	·50	·42
April	·67	·94	·96	·97	·95	·89	·72	·47	·50	·40	·24	·28
May	·37	·70	·78	·78	·87	·80	·61	·55	·39	·28	·25	·11
June	·23	·50	·58	·65	·68	·62	·56	·43	·36	·22	·20	·12
July	·10	·26	·32	·38	·36	·37	·33	·27	·22	·12	·04	..
August	·19	·44	·58	·77	·78	·63	·53	·48	·37	·24	·08	·02
September	·21	·56	·74	·79	·77	·80	·58	·42	·39	·24	·15	·03
October	·17	·37	·42	·38	·41	·35	·23	·29	·25	·19	·16	·02
November	·14	·53	·75	·79	·77	·74	·66	·58	·47	·51	·32	·05
December	·08	·54	·66	·67	·64	·62	·59	·60	·63	·51	·30	·04
Mean ...	0·30	0·63	0·71	0·75	0·75	0·71	0·62	0·55	0·49	0·41	0·32	0·17

APPENDIX V.

NUMBER of days in each month on which the Nilgiris were visible in 1914.

Month.	Very clear.	Visible.	Just visible.	Tops only visible.	Total.
January	...	15	7	3	25
February	2	5	5	1	13
March	...	3	1	...	4
April	...	...	3	...	3
May	...	...	3	...	3
June	1	4	2	...	7
July	...		1	2	3
August	2	1	...	...	3
September ...	3	6	...	...	9
October	1	2	...	...	3
November ...	3	2	2	1	8
December	1	12	1	...	14
Total ...	13	50	25	7	95

APPENDIX VI.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY—Abnormals from monthly means for the year 1914.

Abnormals of	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	+ 0·072	+ 0·023	− 0·014	+ 0·046	+ 0·008	− 0·011	− 0·042	− 0·003	+ 0·015	+ 0·081	− 0·015	− 0·015	+ 0·015
Temperature of air	+ 0·6	+ 0·7	+ 1·8	− 0·7	+ 1·7	+ 2·0	+ 1·2	+ 0·1	− 0·1	− 0·2	+ 0·9	+ 1·6	+ 0·8
Do. of evaporation	+ 0·4	+ 0·7	+ 1·8	+ 0·8	+ 1·6	+ 0·2	+ 1·1	+ 1·2	+ 2·0	+ 1·1	+ 1·6	+ 1·2	+ 1·2
Percentage of humidity	− 1	+ 1	Same as	+ 5	+ 1	− 1	+ 1	+ 5	+ 9	+ 6	+ 3	− 1	+ 2
Greatest solar heat in *vacuo*	+ 9·9	+ 10·2	+ 12·7	+ 10·6	+ 9·1	+ 9·7	+ 1·0	+ 5·3	+ 8·1	+ 7·5	+ 5·3	+ 11·5	+ 8·4
Maximum in shade	− 1·0	− 0·1	+ 1·2	− 2·1	+ 2·7	+ 3·4	+ 1·0	− 0·5	− 1·4	− 1·5	+ 0·1	+ 1·6	+ 0·3
Minimum in shade	+ 0·4	+ 0·6	+ 1·8	− 0·4	+ 1·2	+ 2·0	+ 1·1	− 0·2	− 0·5	− 0·1	+ 0·7	+ 1·0	+ 0·6
Do. on grass	+ 0·9	+ 1·7	+ 3·0	+ 0·5	+ 2·0	+ 2·6	+ 1·8	+ 0·6	+ 0·1	+ 0·8	+ 1·2	+ 2·0	+ 1·5
Rainfall in inches	+ 0·17	− 0·28	− 0·39	+ 1·43	− 2·11	− 1·47	− 1·27	+ 4·85	+ 2·15	+ 8·22	+ 0·82	− 4·51	...
Do. since January 1st	...	− 0·11	− 0·50	+ 0·93	− 1·18	− 2·65	− 3·92	+ 0·93	+ 3·08	+ 11·30	+ 12·12	+ 7·61	+ 7·61
General direction of wind	1 point N.	2 points S.	Same as	Same as	Same as	1 point S.	2 points W.	2 points W.	1 point S.	2 points N.	1 point E.	1 point E.	Same as
Daily velocity in miles	+ 13	− 10	− 7	− 24	− 30	− 24	− 17	− 34	− 20	− 11	− 21	− 26	− 18
Percentage of cloudy sky	− 8	− 8	− 11	+ 8	+ 1	− 15	+ 11	− 2	− 13	+ 6	− 5	− 10	− 5
Do. of bright sunshine	− 4·6	+ 1·1	− 3·3	+ 3·2	− 10·4	− 1·2	− 12·5	− 4·2	+ 5·7	− 15·3	− 1·3	− 1·5	− 8·4

+ means above normal; — means below normal.

APPENDIX VII.

ABSTRACT of the mean meteorological condition of Madras in the year 1914 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1914.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·879	0·015 above.	29·864
Temperature of air	81·9	0·8 ,,	81·1
Do. of evaporation	75·7	1·2 ,,	74·5
Percentage of humidity	74	2 ,,	72
Greatest solar heat in *vacuo*	148·1	8·4 ,,	139·7
Maximum in shade	91·1	0·3 ,,	90·8
Minimum in shade	75·3	0·6 ,,	74·7
Do. on grass	73·4	1·5 ,,	71·9
Rainfall since January 1st on 95 days	56·63	7·61 ,,	49·02
General direction of wind	S.E.	Same as	S.E.
Daily velocity in miles	153	18 below	171
Percentage of cloudy sky	44	5 above.	49
Do. of bright Sunshine	50·0	8·4 ,,	58·4

DURATION and Quantity of the Wind from different Points.

From.	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North ...	160	1,244	East ...	181	806	South ...	180	1,368	West ...	241	1,816
N. by E. ...	299	1,833	E. by S....	186	949	S. by W.	216	1,423	W. by N.	222	1,636
N.N.E. ...	399	2,245	E.S.E. ...	201	970	S.S.W. ..	199	1,402	W.N.W....	120	885
N.E. by N....	819	4,887	S.E. by E.	272	1,514	S.W. by S.	274	1,689	N.W. by W.	74	507
N.E. ...	419	2,814	S.E. ...	495	3,034	S.W. ..	242	1,525	N.W. ...	59	302
N.E. by E....	337	2,115	S.E. by S.	885	6,419	S.W. by W.	216	1,399	N.W. by N.	29	104
E.N.E. ...	149	834	S.S.E. ...	497	4,115	W.S.W. ...	181	1,344	N.N.W. ...	7	43
E. by N. ...	303	1,392	S. by E....	314	2,196	W. by S.	309	2,279	N. by W.	117	708

There were 158 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 33 miles.

APPENDIX VIII.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY—Number of hours of wind from each point in the year 1914.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January ...	6	21	45	342	156	125	22	21	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	...	...		2	28	37	35	123	49	69	20	16	78	118	9	49	6	6	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
March ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	53	33	60	122	72	229	54	14	8	10	9	8	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	39
April ...	..	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	4	58	185	290	85	12	17	19	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	12
May	1	4	1	...	...	2	3	...	4	10	44	24	60	76	118	77	41	63	48	48	27	21	20	9	9	10	8	6	2	1	...	1	6
June	5	2	8	1	1	...	...	5	7	17	17	17	28	71	43	57	48	28	8	42	32	32	53	45	36	56	25	21	8	3	2	1	1
July	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	6	...	...	4	17	23	10	8	32	27	61	77	93	53	118	85	40	37	11	18	9	1	7	6
August ...	...	...	..	1	1	...	1	...	2	14	8	13	14	4	36	22	25	32	37	60	44	32	37	107	83	77	27	27	16	10	1	5	8
September ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	8	9	10	47	63	102	69	26	23	46	50	60	36	14	30	27	35	19	7	11	6	..	..	16
October ...	11	73	60	150	62	47	41	96	41	23	33	5	2	17	27	4	1	3	3	1	...	...	3	...	1	3	2	2	2	...	...	5	26
November ..	113	123	111	107	72	36	44	24	16	3	6	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	36	16
December ...	22	73	173	214	98	89	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	56	6
Annual total.	160	299	399	819	419	337	149	303	181	186	201	272	495	835	497	314	180	216	199	274	242	216	181	309	241	222	120	74	59	29	7	117	158

APPENDIX—IX

Madras Observatory—Number of miles of wind from each point in the year 1914.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.
January	62	94	290	2039	1232	806	190	129	28	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4877
February	...	...	...	19	79	203	192	511	197	260	115	37	354	754	92	187	52	54	17	7	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3138
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	224	206	290	665	414	1575	496	123	78	99	86	66	9	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4500
April	...	10	...	10	7	16	9	...	13	6	26	219	1131	2110	772	124	155	177	158	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	41	5028
May	5	18	10	...		16	13	...	29	78	204	136	466	668	1254	687	381	459	328	338	212	160	205	84	84	80	70	43	17	5	...	8	6108
June	27	9	31	5	7	...	...	21	60	115	108	163	252	659	408	408	335	174	60	301	267	210	428	400	373	518	232	201	64	22	14	9	5881
July	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	42	197	238	100	66	139	161	342	480	546	411	950	775	364	242	74	75	31	5	25	5288
August	...	...	...	9	8	...	3	...	15	80	28	70	71	44	253	173	123	146	243	321	243	188	199	662	546	483	188	135	63	28	2	18	4342
September	7	8	6	3	...	...	...	7	9	56	44	84	258	329	531	370	170	170	333	279	310	281	79	183	134	168	134	42	57	18	...	...	4070
October	109	455	336	620	278	279	209	439	164	84	120	38	12	83	71	24	8	5	16	7	...	...	13	...	4	19	7	12	15	...	...	44	3471
November	360	780	692	582	457	246	190	104	51	27	35	52	34		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	201	4321
December	172	459	880	1600	746	549	28	31	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	11	...	4	362	4873
Annual total ...	1244	1833	2245	4887	2814	2115	834	1392	806	949	970	1514	3034	6419	4115	2196	1368	1423	1402	1689	1525	1399	1344	2279	1916	1636	885	507	302	104	43	708	55897

APPENDIX X.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Number of inches of rain from each point in the year 1914.

Month.	N	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January ...	0·05	...	0·13	...	0·13	0·24	0·20	0·21	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·23	...	...	0·03	...	0·04	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·81	...
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·02	0·01	0·03	...		0·04	0·02	...	0·11	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·01	0·03	...	...	...	...
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·01	...	...	0·20	0·25	0·23	0·21	0·29	0·15	0·07	0·02	0·09	0·43	0·23	0·36	...	...	0·02
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	0·51	...	0·03	...	0·48	0·13	0·87	0·47	0·02	0·62	0·84	1·77	2·65	0·05	0·04	0·25	...	...	0·48	0·01
September...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	0·92	0·01	...	0·04	0·67	1·14	0·70	0·93	0·64	0·02	0·08	0·02	0·17	0·05	0·15	...	0·20	...	...	...	...
October ...	0·02	1·00	0·46	1·51	2·09	1·79	3·09	2·74	1·56	1·21	1·95	1·09	.	...	0·01	...	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21
November ...	0·90	1·93	1·46	0·23	1·34	1·07	0·62	0·62	0·50	1·51	0·02	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	3·31	0·20
December ...	0·02	...	0·34	0·01	...	0·35	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual ...	0·99	3·20	2·39	2·13	3·56	3·45	3·97	3·57	2·16	2·87	2·12	1·90	1·00	0·75	0·01	0·12	0·72	2·11	1·18	2·70	1·58	0·25	0·99	1·02	2·01	2·72	0·32	0·48	0·71	0·36	0·25	4·60	0·44

APPENDIX XI.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY—Wind, cloud and bright sunshine, 1914.

Months.	Wind resultant.		Clouds (0—10).					Bright sunshine.	
	Velocity.	Direction.	8 H.	10 H.	16 H.	20 H.	Mean.	Average per day.	Greatest number of hours in a day.
	MILES.	POINTS.						HOURS.	HOURS.
January	152	N.E.	3·0	3·2	3·4	1·9	2·9	7·2	9·3
February	87	E.S.E.	1·5	2·4	1·3	0·9	1·6	9·1	10·2
March	133	S.E.	1·9	2·1	0·6	0·5	1·3	8·4	10·2
April	153	S.E. by S.	4·4	3·7	1·6	1·5	2·8	9·0	10·9
May	144	S. by E.	3·7	3·3	4·2	4·0	3·9	6·1	9·6
June	102	S.W. by S.	4·6	4·2	5·9	4·3	4·9	4·9	7·9
July	130	W.S.W.	8·0	7·7	8·3	8·6	8·2	2·4	7·6
August	90	S.W. by W.	6·6	6·2	6·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	10·6
September	87	S. by W.	5·1	4·9	5·1	4·2	4·9	5·7	10·7
October	85	N.E.	5·7	6·3	7·8	6·0	6·5	4·1	9·3
November	127	N.N.E.	5·2	5·7	6·1	4·1	5·4	5·3	9·0
December	145	N.E. by N.	4·0	4·8	4·7	3·3	4·2	5·8	8·6
Annual ...	33	S.E.	4·5	4·5	4·7	3·8	4·4	6·1	...

APPENDIX XII.

MEAN Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Madras Observatory in 1914.

	Barometer.		Dry Bulb Thermometer.				Wet Bulb.		Tension of Vapour.	Relative Humidity.	Sun Max in Vac.	Min. on Grass.	Wind.			Rain.		Cloudy Sky.	Bright Sun-shine.
	Reduced to 32°.	Daily Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Min.	By Blanford's Tables.				Daily Velocity.	Mean Direction.		Amount.	Days.		
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	Miles.	Points.		INCHES.	No.	CENTS.	HOURS.
January	30·069	0·102	75·7	83·6	67·9	15·7	69·6	66·3	0·641	72	148·3	64·0	157	4	N. E.	1·06	2	29	224·3
February	29·987	·124	77·4	86·5	68·6	17·9	71·5	67·6	·693	74	149·9	65·5	112	10	E. S. E.	...	...	16	256·1
March	·913	·133	81·8	90·4	73·9	16·5	75·7	72·8	·805	74	153·2	71·6	145	12	S. E.	...	...	13	261·2
April	·871	·129	83·3	90·8	76·8	14·0	78·7	75·9	·903	79	152·3	75·2	167	13	S. E. by S.	2·05	4	28	270·4
May	·743	·121	88·4	100·5	82·0	18·5	79·9	77·5	·904	68	152·1	80·9	197	15	S. by E.	0·01	1	39	197·1
June	·692	·123	88·4	101·7	82·3	19·4	77·8	74·7	·805	61	150·2	81·2	196	18	S. S. W.	0·64	8	49	148·3
July	·679	·124	85·7	96·6	79·6	17·0	77·0	74·1	·810	66	139·7	78·4	171	22	W. S. W.	2·60	19	82	74·5
August	·746	·114	83·4	93·2	77·2	16·0	77·2	74·2	·854	75	145·3	76·0	140	21	S. W. by W.	9·41	16	65	134·8
September	·792	·132	82·9	91·8	76·6	15·2	78·3	74·8	·902	81	149·4	75·1	136	17	S. by W.	6·84	11	49	173·4
October	·922	·107	80·4	87·5	75·1	12·4	76·7	74·1	·867	84	146·6	73·6	112	5	N. E. by E.	19·22	18	65	126·9
November	·909	·107	78·4	85·2	73·0	12·2	74·5	71·7	·802	82	142·7	70·7	144	3	N. E. by N.	14·03	12	54	159·7
December	·962	·108	77·1	85·2	70·8	14·4	71·8	69·1	·711	76	147·3	68·4	157	3	N. E. by N.	0·77	4	42	180·3
Annual ...	29·857	0·119	81·9	91·1	75·3	15·8	75·7	72·7	0·808	74	148·1	73·4	153	12	S. E.	56·63	95	44	2,207·0

EXTREME Monthly Meteorological Records at the Madras Observatory in 1914.

	Barometer.					Dry Bulb Thermometer.				Wet Bulb.		Humidity.		Sun Th. in Vacuo.		Grass Therm.		Wind.				Rain.	
	Highest.		Lowest.		Range.	Highest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Greatest Fall.	
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.
January ...	**30·216**	**9**	9·923	21	0·293	84·8	29	63·4	27	61·9	27	49	27, 29	151·5	30	59·4	27	231	9	113	31	0·57	1
February ...	·113	12	·836	17	·277	89·3	6	63·2	25	62·4	25	33	5	154·2	23	59·1	5	192	18	58	2	...	...
March ...	·115	19	·753	31	·362	96·1	11	68·3	4	67·7	3, 4	49	29	157·6	22	65·8	4	200	21	81	28	...	...
April ...	·026	10	·682	30	·344	95·8	1	71·6	2	71·6	2	53	19	163·7	14	70·5	25	234	30	87	2	0·95	2
May ...	29·938	3	·556	31	·382	108·9	31	78·2	6	73·3	18	25	31	159·2	7	77·2	2	280	28	102	14	0·01	5
June ...	·819	6	**·511**	**25**	·308	**110·3**	**1**	76·0	14	71·9	3	**22**	**2**	165·6	1	74·2	14	277	2	139	13	0·21	4
July ...	·828	16	·532	10	·296	104·1	1, 6	75·6	15	72·5	25	35	10, 11	157·4	12	73·9	15	245	12	80	23	0·51	17
August ...	·920	9	·547	17	·373	100·0	1	73·8	11	72·1	4	46	3	157·6	26	72·5	11	180	1	92	5	2·89	17
September ...	·995	19	·577	13	·418	98·0	2	72·1	22	71·0	8	47	5	162·4	2	71·1	22	197	27	54	19	2·08	10
October ...	30·068	25	·722	6	·346	97·3	6	72·3	29	71·7	29	53	3, 4, 5	**168·6**	**5**	71·7	17	240	31	62	10	3·49	22
November ...	·054	27	·770	1	·284	87·3	9	65·2	23	63·8	23	40	22	155·6	20	61·3	23	289	1	**45**	**7**	**7·46**	**1**
December ...	·133	28	·729	20	**·404**	89·7	21	**60·6**	**24**	**60·2**	**24**	33	22	154·5	14	**56·9**	**24**	**304**	**3**	75	12	0·36	1

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS

OBSERVATORIES

FOR 1915.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1916.

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1915.

CONTENTS.

I.—KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY.

II.—MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

I.—REPORT OF THE KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Staff.—The staff of the observatory on December 31, 1915, was as follows:—

Director	J. Evershed, F.R.S.
Assistant Director	T. Royds, D.Sc.
First Assistant	S. Sitarama Ayyar, B.A.
Second Assistant	G. Nagaraja Ayyar.
Third Assistant	A. A. Narayana Ayyar, B.A.
Fourth Assistant	S. Balasundaram Ayyar.
Writer	L. N. Krishnaswami Ayyar.
Photographic Assistant	R. Krishna Ayyar.

The Director-General of Observatories, Dr. Gilbert T. Walker, represented to Government the desirability of a second expedition to Kashmir with a larger and more complete instrumental equipment than had been taken in 1914. His efforts and the representations made by Professor H. H. Turner of Oxford University Observatory resulted in sanction being accorded to the proposal, and a sum of Rs. 5,600 was granted to defray expenses.

The Director accompanied by the First Assistant and the Photographic Assistant left Kodaikanal on July 6 for Kashmir and arrived at Srinagar on July 15. A preliminary account of the work of the expedition up to the end of the year is given in section 10.

The Assistant Director returned from combined leave on May 30.

The subordinate staff consists of a book-binder, an assistant book-binder, a mechanic, five peons, a boy peon for the dark room and two lascars.

2. *Distribution of work*.—Until the departure of the Kashmir Expedition the distribution of work was as follows. The Director and the Assistant Director had charge of the two spectroheliographs and the large grating spectrograph. The First, Second and Third Assistants were in charge of the work with the Cooke equatorial (spectroscopic), the Lerebour and Secretan equatorial (visual and photographic) and the transit instrument. They had also to do the astronomical computing, the preparation of the observations for the press and the measurement of spectrum plates. The Third Assistant had charge of the seismometer and clock comparisons. The meteorological work was done by the Fourth Assistant and the Writer. The Fourth Assistant also assisted in the preparation of observations for the press. The Writer was responsible for the accounts, correspondence and all office records. The Photographic Assistant had charge of the photographic developing, printing, etc.

When the Kashmir Expedition left in July the work had to be redistributed among the assistants remaining in Kodaikanal. The Assistant Director took charge of the spectroheliograph and the large grating spectrograph. The Second and Third Assistants had the First Assistant's duties divided between them. The visual and photographic work with the Lerebour and Secretan equatorial was discontinued for the duration of the Kashmir Expedition. The Fourth Assistant took a portion of the Photographic Assistant's work being relieved by the Writer of some of his meteorological duties. The staff at Kodaikanal have undertaken these extra duties with commendable loyalty.

3. *Buildings and grounds.*—The buildings and grounds and fire lines have been kept in good order. A small grass fire originating within the grounds occurred on December 23, but no damage was done except one pine tree burnt.

Estimates for reroofing the spectroheliograph building and the glazed verandah are in preparation.

4. *Instruments.*—The following are the principal instruments belonging to the observatory, or in use, at the present time :—

Six-inch Cooke equatorial.

Six-inch Lerebour and Secretan equatorial remounted by Grubb, with a five-inch Grubb portrait lens attached. The Lerebour and Secretan object glass has been replaced by a Cooke photo-visual lens of the same aperture and the instrument has been adapted for direct solar photography in addition to visual work.

Spectrograph I.—This with the 11-inch polar siderostat has been dismounted and a new spectrograph fed by the 12-inch Foucault siderostat from Poona is under construction.

Spectrograph II—consisting of a collimator of 7 feet focus and camera of 14 feet focus placed at an angle of 60° with the former. Plane gratings of $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches or 5 inches ruled surface are used, and the slit is provided with various devices for the direct comparison of spectra from different sources, and for rotating the solar image.

Spectroheliograph—with 18-inch siderostat and 12-inch Cooke photo-visual lens of 20 feet focus, by the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company.

An auxiliary spectroheliograph attached to the above, made in the Observatory workshop.

Six-inch transit instrument and barrel chronograph, formerly the property of the Survey of India.

Theodolite, 6-inch—Cooke.

Sextant.

Evershed spectroscope with three prisms, for prominence and sunspot work, by Hilger.

Mean time clock, Kullberg 6326.

Do. Shelton.

Mean time chronometer, Kullberg 6299.

Sidereal chronometer, Kullberg 6134.

Tape chronograph, Fuess.

Two micrometers for measuring spectrum photographs, Hilger.

Hartmann photometer.

Dividing engine, Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company, Limited.

Milne horizontal pendulum seismograph.

Induction coil with necessary adjuncts.

Small polar siderostat.

Universal instrument.

Complete set of meteorological instruments, including a Richard thermograph and barograph and a nephoscope.

A high class screw cutting turning lathe, by Messrs. Cooke & Sons.

Angström pyrheliometer.

An 18-inch concave mirror by Henry of Paris belonging to the Director is mounted in the spectroheliograph room for general spectrum work.

The instruments received from the Takhtasinghji Observatory at Poona include the following :—

Twenty-inch reflecting telescope, by Common.

Six-inch Cooke photo-visual telescope with equatorial mounting.

Two prisms of 6 inches aperture for use with the above.

Twelve-inch Cooke siderostat.

Eight-inch horizontal telescope.

Large grating spectroscope, by Hilger.

An ultra-violet spectrograph, by Grubb.

Sidereal clock, Cooke.

Mean time chronometer, Frodsham No. 3476.

One micrometer for measuring spectrum photographs, Hilger.

The Observatory is greatly indebted to His Highness the Nizam's Government and to the Director of the Nizamiah Observatory for the loan of the following lenses received in January :—

A 15-inch lens, a 12-inch lens, a 7-inch lens, all by Grubb, and a 4-inch photovisual lens, by Cooke.

A large spectroheliograph for photographing solar images up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter was partly constructed in the Observatory workshop and afterwards erected and completed at Srinagar, Kashmir.

OBSERVATIONS.

(a) Solar Physics.

5. The following table gives the number of observations made at Kodaikanal during each month of the year :—

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A	30	28	31	30	31	25	22	30	29	31	28	23	338
B	4	11	8	4	3	1	4	0	0	2	0	0	37
C	29	25	31	30	31	19	14	21	19	26	18	21	284
D	29	28	31	27	30	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
E	30	28	31	30	31	26	20	26	25	30	25	23	325

A = disc examined. B = spot spectrum observed. C = prominences photographed.
D = photoheliograms taken. E = spectroheliograms taken.

Although more observations than in normal years were made in October, the year on the whole was not more favourable than previous years.

6. *Photoheliograph.*—Photographs were obtained at Kodaikanal on 163 days up to June 19. The photoheliograph was dismounted on that date, the photo-visual object glass and other optical parts being required for work in Kashmir.

7. *Spectroheliograph.*—Monochromatic photographs of the sun's disc in "K" light were taken on 325 days and prominence plates on 284 days. The autocollimating spectroheliograph was in use with the Michelson grating throughout the year and photographs of Hα markings were obtained on 208 days.

Duplicates of the disc photographs in "K" light have been sent to the Cambridge Observatory for measurement.

8. *Grating Spectrograph.*—An exceptionally fine series of spot spectra was obtained, using the new Anderson grating. In these the exposure times were reduced to from two to fifteen seconds only, and the limits of the penumbrae and other details are well shown. New and interesting features in the radial motion displacement are shown, and some of the plates give evidence of motion at right angles to the radial movement, perhaps indicating rotation of the spot.

A series of fourth order solar spectra in the H and K region was secured for study of the change of wave-length of certain iron lines between the centre of the disc and the limb. A beautiful series of third order spectra in the green region, of limbs and centre of the disc, was secured for study of limb shifts and solar rotation shifts. A series of spectra of general sunlight with iron arc comparison was also photographed for the purpose of comparing the shifts obtained with those observed at the centre of the sun's disc. This last is of importance in connection with a proposed research of the wave-lengths of the solar lines reflected from Venus when the planet receives light from a hemisphere of the sun turned 90° or more from the earth. If the general shift of the solar lines all over the disc is due to a movement of recession from the earth, this shift would not be observed in the Venus spectrum, after allowing for the effect of the orbital motion of the planet, and there would be a difference of wave-length in the lines of ordinary day light and light derived from another face of the sun. If this difference does not exist, the shift of the solar lines towards red must be ascribed to some cause other than motion in the line of sight.

The measurement of the various series of spectra obtained has not been completed, owing to the pressure of work in connection with the Kashmir expedition, except in the case of the fourth order H and K spectra, and the investigation of the change of wave-length in passing from the centre of the sun's disc to the limb was being prepared for the press at the close of the year.

The spectrograph has also been employed by the Assistant Director who has determined the displacements at the centre of the sun's disc and at the limb of the lines of nickel and titanium; the results of this work will shortly be ready for the press. He has also continued experiments with the electric arc to elucidate the density effect: the result of these is to show that the displacements observed are not a pole effect, but that a source of light where the density is under better control than in the arc is necessary for the effective study of the phenomenon.

9. 6-*inch Cooke equatorial and spectroscope.*—This has been employed exclusively for spectrum observations, attention being concentrated on phenomena which cannot readily be photographed, such as metallic prominences, temporary eruptions, and displacements of the hydrogen lines both on the sun's disc and at the limb. The position angles of a few definitely marked prominences are also determined for the purpose of checking the correctness of the angles measured on the photographs; these depend on a fundamental angle computed from the hour angle of the sun at the time a photograph is taken, and errors which would otherwise pass unnoticed may arise in the computation or in the entry of the time.

10. *Observations in Kashmir.*—The months of July, August and September were mainly occupied in erecting and adjusting the large spectroheliograph, the siderostat, and moving object-glasses. In addition a 6-inch Cooke equatorial telescope was erected, and a small grating spectroscope was constructed for attachment to the equatorial for the observation of prominences. The adjustment of the equatorial was completed, and spectroscopic observations were begun, on August 8. The spectroheliograph was practically completed early in September, the first photograph being taken on September 9. From this date until the end of the year, H or K spectroheliograms were taken on all clear days, viz., on 20 days in September, 26 days in October, 29 days in November, and 18 days in December. The photographs in December were interrupted for many days by smoke from extensive forest fires, induced by the excessive drought.

The weather throughout the summer and the early autumn had been exceedingly dry: October had less than half the normal rainfall, and November and December were rainless, excepting a light fall of snow on December 15. These conditions are very abnormal in the valley, and resulted in great desiccation of the soil, grass and other vegetation being completely withered up. This parched condition of the valley and the surrounding hills, and the great heat developed by the sun on the ground, appear to have affected the seeing unfavourably. The quality of the solar definition was however good during July, August and September; in October and November the increasing dryness and the decreasing altitude of the sun had a marked effect detrimental to the quality of the spectroheliograms. It may be noted that in the earlier months the best results were obtained in the afternoon, which agrees with our experience during the spring expedition of 1914; later, in November and December, the best photographs were obtained early in the day.

On the whole, the results are less good than had been anticipated from the previous experience. It is however of interest to learn that abundant moisture in the valley is a most important factor in producing good solar definition.

The visual observations of the prominences bear out in general the conclusions derived from the spectroheliograms. During the three months August-September-October, the conditions for this work were almost ideal: there was excellent contrast in the Hα line, due to the purity of the sky, and the definition was good at all hours of the day. During November the conditions were somewhat less good, although still superior to the average at Kodaikanal. In December there was much cloud, and the seeing was generally less good than in November. The first assistant, S. Sitarama Ayyar, had charge of these observations, and he was able to secure a very complete set of prominence drawings. In the four months August 8 to December 13 only four days were missed, owing to cloud; after December 13 observations were interrupted by a snow-storm and thick clouds, yet the record for December, owing to his zeal, is 20 days' observation. Sitarama Ayyar's work has been incorporated with the Kodaikanal prominence observations for the half-year ending December 31.

Independent observations of the definition of an 8-inch solar image were made daily by Mrs. Evershed, from the date of arrival at Srinagar. Her report shows a general mean of $3\frac{1}{4}$ on a scale in which 5 represents no appreciable tremor in the 8-inch image. The definition during the first half of the period shows slightly better (3·4), and the last half slightly worse (3·1) than the mean. Also in the earlier months the midday and afternoon seeing was slightly better than the morning, but later the earlier hours were best. The uniformity of the seeing is the most remarkable feature: it was very rarely of the best quality, and never of the worst, and there was but little change at different hours of the day.

It should be mentioned that in the photographic work Mr. Krishna Ayyar rendered excellent service throughout. In the long series of difficulties and disappointments incidental to the initial working of the spectroheliograph, Krishna Ayyar maintained a cheerful optimism. Only those who have had experience of this instrument can appreciate the disheartening nature of these difficulties.

Summary of Sunspot and Prominence Observations.

11. *Sunspots.*—The following table shows the monthly numbers of new groups observed at Kodaikanal, the mean daily numbers of spots visible and the distribution between the northern and southern hemispheres :—

—	January.	February.	March	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
New groups	18	18	18	18	14	18	14	17	12	17	19	15	198
Daily number	2·4	3·3	3·7	3·1	3·2	3·0	3·5	3·1	3·0	3·2	3·2	3·1	3·2
North	15	10	12	7	10	8	6	10	5	13	12	6	114
South	3	8	6	11	4	10	8	7	7	4	7	9	84
Equator	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

There is again a marked increase in spot activity compared with last year in accordance with the usual progress of a new spot cycle. The daily number of spots in each month has been fairly constant since January.

For the first time since 1906 there has been a preponderance of spots in the northern hemisphere.

12. *Prominences.*—The increase in solar activity during 1915 is more marked in prominence areas than in sunspots. The mean areas obtained from the photographs for 1915 and those of 1914 for comparison are given in the table below :—

Mean daily Profile areas of Prominences in square minutes of arc.

—	1914.	1915.
North	1·50	2·60
South	1·60	2·68
Total ...	3·10	5·28

There is only a slight preponderance in the southern hemisphere. The zone of greatest activity is again between latitudes 45° and 60°.

Metallic prominences have also been more frequently observed than in 1914; forty-five were recorded as against seventeen last year.

There has also been an increase, on the whole, in the number of displacements in prominences at the limb though fewer than would have been expected were seen in the second half of the year.

13. *Solar Radiation.*—Observations with the Ångström pyrheliometer were made near noon when the meteorological conditions were favourable.

(b) OTHER OBSERVATIONS.

14. *Time.*—The error of the standard clock is usually determined by reference to the 16-hour signal from the Madras Observatory. This is rendered possible by the courtesy of the Telegraph Department which permits the Madras wire to be joined through to this observatory. The signal is received with accuracy on most days and all failures are at once reported to the officer in charge of the Trichinopoly division.

15. *Meteorology.*—Eye observations are made at 8^h, 10^h, and 16^h local mean time as in former years. The Richard thermograph (wet and dry bulb) and barograph, the Beckley anemograph and the sunshine recorder also continue in use. The hourly readings from the barograms, thermograms, and sunshine records are now tabulated at the Calcutta Meteorological Office and the anemograms at the Madras Observatory which also prepares the 8^h registers from readings taken here. The preparation of the 10^h and 16^h registers is done in the Calcutta Meteorological Office. The wind velocity and direction are observed at 8^h, 10^h and 16^h as usual from the Robinson anemometer and a wind vane.

Cloud observations with the nephoscope have been made three times a day and the results transmitted monthly to the Agra Aerological Observatory.

Pressure.—The average pressure for the year was in excess of the normal by 0·012 inch. The mean monthly pressure was in excess in all the months except in September, October, and November. The greatest excess was in March by 0·049 inch and the greatest defect was in November by 0·020 inch.

Temperature.—The monthly mean temperature as well as the mean maximum was above normal in all the months. The annual mean temperature was in excess by 3°·0 and the annual mean maximum by 2°·0. The monthly mean minimum temperature was also in excess in all the months except in April and in December. The greatest deviation was an excess of 2°·8 over normal in November. The mean sun maximum was in excess throughout the year.

Humidity.—The annual mean humidity was in defect of the normal by only one per cent. The greatest deviations were an excess of 6 per cent in November and a defect of 10 per cent in May.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall for the year was 5·85 inches below normal and the number of rainy days was less by six. The month of October which normally has the heaviest rainfall was in defect by 6·36 inches, owing to the lateness of the North-East Monsoon.

Wind.—The wind velocity was in defect throughout the year and the average daily velocity was less than the normal by 53 miles. The mean wind direction for the year differed from the normal by two points to the west, mostly due to the south by west wind prevailing in October.

Transparency of the atmosphere.—The transparency of the lower atmosphere as judged by the visibility of the Nilgiris, about 100 miles distant was greater than either in 1913 or 1914. There were 129 days when the Nilgiris were visible as against 93 days in 1913 and 95 days in 1914.

Cloud and Sunshine.—The mean amount of clear sky was only one per cent less than normal; but curiously there was an excess of 374 hours, or 18 per cent of bright sunshine.

16. *Seismology.*—Seventy-two earthquakes were recorded on the Milne horizontal pendulum, as against sixty last year. Details of the records are given in Appendix I.

17. *Library.*—One hundred and thirty volumes were bound during the year.

18. *Publications.*—Four Bulletins, with the following titles were published during the year :—

No. XLV.—Summary of prominence observations for the second half of 1914, by J. Evershed, F.R.S.

No. XLVI.—The displacements of the enhanced lines of iron at the Centre of the Sun's Disc, by J. Evershed, F.R.S., and A. A. Narayana Ayyar, B.A.

No. XLVII.—Summary of prominence observations for the first half of 1915, by T. Royds, D.Sc.

XLVIII.—Anomalous dispersion in the Sun, by T. Royds, D.Sc.

The following contribution was made in addition to the above :—

"Note on the atmospheric conditions required for astronomical observations," by J. Evershed, F.R.S. Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, Volume 27, page 179, 1915.

19. *General.*—The Director-General of Observatories inspected the Kodaikanal Observatory in January.

THE OBSERVATORY, KODAIKANAL,
28th January 1916.

J. EVERSHED,
Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories.

II.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Staff.—The staff at the Observatory on December 31, 1915, was as follows :—

Deputy Director	R. Ll. Jones.
Computer	S. Solomon Pillai.
First Assistant	C. Chengalvaraya Mudaliyar.
Second Assistant	E. Ramanujam Pillai.

Mr. C. Chengalvaraya Mudaliyar was absent on privilege leave for two months from 8th June 1915, when Mr. V. Duraiswami Ayyar of the Meteorological Office acted for him. Mr. E. Ramanujam Pillai was absent on privilege leave for two months from 1st September 1915, when Mr. P. R. Chidambaram Ayyar of the Meteorological Office acted for him.

2. *Time Service.*—No change was made during the year. The time gun at Fort St. George failed on 22 occasions out of 730, giving a percentage of success of 97. The semaphore at the Port Office failed on five occasions. On two of these days it was correctly dropped at 2 P.M. It was dropped correctly at 1 P.M. on all other days. None of the failures were due to faults at the Observatory. The 4 P.M. roll of signals was sent and received at the Central Telegraph Office, for distribution over India, correctly on every day.

3. *Meteorological Observations.*—Meteorological observations were carried on as in former years, and the registers are kept posted up to date. Extra observations were taken for storm warning purposes and telegrams sent to Calcutta on 70 occasions.

4. *Buildings.*—Repairs to the office and quarters were carried out during the year. The construction of the subsoil drain round the observatory sanctioned in the previous year was commenced towards the end of the year and is nearing completion. The construction was undertaken too late in the year for us to see if it will be effective in stopping the large variations in level which have been referred to in previous reports.

5. *Instruments.*—The following is a list of the instruments at the Observatory on 31st December 1915 :—

(a) *Astronomical.*

Eight-inch Equatorial Telescope—Troughton & Simms.
Sidereal clock—Haswall.
Do. Dent, No. 1408.
Do. S. Riefler, No. 61.
Mean Time clock—J. H. Agar Baugh, No. 105.
Do. with galvanometer—Shepherd & Sons.
Meridian circle—Troughton & Simms.
Portable transit instrument—Dolland.
Portable telescope with stand.
Tape chronograph—R. Fuess.
Relay for use with the Chronograph—Siemens.

(b) *Meteorological.*

Richard's Barograph—No. 10, L. Casella.
Do. Thermograph—No. 29637, L. Casella.
Beckley's Anemograph—Adie.
Sunshine Recorder—No. 149, L. Casella.
Nephoscope—Mons Jules Daboseq & Ph. Pellin.
Barometer, Fortin's—No. 1771, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 725, L. Casella (spare).
Do. do. No. 1420, L. Casella (spare).

Dry bulb thermometer—No. 94221, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 38037, Negretti and Zambra (spare).
Wet do. No. 94219, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 38037, Negretti and Zambra (spare).
Dry Maximum thermometer—No. 8581, Negretti and Zambra.
Dry Minimum thermometer—No. 69017, L. Casella.
Wet do. No. 91753, Negretti and Zambra.
Sun Maximum thermometer—No. 127618, Negretti and Zambra.
Grass Minimum thermometer—No. 3377, Negretti and Zambra.
Rain-gauge (8" diameter) —No. 1042, Negretti and Zambra.
Measure glass for above.
Rain-gauge (5" diameter).
Measure glass for above.
Stop watch—No. A-3.

The cord of the Mean Time Clock by Agar Baugh was renewed and Chronometer by V. Kullberg No. 5394 was cleaned. The gun-firing apparatus at the Fort was repaired during the year.

The level of the transit instrument went through a series of large changes very similar to those observed in the previous five years. The recovery during the rains was not complete, so that some permanent alteration in level is left at the end of the year.

6. *Weather Summary.*—The following is a summary of the meteorological conditions at Madras during 1915 :—

Pressure.—Except in January, March, July and December when there was an excess, pressure was below normal throughout the year; the greatest excess was 0·052 inch in March and the greatest defect was 0·073 inch in November. The highest pressure recorded was 30·140 inches on January 18 and the lowest 29·498 inches on May 9.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the air was above normal throughout the year. The maximum temperature in shade was normal in June, below normal in January, July and September, and above in the other months. The minimum in the shade and solar heat in *vacuo* were above normal throughout the year. The highest shade temperature recorded was 107°·3 F. on May 12, 20, 21 and 23, and the lowest 63°·8 F. on December 5. The highest sun maximum was 165°·7 F. on August 23 and the lowest on grass was 60°·5 F. on December 5.

Humidity.—The percentage of humidity was normal in October, below normal in May and December and above in the remaining months.

Wind.—The wind velocity was in defect in all other months except in January, when it was almost normal. This is largely due to change of exposure as explained in previous reports. The highest velocity was 314 miles on November 21. The wind direction was normal or nearly normal in all months except in June, September, October and November, the most noticeable deviation being 8 points south in October owing to the late arrival of the North-East Monsoon.

Cloud.—The percentage of cloud was normal in November, above normal in January and February, and below in the remaining months.

Sunshine.—Except in January, February and November when there was defect, the percentage of bright sunshine was in excess over the normal throughout the year. The total number of hours of sunshine during the year was 2444·9.

Rainfall.—The rainfall in the year was above normal in January, July, September and November, nearly normal from February to April and below normal during the other months. The greatest excess was 8·72 inches in January and the greatest defect 8·36 inches in October. The total fall for the year was 56·61 inches on 92 days against an average of 49·02 inches. The most noticeable rainfall was 9·61 inches in January. Most of this rain fell during the 14th and 15th of the month and was due to a depression which formed in the south-west of the Bay during the 13th and 14th. This fall of 9·61 inches is the highest ever recorded in January at Madras since 1813. The monsoon rainfall from October 15 to the end of the year was 21·60 inches against an average of 26·00 inches. The greatest fall on any day was 6·69 inches on January 15.

THE OBSERVATORY, MADRAS,
22nd January 1916.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

APPENDIX I.

STATION—KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY.

SEISMIC RECORDS.

$\phi = 10° 13' 50''$ $\lambda = 77° 28' 00''$ $h = 2{,}343$ metres. *Subsoil*—Rock.
Apparatus—Milne's Horizontal Pendulum Seismograph.

1915.	T_o	$\frac{r}{T_o^2}$	1915.	T_o	$\frac{r}{T_o^2}$
January	15·6	3·4	July	18·6	2·4
February	18·1	2·7	August	18·7	2·5
March	18·0	2·5	September	18·9	2·4
April	17·9	2·5	October	18·6	2·5
May	18·0	2·5	November	18·1	2·6
June	18·3	2·6	December	17·9	2·4

No.	Date.	Phase.	Time G.M.T. H.	M.	S.	Period. (Sec.)	Amplitude (u). An.	Ae.	Az.	Distance Δ (Km.)	Remarks.
	1915.										
1	January* 4 ...	eP	0	07	12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	0	13	24	...	...	...	...	...	
2	4 ...	eP	0	16	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	0	21	42	...	...	...	...	...	
3	4 ...	eP	0	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	0	34	42	...	...	...	...	...	
4	5 ...	eP	14	48	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	14	55	36	...	...		...	...	
		M	15	04	54	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	15	56	24	...	...	...	...	...	
5	5—6 ...	eP	23	35	54	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	23	41	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	0	00	18	...	...	100	...	...	
		F	0	50	30	...	...	...	...	...	
6	8 ...	eP	9	56	42	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	10	13	06	...	...	...	...	...	
7	10 ...	eP	1	09	12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	1	15	42	...	...	...	...	...	
8	11 ...	eP	9	04	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	9	08	00	...	...	...	...	...	
9	17 ...	eP	4	01	48	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	4	04	54	...	...	...	...	...	
10	February 21 ...	eP	5	45	48	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	5	51	42	...	...	...	...	...	
11	21 ...	P		...		...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	15	07	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	15	07	36	...	...	70	...	...	
		F	15	27	12	...	...	...	...	...	
12	25 ...	eP	20	58	42	...	...	...	...	...	L.W not very different in intensity from P.Ts.
		eL	21	31	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	21	36	54	...	...	40	...	...	
		F	22	55	06	...	...	...	...	...	
13	28 ...	eP		...			...	...	...	...	
		iL	19	14	54	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	19	32	18	...	...	200	...	...	
		F	20	38	12		...	...	...	...	
14	March 8 ...	eP	16	09	42	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	16	23	36	...	...	...	...	...	
15	10 ...	eP	1	16	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	1	27	12	...	...	...	...	...	
16	12 ...	eP	15	03	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	15	07	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	15	15	48	...	...	100		...	
		F	16	05	48	...	...	...	...	...	
17	17 ...	iP	19	02	54	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	19	13	00	...	...	...	...	...	
18	18 ...	eP	2	03	00	...	...	...	...	...	Hour mark broad. Probably a W.L. superposed on it.

* The instrument was not working satisfactorily during the month. From January 13th to February 5th it was under repairs and during this period record was obtained only on January 17th.

Kodaikanal Observatory Seismic Records—*cont.*

No.	Date.		Phase.	Time G.M.T.			Period (Sec.).	Amplitude (u).			Distance Δ (Km.).	Remarks.
								An.	Ae.	Az.		
	1915.			H.	M.	S.						
19	March	18 ..	P	...			...	...	.	...	...	
			iL	21	14	12	...	...	...	...	..	
			M	21	22	48	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	21	38	48	...	...	...		...	
20		26 ...	eP	5	26	06		...	...		...	Widening of line.
			F	5	28	42	...	...	...	...	...	
21		30 ...	eP	9	30	00?	...	...	...	...	...	P.Ts. merged in hour mark.
			eL	9	33	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	9	36	42	...	...	60	...	...	
			F	9	52	54	...	...	...	...	...	
22	April	3 ...	eP	13	48	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	13	51	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	13	57	06	...	...	120	...	...	
			F	14	28	12	...	...	...	...	...	
23		3 ...	eP	21	20	30	..	...	...	...	...	
			eL	21	24	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	21	28	42	...	..	40	..	...	
			F	22	25	06	...	..	...	...	...	
24		16 ...	eP	...			...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	16	06	00		..	...	...	...	No P.Ts.
			M	14	07	30	...	...	20	...	...	
			F	14	19	36	...	...	...	...	...	
25		17 ...	eP	9	48	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	9	51	12		...	...	...	...	
26		22 ...	eP	19	01	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	19	03	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	19	07	06	...	...	70	...	..	
			F	19	39	12	...	...	...	..	...	
27		23 ...	eP	16	09	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	16	16	24	...	...	...	...	...	
28		28 ...	eP	3	33	42	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	3	36	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	3	39	36	...	...	40	...	...	
			F	4	03	36	...	...	...	...	...	
29		30 ..	eP	2	04	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	2	03	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	2	07	18	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	2	18	12	...	..	...	...	...	
30	May	1 ...	iP	5	11	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	5	21	36	...	.	..	...	...	
			M	5	44	48	...	...	710	...	...	
				5	48	06	...	...	1,010	...	...	
				5	53	00	...	...	1,020	...	...	
				5	58	06	...	...	850	...	...	
				6	02	30	.	...	920	...	...	
			F	10	03	54	...	...	...	...	...	
31		2 ...	eP	4	44	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	4	46	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	4	47	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			F	5	04	18	...	...	...	...	...	
32		3 ...	eP	3	41	18	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	4	02	12	...	...	...	..	...	
			M	4	04	00	...	...	30	...	...	
			F	5	39	36	...	...	...	...	...	
33		3 ...	eP	22	27	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	22	29	00	...	...	...	...	...	
34		5 ...	eP	11	27	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	11	48	18	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	11	50	36	...	...	30	...	...	
			F	12	07	36	...	...	...	...	...	
35		5 ...	eP	15	25	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	15	27	54	...	...	...	...	..	
			M	15	28	30	...	...	30	...	...	
			F	15	46	12	...	...	...	...	...	
36		8 ...	eP	14	00	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	14	08	54	...	...	...	...	..	
			M	14	13	18	...	...	60	...	...	
			F	14	33	12	...	..	...	...	...	
37		12 ...	eP	11	01	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	11	10	48	...	...	..	...	...	
			M	11	27	24	...	...	290	...	...	
			F	12	19	12	.	...	...	...	...	
38		14 ...	eP	7	27	42	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line. Hour mark superposed.
			F	7	48	36	...	...	...	...	..	

Kodaikanal Observatory Seismic Records—*cont.*

No.	Date.		Phase.	Time G.M.T. H.	M.	S.	Period (Sec.).	Amplitude (u) An.	Ae.	Az.	Distance Δ (Km.).	Remarks.
	1915.											
39	May	19 ...	eP	5	16	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line
			F	5	20	36	...	...	...	...	...	
40		21 ...	eP	3	38	12	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	3	43	18	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	3	48	00	...	...	100	...	...	
			F	4	21	18	...	...	...	...	...	
41	June	1 ...	eP	15	17	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	15	29	12	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	15	32	30	...	...	80	...	...	
			F	16	20	00	...	...	...	...	...	
42		6—7 ...	iP	21	48	54	...	...	...	...	...	Air tremors due to high wind were frequent during 2nd half of June.
			iL	21	59	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	22	53	12	...	...	340	...	...	
			F	0	13	54	...	...	...	...	...	
43	July	31 ...	eP	1	42	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	2	12	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	2	19	48	...	...	340	...	...	
			F	5	09	06	...	...	...	...	...	
44	August	3 ...	eP	13	14	30	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	13	22	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	13	31	06	...	...	60	...	...	
			F	14	41	36	...	...	...	...	...	
45		6 ...	eP	13	32	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	13	57	42	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	13	58	42	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	14	46	42	...	...	...	...	...	
46		11 ...	eP	9	37	12	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	9	44	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	9	48	30	...	...	40	...	...	
			F	10	04	30	...	...	...	...	...	
47		12 ...	eP	7	47	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	7	58	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	8	03	42	...	...	140	...	...	
			F	8	33	06	...	...	...	...	...	
48		12 ...	iP	9	22	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	9	23	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	9	26	42	...	...	320	...	...	
			F	9	58	06	...	...	...	...	...	
49		12 ...	eP	13	50	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	13	53	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	13	54	54		...	50	...	...	
			F	14	12	00	...	...	...	...	...	
50		13 ...	P		...		...	...		...	...	
			eL	22	23	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	22	24	48	...	...	6	...	...	
			F	22	30	00	...	...	...	...	...	
51		16 ...	eP	1	22	18	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	2	19	00	...	...	...	...	...	
52		19 ...	eP	0	52	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	1	14	54	...	...	...	...	...	
53		31 ...	eP	20	50	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	21	05	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	21	10	30	...	...	60	...	...	
			F	21	39	42	...	...	...	...	...	
54	September	1 ...	iP	1	10	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	1	10	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	1	12	00	...	...	290	...	...	
			F	1	37	12	...	...	...	...	...	
55		1 ...	eP	2	05	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	2	06	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	2	07	24	...	...	100	...	...	
			F	2	16	36	...	...	...	...	...	
56		6 ...	eP	18	02	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	18	50	42	...	...	...	...	...	
57		7 ...	eP	1	41	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	2	03	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	2	56	00	...	...	520	...	...	
			F	3	36	00	...	...	...	...	...	
58		12 ...	eP	0	09	30	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	0	16	42	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	0	17	18	...	...	40	...	...	
			F	0	33	06	...	...	...	...	...	
59		12 ...	eP	21	42	48	...	...		...		Widening of line.
			F	22	15	36	...	...	...	...	...	
60	September	23 ...	eP	8	29	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	8	49	24	...	...	...	...	...	

Kodaikanal Observatory Seismic Records—*cont.*

No.	Date.	Phase.	Time G.M.T. H.	M.	S.	Period (Sec.).	Amplitude (u) An.	Ae.	Az.	Distance △ (Km.).	Remarks.
	1915.										
61	October 3 ...	eP	7	24	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	7	57	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	8	15	48	...	...	350	...	...	
		F	9	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	
62	5 ...	eP	14	08	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		F	14	58	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
63	11 ...	eP	20	52	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		F	21	48	18	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
64	November 1 ...	eP	7	35	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	7	55	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	8	08	54	...	...	290	...	...	
		F	10	55	24	...	...	...	...	...	
65	18 ...	eP	4	21	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	4	41	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	4	45	54	...	...	60	...	...	
		F	5	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	
66	18 ...	eP	20	34	06?	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	20	40	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	20	45	24	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	21	06	00	...	...	...	...	...	
67	20 ...	eP	15	53	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	15	55	54	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	15	59	30	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	16	13	36	...	...	...	...	...	
68	21 ...	eP	1	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	1	35	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	1	39	42	...	...	190	...	...	
		F	2	39	42	...	...	...	...	...	
69	December 3 ...	eP	2	45	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	2	49	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	2	54	06	...	...	190	...	...	
		F	3	27	24	...	...	...	...	...	
70	17 ...	eP	7	16	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	7	22	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	7	25	54	...	...	60	...	...	
		F	7	52	42	...	...	...	...	...	
71	18 ...	eP	19	13	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		F	19	23	48	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
72	19 ...	eP	20	21	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	20	24	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	20	27	12	...	...	110	...	...	
		F	20	55	12	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX II.

Latitude 10° 13′ 50″ N.
Longitude 5h 9m 52s E.

Height of Barometer cistern above mean sea level 7,688 feet.

MEAN Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Kodaikanal Observatory in 1915.

Month	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily Range.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Mean.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Max.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Min.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Range.	Wet Bulb. Mean.	Wet Bulb. Min.	Tension of Vapour. By Simpson's Tables.	Relative Humidity. By Simpson's Tables.	Sun Max. in *Vac.*	Min. on Grass.	Wind. Daily Velocity.	Wind. Mean Direction.		Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Clear Sky.	Bright Sunshine.
	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	Cents.	°	°	Miles.	Points.		Inches.	No.	Cents.	Hours.
January ...	22·877	0·060	57·5	66·0	48·9	17·1	48·3	41·4	0·262	57	124·8	41·7	262	5	N.E. by E.	1·79	4	56	248·3
February ..	·867	·066	58·5	67·6	49·5	18·1	49·6	43·3	·278	59	131·4	41·6	223	1	N. by E.	0·52	2	59	238·9
March ...	·905	·067	60·3	69·5	51·0	18·5	52·0	44·9	·318	62	136·2	43·0	232	9	E. by S.	3·47	7	65	274·3
April ...	·865	·031	62·4	71·4	53·5	17·9	54·1	48·1	·346	63	139·9	46·6	258	6	E.N.E.	3·92	4	69	277·0
May ...	·819	·060	64·0	72·3	55·6	16·7	55·3	49·7	·362	63	138·2	48·9	247	29	N.W. by N.	1·28	4	59	278·7
June ...	·769	·065	61·1	67·7	54·6	13·1	56·1	51·7	·410	79	130·5	51·3	351	26	W.N.W.	6·05	12	30	157·2
July ...	·777	·056	58·9	64·1	53·7	10·4	55·5	51·8	·414	86	121·7	49·9	289	22	W.S.W.	6·22	14	19	109·4
August ...	·785	·061	58·7	64·1	53·2	10·9	55·6	51·3	·418	86	125·2	49·5	231	26	W.N.W.	6·79	15	24	134·4
September ...	·785	·077	59·7	65·7	53·7	12·0	55·4	51·2	·408	83	129·8	49·6	265	25	W. by N.	6·07	12	19	153·9
October ...	·806	·068	59·0	66·1	51·8	14·3	54·4	49·0	·387	79	131·6	42·9	203	17	S. by W.	4·24	9	43	203·8
November ...	·809	·073	56·7	61·8	51·7	10·1	53·9	50·1	·399	90	117·5	48·3	214	29	N.W. by W.	8·03	16	16	115·8
December ...	·842	·064	54·3	62·5	46·2	16·3	48·6	41·6	·294	70	115·9	36·4	260	6	E.N.E.	5·32	8	54	215·5
Annual ...	22·825	0·065	59·3	66·6	51·9	14·6	53·2	47·8	0·358	73	128·6	45·8	253	30	N.N.W.	53·70	107	43	2402·2

EXTREME Monthly Meteorological Records at the Kodaikanal Observatory in 1915.

Month.	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Highest.		Dry Bulb Thermometer. Lowest.		Wet Bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun Th. in *Vacuo.* Highest.		Grass Therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest Fall.	
	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	°	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Cents.	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Inches.	Day.
January ...	22·980	18	22·814	31	0·166	73·7	8	42·3	12	34·6	27	10	3	139·9	6	30·4	12	495	1	110	18	0·47	19
February ...	·920	9	·800	4	·120	74·6	18	43·9	1	35·2	26	16	15	142·1	28	35·1	1	343	11	84	7	0·21	7
March ...	·968	18, 19	·835	1	·131	73·4	25	46·1	7	38·7	21	29	21	145·5	31	33·2	9	430	20	116	10	0·93	1
April ...	·943	6	·759	19	·184	75·0	3	49·2	8	39·2	8	24	13	146·4	8	39·1	8	418	14	128	18	2·99	16
May ...	·895	20	·697	9	·198	77·2	24, 29	52·8	22	43·1	23	29	22	156·0	1	42·8	21	449	10	98	15	0·37	6
June ...	·850	30	·660	23	·190	74·5	11	52·3	28, 29	49·3	30	46	1	144·8	12	47·7	5	659	17	84	13	1·31	14
July ...	·874	11	·615	20	·259	70·0	5	51·9	12	46·4	4	43	3	147·9	5	41·2	4	529	29	102	7	1·04	6
August ...	·886	31	·706	22	·180	68·2	10	50·6	19	47·1	19	69	11	143·9	8	43·4	29	587	2	89	16	1·16	22
September ...	·888	2	·686	10	·202	70·6	27	51·6	2	44·7	3	44	3	152·3	27	44·4	1, 2	450	12	92	15	0·99	20
October ...	·870	13	·709	10	·161	69·5	11, 15	48·2	15	42·3	3	42	3	147·3	9	38·4	14	523	2	109	10	1·14	20
November ..	·898	29	·662	5	·236	67·1	9	47·9	30	45·8	6	54	6	127·9	25	44·0	30	347	5	69	26	1·22	[illegible]
December ...	·914	11	·754	6	·160	72·4	6	39·6	15	32·6	7	20	11	132·9	4	20·2	15	464	25	112	9	1·24	26

APPENDIX III.

Kodaikanal mean hourly wind velocity for the year 1915.

Month.	Hours. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
January ...	11	13	12	12	13	11	13	12	12	15	13	13	12	10	9	9	7	7	8	9	9	10	10	10
February ...	10	11	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	12	11	11	11	11	10	8	6	6	6	6	7	8	9	10
March ...	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	11	11	12	13	11	10	11	13	7	7	8	10	10	10	9	9
April ...	11	11	12	12	11	11	12	12	12	14	15	14	12	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	10
May ...	10	12	10	10	10	10	9	9	11	11	12	12	11	11	11	12	9	9	8	10	9	10	9	10
June ...	15	17	15	15	15	15	14	14	15	13	14	14	13	14	14	13	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	17
July ...	14	13	14	14	12	13	12	13	11	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	10	11	11	12	12	14	13	13
August ...	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	9	7	9	10	10	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	12	12
September ...	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	11	12	12	11	11	12
October ...	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	9	8	7	7	8	9	8	9	9	9
November ...	10	10	9	10	10	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	8	8	7	8	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	10
December ...	10	10	10	11	10	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	11	12	10	9	9	10	11	10	11	11	10
Annual ..	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	10	10	10	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	11

APPENDIX IV.

KODAIKANAL mean hourly bright sunshine for the year 1915.

Month.	Hours.											
	6-7	7–8	8–9	9–10	10–11	11–12	12–13	13–14	14–15	15–16	16–17	17–18
January	0·26	0·72	0·83	0·88	0·82	0·80	0·76	0·78	0·72	0·66	0·51	0·09
February	·38	·79	·83	·83	·90	·86	·93	·86	·74	·69	·51	·21
March	·57	·89	·92	·96	·98	·94	·85	·77	·71	·60	39	·25
April	·54	·91	·97	·96	·98	·99	·91	·82	·70	·63	·55	·27
May	·57	·92	·94	·98	·93	·91	·86	·77	·67	·60	·52	·34
June	·25	·53	·62	·61	·66	·67	·52	·41	·41	·33	·20	·04
July	·17	·46	·51	·51	·45	·28	·31	·21	·25	·19	·12	·06
August	·17	·47	·59	·67	·61	·53	·30	·25	·21	·27	·19	·06
September	·16	·38	·60	·69	·69	·62	·57	·48	·36	·27	·23	·09
October	·30	·76	·85	·85	·72	·70	·60	·54	·49	·38	·24	·12
November	·08	·38	·48	·62	·52	·49	·36	·33	·33	·17	·09	·02
December	·22	·65	·65	·69	·74	·76	·72	·68	·66	·59	·51	·08
Mean ...	0·31	0·66	0·73	0·77	0·75	0·71	0·64	0·58	0·52	0·45	0·34	0·14

APPENDIX V.

NUMBER of days in each month on which the Nilgiris were visible in 1915.

Month.	Very clear.	Visible.	Just visible.	Tops only visible.	Total.
January	5	10	2	1	18
February	...	4	3	1	8
March	...	2	8	1	11
April	1	3	2	...	6
May	1	1	4	...	6
June	3	2	3	...	8
July	6	7	...	...	13
August	...	1	6	...	7
September ...	6	4	4	...	14
October	1	15	2	1	19
November ...	1	1	2	...	4
December	...	15	...	...	15
Total ...	24	65	36	4	129

APPENDIX VI.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY—Abnormals from monthly means for the year 1915.

Abnormals of	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	+ 0·024	− 0·005	+ 0·052	+ 0·032	− 0·030	− 0·023	+ 0·001	− 0·017	− 0·027	− 0·051	− 0·073	+ 0·010	− 0·009
Temperature of air	+ 1·2	+ 1·8	+ 1·8	+ 0·7	+ 2·9	+ 1·8	+ 0·2	+ 2·1	+ 0·8	+ 2·9	+ 1·6	+ 0·8	+ 1·6
Do. of evaporation	+ 2·7	+ 2·4	+ 2·6	+ 1·3	+ 1·9	+ 3·0	+ 2·1	+ 2·3	+ 1·6	+ 2·4	+ 2·6	− 0·2	+ 2·1
Percentage of humidity	+ 7	+ 4	+ 3	+ 2	− 2	+ 5	+ 9	+ 2	+ 4	Same as	+ 6	− 3	+ 3
Greatest solar heat in *vacuo*	+ 8·1	+ 10·0	+ 13·0	+ 13·1	+ 10·2	+ 6·1	+ 5·5	+ 8·5	+ 9·6	+ 13·4	+ 1·2	+ 9·6	+ 9·0
Maximum in shade	− 0·5	+ 0·1	+ 1·1	+ 0·6	+ 4·0	Same as	− 1·4	+ 1·8	− 0·3	+ 2·9	+ 1·0	+ 0·8	+ 0·8
Minimum in shade	+ 2·4	+ 3·1	+ 2·1	+ 0·3	+ 1·8	+ 2·3	+ 0·2	+ 1·8	+ 0·3	+ 1·8	+ 1·8	+ 0·1	+ 1·5
Do. on grass	+ 6·2	+ 4·4	+ 3·2	+ 0·9	+ 2·4	+ 2·8	+ 0·8	+ 2·9	+ 1·1	+ 2·0	+ 2·9	+ 0·6	+ 2·5
Rainfall in inches	+ 8·72	+ 0·02	− 0·15	− 0·10	− 1·76	− 0·80	+ 4·93	− 3·36	+ 5·74	− 8·36	+ 7·58	− 4·87	...
Do. since January 1st	...	+ 8·74	+ 8·59	+ 8·49	+ 6·73	+ 5·93	+ 10·86	+ 7·50	+ 13·24	+ 4·88	+ 12·46	+ 7·59	+ 7·59
General direction of wind	1 point N.	1 point N.	1 point E.	Same as	1 point S.	2 points S.	1 point S.	1 point S.	3 points S.	8 points S.	2 points E.	Same as	Same as
Daily velocity in miles	+ 1	− 4	− 24	− 32	− 37	− 27	− 27	− 23	− 23	− 16	− 48	− 14	− 23
Percentage of cloudy sky	+ 15	+ 5	− 2	− 12	− 9	− 14	− 9	− 11	− 1	− 12	Same as	− 16	− 6
Do. of bright sunshine	− 12·2	− 6·7	+ 0·3	+ 12·8	+ 3·3	+ 0·3	+ 2·1	+ 4·7	+ 2·9	+ 10·0	− 6·2	+ 5·7	− 3·0

+ means above normal; — means below normal.

APPENDIX VII.

ABSTRACT of the Mean Meteorological Condition of Madras in the year 1915 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1915.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·855	0·009 below.	29·864
Temperature of air	82·7	1·6 above.	81·1
Do. of evaporation	76·6	2·1 ,,	74·5
Percentage of humidity	75	3 ,,	72
Greatest solar heat in *vacuo*	148·7	9·0 ,,	139·7
Maximum in shade	91·6	0·8 ,,	90·8
Minimum in shade	76·2	1·5 ,,	74·7
Do. on grass	74·4	2·5 ,,	71·9
Rainfall in inches since January 1st on 92 days	56·61	7·59 ,,	49·02
General direction of wind	S.E.	Same as	S.E.
Daily velocity in miles	148	23 below	171
Percentage of cloudy sky	43	6 ,,	49
Do. of bright Sunshine	55·4	3·0 ,,	58·4

DURATION and Quantity of the Wind from different Points.

From.	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North ...	188	1,149	East ...	256	1,223	South ...	206	1,336	West ...	194	1,325
N. by E. ...	270	1,512	E. by S.	332	1,582	S. by W.	230	1,513	W. by N.	166	1,196
N.N.E. ...	371	2,271	E.S.E. ...	266	1,382	S.S.W. ...	272	1,723	W.N.W.	115	798
N.E. by N....	499	3,599	S.E. by E.	480	2,408	S.W. by S.	257	1,752	N.W. by W.	60	398
N.E. ...	258	1,869	S.E. ...	496	2,923	S.W. ...	225	1,476	N.W. ...	50	196
N.E. by E....	225	1,399	S.E. by S.	935	6,719	S.W. by W.	199	1,372	N.W. by N.	76	372
E.N.E.	173	929	S.S.E. ...	574	4,298	W.S.W. ...	238	1,547	N.N.W. ...	83	441
E. by N. ...	290	1,476	S. by E.	254	1,742	W. by S.	253	1,823	N. by W.	96	528

There were 173 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. by S. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 43 miles.

APPENDIX VIII.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY—Number of hours of wind from each point in the year 1915.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January ...	32	56	132	161	74	17	40	101	50	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	18
February ...	1	10	24	75	62	80	66	76	62	60	28	101	2	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	16
March ...	...	...	17	...	...	13	20	17	59	102	82	50	58	157	76	8	12	12	11	6	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	35
April ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	25	104	43	294	138	19	15	12	14	8	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
May	...	2	1	...	2	6	1	4	9	36	12	40	91	162	84	36	27	27	11	17	13	14	4	23	22	33	20	8	9	20	2	1	7
June	...	...	4	...	...	2	4	1	2	6	13	15	52	87	103	49	40	26	40	43	29	31	61	36	29	20	7	10	2	3	3	...	2
July	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	1	2	4	5	11	29	43	38	32	23	47	58	73	89	53	47	62	52	25	10	6	6	13	1	2	6
August ...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	6	11	11	12	50	51	55	37	22	25	30	25	47	24	49	61	75	38	37	37	13	3	13	1	1	5
September ...	1	10	2	2	...	...	1	6	20	31	23	56	70	59	47	39	42	43	62	32	39	20	24	21	17	18	7	9	1	1	2	...	15
October ...	4	14	32	39	18	6	3	14	16	7	16	20	92	55	44	35	14	28	49	29	22	13	19	32	32	21	32	12	9	4	2	3	8
November ...	45	42	33	40	31	45	32	56	25	30	25	33	8	22	4	12	8	5	1	2	2	14	19	4	4	12	2	2	20	9	45	56	32
December ...	103	135	124	181	70	52	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	20	27	6
Annual total.	188	270	371	499	258	225	173	290	256	332	266	480	496	935	574	254	206	230	272	257	225	199	238	253	194	166	115	60	50	76	83	96	173

APPENDIX IX.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY—Number of miles of wind from each point in the year 1915.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.
January	231	341	817	1,089	530	170	238	530	193	157	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...		...	61	53	4,496
February	9	88	140	402	313	450	355	421	302	256	150	358	12	8	18	13	..		7	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	3,314
March	...	...	39	...	...	19	84	76	267	468	391	230	299	968	641	68	99	118	110	39	33	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	3,975
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	160	525	339	1,923	1,061	197	123	112	141	66	18	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,767
May	...	17	7	...	17	60	12	26	82	223	98	330	651	1,469	717	267	191	187	84	143	84	90	33	153	191	333	219	71	51	67	20	9	5,902
June	...	...	22	...	...	10	31	1	10	47	83	120	374	905	816	38	269	216	298	310	248	291	414	303	218	187	70	102	16	23	22	...	5,795
July	...	3	8	...	9	25	...	10	14	27	49	89	248	334	341	243	183	289	344	491	542	408	348	508	364	165	93	36	37	64	3	12	5,287
August	14	...	5	3	...	9	...	43	81	61	74	359	284	388	237	112	120	138	134	296	149	253	410	549	282	264	261	63	19	58	2	3	4,671
September	10	42	18	7	...	...	8	19	60	132	145	231	388	344	230	247	209	303	431	264	281	162	133	85	75	69	34	43	6	2	20	...	3,998
October	29	56	161	207	144	58	26	60	67	17	44	54	288	247	218	133	84	115	170	118	105	75	94	199	172	128	111	70	18	23	7	19	3,312
November	187	261	203	335	176	236	108	232	147	107	102	112	40	133	19	73	58	35	4	25	16	59	102	26	23	55	10	13	49	53	226	296	3,521
December	669	704	851	1,556	680	362	67	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	80	136	5,239
Annual ...	1,149	1,512	2,271	3,599	1,869	1,399	929	1,476	1,223	1,582	1,332	2,408	2,923	6,719	4,298	1,742	1,336	1,513	1,723	1,752	1,476	1,372	1,547	1,823	1,325	1,196	798	398	196	372	441	528	54,277

APPENDIX X.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY—Number of inches of rain from each point in the year 1915.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January ...	0·07	2·04	3·55	0·85	2·10	0·12	0·09	0·38	...	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·03	...
February ...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·13	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...
June ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·05		...	0·06	...	0·08	0·06	...	0·05	0·21	...	0·02	...	0·54	0·02	0·10	...	0·10	...	...
July ...	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·94	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·08	0·46	0·06	0·63	0·06	0·52	0·12	0·01	1·24	1·78	1·11	0·19	0·08	0·04	...	0·99	0·06	...	...
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·01	...	...	0·05	0·02		...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·09	0·15	0·04	0·06	0·08	0·36	...	0·01	...
September..	0·01	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·02	1·05	0·05	0·16	0·02	...	0·20	1·54	0·33	0·81	0·73	0·99	0·01	0·46	0·01	...	1·20	1·71	...	...	...	...	...	1·04
October ...	...	...	...		0·08	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...		0·23	0·12	0·03	...	0·04	0·12	0·09	...	0·06	...	...	0·13	0·02	0·18	0·07	0·59	0·83	...	...	...
November ...	0·66	3·33	1·48	1·16	0·10	0·15	...	0·51	1·37	0·54	0·19	2·94	0·17	1·68	0·35	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·38	0·38	0·09	0·06	0·43	...	0·19	...	0·26	0·70	3·36	0·01
December ..	0·12	...	...	0·08	0·17	0·04	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual ..	0·86	5·37	5·31	2·09	2·55	1·38	0·09	0·94	1·79	0·94	1·24	3·57	0·42	2·46	0·55	0·69	1·66	1·17	1·07	1·70	1·12	0·51	2·29	1·91	1·41	2·01	2·55	0·38	0·77	2·46	0·87	3·40	1·05

APPENDIX XI.

Madras Observatory—Wind, cloud and bright sunshine, 1915.

Month.	Wind resultant.		Clouds (0—10).					Bright sunshine.	
	Velocity.	Direction.	8 H.	10 H.	16 H.	20 H.	Mean.	Average per day.	Greatest number of hours in a day.
	MILES.	POINTS.						HOURS.	HOURS.
January	128	N.E.	5·5	5·5	4·9	4·6	5·2	6·4	9·0
February	99	E.N.E.	2·4	3·7	3·3	2·3	2·9	8·2	10·4
March	104	E.S.E.	2·6	3·0	1·4	1·6	2·2	8·9	10·7
April	148	S.E. by S.	2·3	2·6	0·8	0·7	1·6	10·2	11·3
May	103	S.S.E.	3·1	2·6	3·1	2·6	2·9	8·1	10·2
June	122	S. by W.	5·0	4·6	4·7	5·6	5·0	5·1	8·3
July	103	S.W. by W.	6·2	5·7	6·0	6·7	6·2	4·3	9·4
August	71	S.W. by W.	5·4	4·9	6·6	5·4	5·6	5·5	9·8
September	93	South.	6·3	6·2	6·0	5·7	6·1	5·4	10·3
October	23	South.	4·3	5·2	5·1	4·1	4·7	7·1	10·6
November	56	N.E. by N.	5·7	6·6	6·0	5·4	5·9	4·8	9·8
December	158	N.N.E.	3·8	3·9	3·7	3·1	3·6	6·6	8·9
Annual ...	43	S.E. by S.	4·4	4·5	4·3	4·0	4·3	6·7	...

APPENDIX XII.

MEAN Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Madras Observatory in 1915.

Month.	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily Range.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Mean.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Max.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Min.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Range.	Wet Bulb. Mean.	Wet Bulb. Min.	Tension of Vapour. By Blanford's Tables.	Relative Humidity. By Blanford's Tables.	Sun Max in *Vac.*	Min. on Grass.	Wind. Daily Velocity.	Wind. Mean Direction.		Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Clear Sky.	Bright Sun-shine.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	CENTS.	°	°	Miles.	Points.		INCHES.	No.	CENTS.	HOURS.
January	30 021	0·102	76·3	84·1	69·9	14 2	71·9	68·8	0·722	80	146·5	69 3	145	4	N.E	9·61	8	48	197·7
February	29·959	·116	78·5	86·7	71·1	15·6	73 2	69·7	·744	77	149·7	68·2	118	7	E. by N.	0·30	1	71	230·3
March	·956	·127	81·8	90·3	74·2	16·1	76·5	73·4	·840	77	153·5	71·8	128	11	S.E. by E	0·24	2	78	276·3
April	·857	·125	84·7	93·5	77·5	16·0	78·9	76·3	·907	76	154·8	75·6	159	13	S.E. by S.	0·52	3	84	306·2
May	·705	·124	89 6	101·8	82 6	19·2	80·2	77·0	·902	65	153 2	81·3	190	16	South.	0·36	2	71	250·7
June	·680	·115	88·2	98·3	82·6	15·7	80 6	76·6	·893	67	146·6	81·4	193	17	S. by W.	1·31	8	50	153·9
July	·722	·111	84·7	94·2	78·7	15·5	78·0	74·8	·869	74	144·2	77·4	171	19	S.W. by S.	8·80	11	38	131·9
August	·733	·117	85·4	95·5	79·1	16·4	78·3	75·3	·870	72	148·5	77·7	151	18	S.S.W.	1·20	11	44	169·2
September	·750	·137	83·8	92 9	77·4	15·5	77·8	74·6	·863	76	150·9	76·1	133	15	S. by E.	10·43	14	39	161·1
October	·791	·128	83·5	91·9	77·0	14·9	73 0	75·4	·885	78	152·5	74·8	107	15	S. by E.	2·64	10	53	219·5
November	·851	·115	79·1	86·0	74·0	12·0	75·5	72·8	·834	85	138 6	72·4	117	4	N.E	20·79	18	41	142 8
December	·988	·108	76·3	84·4	69·9	14·5	70·4	67·4	·663	74	145·4	67 0	169	2	N.N.E.	0·41	4	64	205·3
Annual ...	29·834	0·119	82·7	91·6	76·2	15·4	76·6	73·5	0·833	75	148·7	74·4	148	12	S.E.	56·61	92	57	2,444 9

EXTREME Monthly Meteorological Records at the Madras Observatory in 1915.

Month.	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Highest.		Dry Bulb Thermometer. Lowest.		Wet Bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun Th. in Vacuo. Highest.		Grass Therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest Fall.	
	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY.	INCHES.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	CENTS.	DAY.	°	DAY.	°	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	MILES.	DAY.	INCHES.	DAY
January ...	**30·140**	**18**	29·891	29	0·249	86·7	11	65·9	9, 18	65·1	8	54	8	153·2	14	62 5	8, 19	215	14, 15	59	28	**6·69**	**15**
February ...	·073	16	·843	5	·230	90·5	5	66·3	10	65·5	10	52	6, 25	156·8	15	63·3	10	185	23	75	20	0·30	27
March ...	·127	8	·766	27	·361	97·4	26	68·8	11	68·2	11, 12	51	15	160·5	21	65·4	11	207	27	68	3	0·23	3
April ...	29·993	8	·710	18	·283	99·8	2	73·2	8	72·5	8	47	2	163·7	16	70 4	8	210	3	107	27	0·43	29
May ...	·871	26	**·498**	**9**	·373	**107·3**	**12, 20, 21, 23**	77·4	5	72·9	11	**23**	**21**	158·4	21	76·1	5	257	25	93	4	0·34	13
June ...	·805	29	·525	20	·280	106·3	1	76 8	24	73·2	28	32	20	159·6	29	74·6	24	263	4	88	22	0·58	21
July ...	·863	11	·540	21	·323	105·8	3	70·6	15	70 6	15	33	3	155·2	3	70·8	15	264	3	71	19	3·26	15
August ...	·862	12	·598	1	·264	100 0	22	73·7	31	72 7	31	43	18	**165·7**	**23**	72 5	31	201	3	80	31	0·37	28
September ...	·904	2	·521	9	·383	101·3	10	72·8	17	71·4	9	39	10	163·5	13	71 6	17	224	10	67	23	4 15	17
October ...	·912	30	·638	10	·274	97·7	17	71·4	11	71·4	11	49	31	161·1	18	71·4	11	174	28	61	10	1·42	11
November ...	30·024	30	·554	5	**·470**	92·7	1	71·4	5, 14	69 7	5	54	1	156·4	18	68·1	20	**314**	**21**	**51**	**24**	3·18	21
December ...	·108	11	·862	6	·246	86·5	16	**63·8**	**5**	**62·0**	**5**	46	12	153·3	13	**60·5**	**5**	301	20	80	31	0·15	25

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS

OBSERVATORIES

FOR 1916

MADRAS:
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1917

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1916.

CONTENTS.

I.—Kodaikanal Observatory.

II.—Madras Observatory.

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

I.—REPORT OF THE KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1916.

Staff.—The staff of the Observatory on December 31, 1916, was as follows:—

Director	J. Evershed, F.R.S.
Assistant Director	T. Royds, D.Sc.
First Assistant	S. Sitarama Ayyar, B.A.
Second Assistant	G. Nagaraja Ayyar.
Third Assistant	A. A. Narayana Ayyar, B.A.
Fourth Assistant	S. Balasundaram Ayyar.
Writer	L. N. Krishnaswami Ayyar.
Photographic Assistant	R. Krishna Ayyar.

MAGNETIC SECTION—

Magnetic Observer	S. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar, B.A.
Magnetic Recorder	S. S. Ranga Acharya.

The Director was on special duty in Kashmir until November 23. The Assistant Director was granted a month's privilege leave from December 4, 1916. The First Assistant was on privilege leave from April 26 to May 20, the Second Assistant from December 6, 1915 to January 15, 1916, the Writer from May 15 to June 15, and the Photographic Assistant from June 13 to August 13. The Bookbinder retired on September 10 after a service of 15 years in this observatory.

The Magnetic Observatory which was working under the Survey of India Department since 1904 was transferred to the Meteorological Department on August 1, 1916.

The First Assistant and Photographic Assistant returned from special duty in Kashmir on March 28.

The subordinate staff consists of a book-binder, an assistant book-binder, a mechanic, six peons (including the peon of the Magnetic Observatory recently transferred from the Survey of India to the Meteorological Department), a boy peon for the dark room and two lascars.

2. *Distribution of work.*—The special distribution of work arranged in the latter half of last year continued till the end of March 1916. The Assistant Director had charge of the two spectroheliographs and of the grating spectrograph until December when the Director took charge of these instruments. The First, Second and Third Assistants were in charge of the work with the Cooke and the Lerebour and Secretan equatorials and also of all astronomical computing, the preparation of the observations for the press and the measurement of spectrum plates. The Third Assistant had charge of the seismometer and clock comparisons, and the meteorological work was done by the Fourth Assistant and the Writer. The Writer was responsible for the accounts, correspondence and all office

records. The Photographic Assistant had charge of the photographic developing, printing, etc.

3. *Buildings and grounds.*—The buildings and grounds and fire lines have been kept in good order. The lathe room was re-roofed during the year.

4. *Instruments.*—The following are the principal instruments belonging to the Observatory, or in use, at the present time :—

Six-inch Cooke equatorial.
Six-inch Lerebour and Secretan equatorial remounted by Grubb, with a five-inch Grubb portrait lens attached. The Lerebour and Secretan object glass has been replaced by a Cooke photo-visual lens of the same aperture and the instrument has been adapted for direct solar photography in addition to visual work.
Spectrograph I.—This with the 11-inch polar siderostat has been dismounted.
Spectrograph II—consisting of a collimator of 7 feet focus and camera of 14 feet focus placed at an angle of 60° with the former. Plane gratings of $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches or 5 inches ruled surface are used, and the slit is provided with various devices for the direct comparison of spectra from different sources, and for rotating the solar image.
Spectroheliograph—with 18-inch siderostat and 12-inch Cooke photo-visual lens of 20 feet focus, by the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company.
An auxiliary spectroheliograph attached to the above, made in the observatory workshop.
Six-inch transit instrument and barrel chronograph, formerly the property of the Survey of India.
Theodolite, 6-inch—Cooke.
Sextant.
Evershed spectroscope with three prisms, for prominence and sunspot work, by Hilger.
Mean time clock, Kullberg 6326.
Do. Shelton.
Mean time chronometer, Kullberg 6299.
Sidereal chronometer, Kullberg 6134.
Tape chronograph, Fuess.
Two micrometers for measuring spectrum photographs, Hilger.
Hartmann photometer.
Dividing engine, Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company, Limited.
Milne horizontal pendulum seismograph.
Induction coil with necessary adjuncts.
Small polar siderostat.
Universal instrument.
Complete set of meteorological instruments, including a Richard thermograph and barograph and a nephoscope.
A high class screw cutting turning lathe, by Messrs. Cooke & Sons.
Angström pyrheliometer.
An 18-inch concave mirror by Henry of Paris belonging to the Director is mounted in the spectroheliograph room for general spectrum work.

The instruments received from the Takhtasinghji Observatory at Poona include the following :—

Twenty-inch reflecting telescope, by Common.
Six-inch Cooke photo-visual telescope with equatorial mounting.
Two prisms of 6 inches aperture for use with the above.
Twelve-inch Cooke siderostat.
Eight-inch horizontal telescope.
Large grating spectroscope, by Hilger.
An ultra-violet spectrograph, by Grubb.
Sidereal clock, Cooke.
Mean time chronometer, Frodsham No. 3476.
One micrometer for measuring spectrum photographs, Hilger.

The Observatory is greatly indebted to His Highness the Nizam's Government and to the Director of the Nizamiah Observatory for the loan of the following lenses received in January 1915 :—

A 15-inch lens, a 12-inch lens, a 7-inch lens, all by Grubb, and a 4-inch photo-visual lens by Cooke.

The large spectroheliograph for photographing solar images up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter erected at Srinagar in 1915 was dismantled in October and the optical parts returned to Kodaikanal.

OBSERVATIONS.

(*a*) SOLAR PHYSICS.

5. *Summary of solar observations.*—The following table gives the number of observations made at Kodaikanal during each month of the year :—

—	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A	31	28	31	30	30	24	30	30	26	26	28	28	342
B	3	2	3	2	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	21
C	31	27	31	28	29	18	26	26	23	23	26	27	315
D	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
E	31	27	31	29	29	20	28	28	25	26	28	27	329

A = spots and faculae observed. B = spot spectrum observed. C = visual spectroscopic observations made. D = photoheliograms taken. E = spectroheliograms taken.

The year was rather more favourable than usual for spectroscopic observations and prominence records.

At Srinagar 725 Spectroheliograms were obtained on 223 days from January 1st to October 25th, when the instruments were dismantled. The conditions here were extremely favourable from the beginning of May to the end of October. (See section 11).

6. *Photoheliograph.*—This was dismantled in 1915 for work in Kashmir and no direct solar photographs were obtained at Kodaikanal in 1916. The series of daily photographs on a scale of 8 inches to the sun's diameter will be resumed in 1917. At Srinagar 8-inch photographs were obtained on 72 days between January 1 and May 5. After that date the instrument was modified to give a much larger scale, and during the succeeding months special regions of the sun's disc including sunspots were photographed on a scale of 15 inches to the sun's diameter. These plates were obtained on 47 days.

7. *Cambridge spectroheliograph.*—Very satisfactory photographs were obtained with this instrument throughout the year when the definition was good. This is commonly the case between 7–30 and 8-30 a.m. but later in the day good results can very seldom be obtained. Photographs of the sun's disc in "K" light were taken on 329 days and prominence plates on 310 days. Duplicates of the disc plates have been sent to the Cambridge Observatory for measurement.

8. *Grating spectroheliograph.*—Photographs of the sun in Hα light were obtained on 258 days. The plates for this work are now sensitized at the observatory by the Photographic Assistant and are superior to the commercial red sensitive plates. A special apparatus has been constructed for drying the plates after sensitizing. The number of absorption markings due to dense prominences on the sun's disc has increased largely and some very remarkable forms were photographed in April.

9. *Grating spectrograph.*—Dr. Royds has employed this instrument for studying the solar displacements, at the centre of the disc and at the limb, of the nickel and titanium lines, using these metals in the electric arc for comparison with the solar lines. The plates obtained have all been measured and reduced and the results were ready for publication at the close of the year. In general these results confirm those obtained with iron, and indicate a low pressure in the reversing layer, and a descending movement of the gases at the centre of the disc. Spectrum plates were also obtained in continuation of the research on the displacements in the sun of lines which are greatly shifted at the negative pole of the arc.

During December the spectrograph was modified for the purpose of photographing the spectrum of Venus. In this work the 15-inch Hyderabad lens after its return from Kashmir, was used to great advantage, and spectra were secured of the planet having a dispersion of 1·4 A per millimeter. Measures of the plates by the positive on negative method will probably yield a fair value of the solar parallax, but the main purpose is the determination of the wave-lengths of some of the solar lines on the side of the sun turned 90 degrees or more from the direction of the earth.

The research on the change of wave-length of the iron lines between the centre of the sun's disc and the limb has been completed and published (Kodaikanal Observatory Bulletin No. XLIX), and the sunspot radial motion plates obtained in 1915 have been measured and the results published in Kodaikanal Observatory Bulletin No. LI.

A number of measures of solar and arc spectra has also been accomplished for the purpose of testing the anomalous dispersion theory. The results show fairly conclusively that anomalous dispersion is not an effective agent in displacing solar lines ('Observatory' Vol. XXXIX, 432).

10. *Six-inch Cooke equatorial and spectroscope.*—This has been employed exclusively for spectrum observations, attention being concentrated on phenomena which cannot readily be photographed, such as metallic prominences, temporary eruptions, and displacements of the hydrogen lines both on the sun's disc and at the limb. The position angles of a few definitely marked prominences are also determined for the purpose of checking the correctness of the angles measured on the photographs; these depend on a fundamental angle computed from the hour angle of the sun at the time a photograph is taken, and errors which would otherwise pass unnoticed may arise in the computation or in the entry of the time.

11. *Kashmir expedition.*—The purpose of this expedition not having been fully accomplished by March 1916 owing to very abnormal weather conditions, the Government of India sanctioned an extension of the work for a further period of seven months at the request of Dr. Walker. The two assistants Messrs. Sitarama Ayyar and Krishna Ayyar who had rendered excellent service during the earlier period returned to Kodaikanal in March, and the Director and Mrs. Evershed continued the work at Srinagar until November 1.

The results obtained during the summer of 1916 amply confirm the original estimates of the general excellence of the climate for solar work. Clear and brilliant skies are the rule during the summer months and the clearness is maintained throughout the day in a large proportion of days, in strong contrast to the conditions prevailing at mountain stations. In more cloudy weather there is a distinct tendency to clear sky along the central axis of the valley while the surrounding hills are thickly covered by clouds.

As regards the winter months the results anticipated in Kodaikanal Observatory Bulletin No. XLII, page 104, were not realized, and during the six months November to April inclusive the conditions as to definition do not appear to differ materially from those found in other localities, that is to say, the definition generally is good in the morning and evening and poor near midday. The four months December to March inclusive must be considered to be considerably less favourable in Kashmir than at Kodaikanal because of the greater prevalence of cloud in Kashmir at that season.

In the month of May in Kashmir a marked improvement occurs in the midday seeing. This appears to coincide with the flooding of the paddy fields, and may also be connected with the growth of crops which then cover the fields and protect the soil from the heating effects of the sun. In the summer months good definition throughout the day is the rule, and superlative definition is of quite frequent occurrence. Very beautiful solar photographs were secured in July and in August under temperature conditions ranging from 80° to 90° in the shade, and good results were also the rule in September and October.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in adapting the instrumental outfit to the high temperature conditions, which produced distortion of the heliostat mirror and large and rapid changes of focus in the lenses. In addition to this, irregular

refraction in the horizontal beam of light between the lenses and the spectroheliograph caused bad definition of the photographs when long exposures were necessary. These troubles were very largely overcome by erecting a movable wet shield over the mirror and a tube of white calico open along the top to protect the beam of light from irregular air currents. This tube was itself protected from the direct sun by a high screen of the same material.

The two principal factors which it is believed conduce to the good definition in Kashmir are the absence of disturbing winds, excluded by the surrounding wall of high mountains; and the very large areas of wet cultivation which in summer greatly reduce the heating effect of the sun on the soil.

Summary of Sunspot and Prominence Observations.

12. *Sunspots.*—The following table shows the monthly numbers of new groups observed at Kodaikanal, the mean daily numbers of spots visible and the distribution between the northern and southern hemispheres:—

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
New groups	20	26	25	23	22	22	20	19	24	24	22	31	278
Daily numbers	3·4	4·4	3·9	3·9	4·8	3·8	4·0	2·3	2·8	3·6	4·8	5·0	3·9
North	12	11	14	10	11	12	14	15	16	15	12	16	158
South	8	15	11	13	11	10	6	4	8	9	10	15	120
Equator	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The increase in the number of new groups amounts to 40 per cent compared with the previous year but the rate of increase has diminished.

There were ten days in 1915 and five in 1916 on which no spots were recorded.

There was a preponderance of spots in the northern hemisphere as in 1915, and the mean latitude was 16°·0 for northern spots and 18°·4 for southern.

Disturbances in the spot spectrum have been recorded in a large number of cases, as was to be expected in this part of the solar cycle. There were in the whole year 489 cases of C reversals, 51 of D_3 darkenings and 145 displacements of the C line.

13. *Prominences.*—The mean daily areas of prominences in square minutes of arc, derived from photographic records made at Kodaikanal and at Srinagar, are as follows:—

—	North.	South.	Total.
1916—January to June	2·06	1·77	3·83
July to December	1·98	1·65	3·58

The corresponding totals for the year 1915 were, for the first six months 5·27, and for the second six months 5·29. A reduction of area amounting to about 30 per cent is thus shown.

The mean daily number of prominences recorded during the year is 18·9, a reduction compared with 1915 of under 1 per cent.

The distribution east and west of the sun's axis is interesting as indicating a return to the condition of eastern preponderance. There is only a slight excess of east over west in prominence areas and numbers, the percentage east being 50·6 and 50·5 respectively derived from a total of 6129 prominences. Prominences projected on the disc as absorption markings give percentages east of the central

meridian as 52·2 for areas and 51·5 for numbers, derived from 2618 prominence markings. D_3 darkenings also preponderate east of the central meridian and of 489 bright reversals of Hα on the disc 54·3 per cent were east. Only fifty-eight metallic prominences were recorded during the year and these were more frequent on the west limb than on the east. 438 displacements of Hα were observed in the chromosphere and prominences and of these 55 per cent were on the east limb.

On May 26 a very complete record was obtained at Kodaikanal and at Srinagar of an eruptive prominence which rose to the extraordinary height of over 18′, or about half a million miles above the sun—a description of this prominence will be given in Bulletin No. LV.

14. *Solar radiation.*—Observations with the Angstrom pyrheliometer were made near noon in February and March whenever the conditions appeared favourable.

(b) Other Observations.

15. *Time.*—The error of the standard clock is usually determined by reference to the 16-hour signal from the Madras Observatory. This is rendered possible by the courtesy of the Telegraph Department which permits the Madras wire to be joined through to this Observatory. The signal is received with accurac yon most days and all failures are at once reported to the officer in charge of the Trichinopoly division.

16. *Meteorology.*—Eye observations are made at 8^h, 10^h and 16^h local mean time as in former years. The Richard thermograph (wet and dry bulb) and barograph, the Beckley anemograph and the sunshine recorder also continue in use. The hourly readings from the barographs, thermographs, and sunshine records are now tabulated at the Calcutta Meteorological Office and the anemograms at the Madras Observatory which also prepares the 8^h registers from readings taken here. The preparation of the 10^h and 16^h registers is done in the Calcutta Meteorological Office. The wind velocity and direction are observed at 8^h, 10^h and 16^h as usual from the Robinson anemometer and a wind vane.

Cloud observations with the nephoscope have been made three times a day and the results transmitted monthly to the Agra Aerological Observatory.

Pressure.—There was a slight excess of pressure in the months of January, March and April and a defect in all other months, compared with the average for the 11 years 1900—1910. The mean pressure for June was nearly 0·05 inch below the average for that month and for September it was 0·04 inch below normal.

Temperature.—The mean temperature for the year was 2° above normal, and an excess over normal is shown in the means for each month. The greatest excess was in March with a mean temperature 3°·2 above normal. The mean sun maximum for the year is also above normal.

Humidity.—The mean annual humidity was 70 per cent against a normal of 74 per cent. The greatest defect was in January when the humidity was 44 per cent, the normal value for that month being 64 per cent.

Rainfall.—There was a large deficiency in rainfall in the months January to April inclusive and in December. In July there was a very large excess amounting to 7·33 inches, but the year as a whole was in defect by 4·13 inches.

Wind.—The average wind velocity for the year was in defect of normal, the mean daily movement being 36 miles less than normal. The defect was found in every month except in May and June when there was a very slight excess. The greatest defect was in July in which month the daily movement was 226 miles against a normal of 427 miles. The greatest deviation from normal in wind direction was in December when the mean direction was south-east by east the normal being north-east.

Transparency of the atmosphere.—The transparency of the lower atmosphere as judged by the visibility of the Nilgiris, about 100 miles distant was slightly above normal. The Nilgiris were more or less visible on 112 days.

Cloud and sunshine.—The mean amount of clear sky was not very different from the normal except in January when it was 85 per cent against a normal of 64 per cent. There was a large excess in the number of hours of bright sunshine and the excess occurred in every month except June when there was a slight defect. Even in July when the rainfall was unusually heavy there was an excess of 61·6 hours.

17. *Seismology.*—Eighty-one earthquakes were recorded on the Milne horizontal pendulum, as against seventy-two last year. Details of the records are given in Appendix I.

18. *Library.*—One hundred and twenty-four volumes were bound during the year.

19. *Publications.*—Four Bulletins, with the following titles were published during the year:—

No. XLIX.—On the change of wave-length of the iron lines in passing from the centre of the sun's disc to the limb, by J. Evershed, F.R.S., and T. Royds, D.Sc.

No. L.—Summary of prominence observations for the second half of the year 1915, by T. Royds, D.Sc.

No. LI.—New measures of radial motion in sunspots, by J. Evershed, F.R.S.

No. LII.—Summary of prominence observations for the first half of the year 1916, by T. Royds, D.Sc.

In addition the following contributions were made to "The Observatory" by the Director:—

Anomalous dispersion in the sun	XXXIX.	59.
Do. do.	XXXIX.	432.
Large prominences	XXXIX.	392.

THE OBSERVATORY, KODAIKANAL,
6th February 1917.

J. EVERSHED,
Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories.

II.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1916.

Staff.—The staff at the Observatory on December 31, 1916, was as follows :—

Deputy Director	R. Ll. Jones.
Computer	S. Solomon Pillai.
First Assistant	C. Chengalvaraya Mudaliyar.
Second Assistant	E. Ramanujam Pillai.

Mr. R. Ll. Jones was absent on leave from 22nd May to 26th June 1916, and Mr. James Angus of the Madras Christian College acted for him during his absence. Mr. S. Solomon Pillai was absent on privilege leave from 15th August to 28th October 1916 during which period Mr. C. Chengalvaraya Mudaliyar acted as Computer and Mr. R. K. Sangameswara Ayyar as First Assistant.

2. *Time service.*—The time gun at Fort St. George failed on 30 occasions out of 732, giving a percentage of success of 96. Owing to the shifting of the instruments from the old Port Office to the new Signal Station the dropping of the Semaphore was suspended from 1st January to 22nd February. During the remaining part of the year the Semaphore failed on thirteen occasions; on ten of these it was dropped correctly at 2 P.M. The 4 P.M. roll of signals was sent and received at the Central Telegraph Office, for distribution over India, correctly on every day.

3. *Meteorological observations.*—Meteorological observations were carried on as in former years, and the registers are kept posted up to date. Extra observations were taken for storm warning purposes and telegrams sent to Calcutta on 37 occasions.

4. *Buildings.*—Repairs to the office and quarters were carried out during the year. The construction of the subsoil drain round the Observatory which was undertaken at the end of the previous year was completed during the earlier part of the year. It is too early as yet to say how far it will be effective in stopping the variations in level; but the changes this year have not been so large as in previous years.

5. *Instruments.*—The following is a list of the instruments at the Observatory on 31st December 1916 :—

(a) *Astronomical.*

Eight-inch Equatorial Telescope—Troughton & Simms.
Sidereal clock—Haswall.
Do. Dent, No 1408.
Do. S. Riefler, No. 61.
Mean Time clock—J. H. Agar Baugh, No. 105.
Do. with galvanometer—Shepherd & Sons.
Meridian circle—Troughton & Simms.
Portable transit instrument—Dolland.
Portable telescope with stand.
Tape chronograph—R. Fuess.
Relay for use with the Chronograph—Siemens.

(b) *Meteorological.*

Richard's Barograph—No. 10, L. Casella.
Do. Thermograph—No. 29637, L. Casella.
Peander's Self-recording Rain-gauge—No. 116, Lawrence & Mayo.
Beckley's Anemograph—Adie.
Sunshine Recorder—No. 149, L. Casella.
Nephoscope—Mons Jules Daboseq & Ph. Pellin.

Barometer, Fortin's—No. 1771, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 725, L. Casella (spare).
Do. do. No. 1420, L. Casella.
Dry bulb thermometer—No. 94221, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 38037, Negretti and Zambra (spare).
Wet do. No. 94219, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 38037, Negretti and Zambra (spare).
Dry Maximum thermometer—No. 8581, Negretti and Zambra.
Dry Minimum thermometer—No. 69017, L. Casella.
Wet do. No. 91753, Negretti and Zambra.
Sun Maximum thermometer—No. 127618, Negretti and Zambra.
Grass Minimum thermometer—No. 3377, Negretti and Zambra.
Rain-gauge (8″ diameter)—No. 1042, Negretti and Zambra.
Measure glass for above.
Rain-gauge (5″ diameter).
Measure glass for above.
Stop watch—No. A-3.

The Mean Time Clock by Shepherd & Sons and the Sidereal clock by Haswall were cleaned. The Riefler clock was overhauled and cleaned during the year.

6. *Weather summary.*—The following is a summary of the meteorological conditions at Madras during 1916 :—

Pressure.—Pressure was below normal in all other months of the year except in January when the excess was 0·024 inch and the greatest defect was 0·086 inch in September. The highest pressure recorded was 30·149 inches on January 11 and the lowest 29·436 inches on June 13.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the air was above normal throughout the year except in July. The maximum shade temperature was normal in October, below normal in May, July and November and above in all other months. The minimum in shade was below normal in January, March, May, July and December and above normal in the remaining months. The highest shade temperature recorded was 104°·5 on June 7 and the lowest 62°·6 on January 19. The highest sun maximum was 169°·4 on October 3 and the lowest on grass was 58°·4 on January 19.

Humidity.—The percentage of humidity was above normal in all months except January, June and December. In these months it was almost normal.

Wind.—The wind velocity was in defect almost throughout the year. The highest wind velocity was 369 miles on November 22. The wind direction was nearly normal in all months except October when it was 10 points towards west.

Cloud.—The percentage of cloud was above normal in June and below in all other months.

Sunshine.—The percentage of bright sunshine was below normal in June, August, September, October and November and above normal in the remaining months. The total number of hours of sunshine during the year was 2,372·1 against 2,444·9 in the previous year.

Rainfall.—The rainfall in the year was above normal in June, October and November, and below in all the other months. The greatest excess was 4·30 inches in October and the greatest defect was 2·36 inches in August. The total fall for the year was 46·47 inches on 92 days against an average of 49·02 inches. The greatest fall in the year was 5·09 inches on October 15. The monsoon rainfall from October 15 to the end of the year was 31·62 inches against an average of 26·00 inches.

Storm.—A storm of great severity formed in or entered the south-east of the Bay on November 19th and moving slowly westwards crossed the Coromandel Coast to the south of Madras early on the morning of the 23rd. It caused great loss in life and property in the South Arcot District and Pondicherry.

THE OBSERVATORY, MADRAS,
4th February 1917.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

APPENDIX I.

STATION—KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY.

SEISMIC RECORDS.

$\phi = 10° 13' 50''$ $\lambda = 77° 28' 00''$ $h = 2{,}343$ metres. *Subsoil*—Rock.
Apparatus—Milne's Horizontal Pendulum Seismograph.

1916.	T_o	$\frac{r}{T_o^2}$	1916.	T_o	$\frac{r}{T_o^2}$
January	17·9	2·3	July	18·2	2·5
February	17·8	2·5	August	18·0	2·4
March	17·9	2·4	September	18·0	2·6
April	18·2	2·6	October	18·0	2·6
May	17·9	2·5	November ...	17·8	2·5
June	18·1	2·4	December	18·0	2·5

No.	Date.	Phase.	Time G.M.T.			Period. (Sec.)	Amplitude (u).			Distance Δ (Km.)	Remarks.
			H.	M.	S.		AN.	AE.	AZ.		
	1916.										
1	January* 1 ...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	No P. Ts.
		iL	13	32	36	...	...		...	...	
		M	14	13	12	...	...	830	...	...	
		F	17	26	00	...	...	...	...	...	
2	13 ...	eP	6	27	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	6	48	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	6	49	42	...	...	50	...	...	
		F		?		...	...	...	...	...	
3	13 ...	iP	8	30	48	...	...	...	...	...	Overlapping.
		iL	8	38	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	8	55	00	...	...	65	...	...	
		F	12	21	48	...	...		...	...	
4	19 ...	eP	19	18	42	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	20	29	30	...	...	...	...	...	
5	24 ...	iP	7	09	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	7	13	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	7	35	54	...	...	490	...	...	
		F	8	55	30	...	...	...	...	...	
6	26 ...	eP	8	13	18	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	8	38	12	...	...	...	...	...	
7	26 ...	eP	13	23	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	14	00	54	...	...	...	...	...	
8	30 ...	eP	21	39	48	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	22	04	00	...	...	...	...	...	
9	31 ...	eP	18	40	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		L		...		...	...	...	...	...	
		M	19	29	12	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	20	10	54	...	...	...	...	...	
10	February 1 ...	eP	7	46	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	7	57	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	8	12	48	...	...	650	...	...	
		F	10	45	24	...	...	...	...	...	
11	6 ...	iP	22	15	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	22	43	06		...	...	...	...	
		M	22	51	54	...	...	250	...	...	
		F	23	38	48	...	...	...	...	...	
12	10 ...	eP	2	15	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	2	18	24	...	...		...	...	
		M	2	21	48		...	40	...	...	
		F	2	36	24	...	...	...	...	...	
13	14 ...	iP	10	17	54	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	10	20	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	10	24	06	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	11	13	18	...	...	...	...	...	
14	14 ...	eP	17	49	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	17	54	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	17	57	18	...	...	150	...	...	
		F	18	29	36	...	...	...	...	...	
15	15 ...	eP	12	31	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	12	39	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	12	41	06	...	...	80	...	...	
		F	13	13	00	...	...	...	.	...	

* The instrument was not working satisfactorily during the month. From January 13th to February 5th it was under repairs and during this period record was obtained only on January 17th.

Kodaikanal Observatory, Seismic Records—*cont.*

No.	Date.	Phase.	Time G.M.T.			Period (Sec.).	Amplitude (u).			Distance △ (Km.).	Remarks.
							An.	Ae.	Az.		
	1916.		H.	M.	S.						
16	February 20	iP	18	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	18	44	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	18	53	42	...	...	160	...	...	
		F	20	38	00	...	...	...		...	
17	21 ...	iP	14	02	36		...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	14	19	42	...	...	...	...	...	
18	28 ...	eP	20	45	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	21	44	42	...	...			...	
		M	22	01	42	...	...	350	...	...	
		F	23	20	30	...	...	...	...	...	
19	March 4 ...	eP	7	48	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	8	39	48	...		...	...	...	
20	26 ...	eP	0	08	00	...	...	...	...		Widening of line.
		F	0	46	24	...	...	...	...	...	
21	26 ...	P		...		...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	2	19	24	...	...	...	...		
		M	2	20	30	...		50		...	
		F	2	28	12	...	...	...	...	...	
22	April 5 ...	eP	21	20	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	21	25	36	...		...	...	...	
		M	21	31	30	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	21	51	00	...	...	...	...	...	
23	7 ...	iP	9	41	36	...	...		...	...	
		iL	9	41	48		...	...	...		
		M	9	51	36	...	...	1,120	...		
		F	11	53	36	...	...	...	...	...	
24	7 ...	eP	14	48	12	...	...	...	...		
		eL	14	56	54	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	14	58	42	...	...	40	...	...	
		F	15	06	54	...		...	...	...	
25	14 ...	eP	17	50	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	18	06	24	...	...	...	...	...	
26	15	P		?		...	...	...	...	...	Beginning lost in hour mark at 9^h 30^m.
		eL	9	34	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	9	35	30	...	...	60	...	...	
		F	9	56	48	...	...	...	...	...	
27	15 ...	eP	12	38	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	12	42	24	...		...	...	...	
		M	12	47	30	...	...	420	...	...	
		F	14	23	36	...		...	...	...	
28	15 ...	eP	15	08	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	15	19	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	15	20	00	...	...	60	...	...	
		F	15	52	42	...	...	...	...	...	
29	18 ..	eP	4	25	06	...	...		...	...	
		iL	4	26	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	4	27	24	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	5	37	12	...	...	...	...	...	
30	21 ...	eP	11	44	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	11	46	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	11	47	30	...	...	100	...	...	
		F	13	09	54	...	...	...	...	...	
31	21 ...	eP	14	05	54	...		...		...	
		iL	14	11	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	14	12	18	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	14	37	42	...	...	...	...	...	
32	24 ...	eP	8	25	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	8	47	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	8	47	30	...	...	50	...	...	Overlapping.
		F		?		...	...	...	...	...	
33	24 ...	P		?		...	...	...		...	
		iL	9	36	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	9	41	30	...	...	200	...	...	
		F	10	35	24	...	...	...	...	...	
34	26 ...	P		?		...	...	...	...	...	Instrument examined at 3^h 38^m.
		L		?		...	...	...	...	...	
		M	4	01	24	...	...	120	...	...	
		F	4	35	42	...	...	...	...	...	
35	May 9 ...	P		...		...	...	...	...	...	No P. Ts.
		iL	14	40	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	14	43	18	...	...	580	...	...	
		F	15	22	18	...	...	...	...	...	
36	15 ...	eP	22	38	48	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	22	47	30	...	...	...	...	...	

Kodaikanal Observatory, Seismic Records—*cont.*

No.	Date.		Phase.	Time G.M.T. H.	M.	S.	Period (Sec.).	Amplitude (u). AN.	AE.	AZ.	Distance Δ (Km.).	Remarks.
	1916.			H.	M.	S.						
37	May	23 ...	eP	22	54	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	23	06	54	...	...	...	...	...	
38	June	14 ...	eP	14	19	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	14	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	14	21	12	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	14	39	18	...	...	...	...	...	
39		15 ...	eP	11	32	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	11	39	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	11	43	54	...	...	110	...	...	
			F	12	40	00	...	...	...	...	...	
40		21 ...	eP	20	09	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	20	09	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	20	10	36	...	...	110	...	...	
			F	20	23	36	...	...	...	...	...	
41		21 ...	eP	21	53	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	22	03	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	22	10	00	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	23	57	42	...	...	...	...	...	
42		30 ...	eP	4	20	12?	...	...	...	...	...	Confused by air tremors.
			eL	4	32	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	4	33	48	...	...	120	...	...	
			F	5	22	48?	...	...	...	...	...	
43	July	13 ...	eP	15	26	12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	15	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	
44		27 ...	eP	11	57	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	11	58	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	12	07	00	...	...	80	...	...	
			F	12	24	06	...	...	...	...	...	
45	August	3 ...	eP	1	42	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	1	51	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	1	52	12	...	...	100	...	...	
			F	2	55	42	...	...	...	...	...	
46		8 ...	eP	5	04	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	5	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	
47		25 ...	eP	10	15	30	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	11	02	18	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	11	13	18	...	...	110	...	...	
			F	11	55	06	...	...	...	...	...	
48		28 ...	iP	6	44	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	6	47	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	6	52	00	...	...	900	...	...	
			F		...		...	...	...	...	...	
49		28 ...	P		...		...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	7	55	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	7	57	18	...	...	22.	...	...	
			F	8	52	00	...	...	...	...	...	
50	September	11 ...	eP	9	36	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	9	44	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	9	45	06	...	...	100	...	...	
			F	11	07	00	...	...	...	...	...	
51		15 ...	eP	7	12	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	7	20	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	7	21	48	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	8	19	42	...	...	...	...	...	
52		29 ...	eP	20	24	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	20	41	30	...	...	...	...	...	
53	October	3 ...	eP	1	49	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	1	59	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	2	12	12	...	...	50	...	...	
			F		...		...	...	...	...	...	
54		3 ...	P		...		...	...	...	...	...	Overlapping.
			iL	2	48	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	2	54	18	...	...	150	...	...	
			F	3	49	00?	...	...	...	...	...	
55		14 ...	P		...		...	...	...	...	...	No P. Ts.
			iL	19	57	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	19	58	18	...	...	200	...	...	
			F	20	18	30	...	...	...	...	...	
56		20 ...	eP	17	24	54	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	19	40	12	...	...	...	...	...	
57		21 ...	eP	19	30	00?	...	...	...	...	...	Hour mark at 19^h 30^m.
			iL	19	34	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	19	36	54	...	...	190	...	...	
			F	20	18	48	...	...	...	...	...	

Kodaikanal Observatory, Seismic Records—*cont.*

No.	Date	Phase.	Time G.M.T. H.	M.	S.	Period (Sec.).	Amplitude (u). An.	Ae.	Az.	Distance △ (Km.).	Remarks.
	1916.										
58	October 31 ..	eP	1	09	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	1	15	48	...	...	...	...		
		M	1	18	00	...		50	...		
		F	1	35	36	...	...	...	...	...	
59	31 ...	eP	15	43	18	...			...	...	
		iL	15	52	42	...	...		...	...	
		M	16	18	48		...	270		...	
		F	18	26	12	...	...	...		...	
60	November 4 ...	eP	2	36	09	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	2	40	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	2	43	00	...	...	40	...	...	
		F	2	50	02	...	...	...	...	...	
61	11 ...	eP	14	16	05	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	14	20	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	14	23	06	...	...	80	...	...	
		F	14	36	09	...	...	...	...	...	
62	11 ...	eP	16	03	07	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	16	07	03	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	16	11	09	...	...	70	...	...	
		F	16	24	01	...	...	...	...	...	
63	13 ...	eP	12	44	54	...	...	...	...	...	
		F	12	55	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
64	14 ...	eP	22	51	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	22	59	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	23	00	54	...	...	80	...	...	
		F	23	16	30	...	...	...	...	...	
65	18 ...	eP	12	40	30	...	...			...	
		F	12	56	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
66	21 ...	eP	7	53	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	8	04	42	...	...		...	...	
		M	8	18	48	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	8	26	24	...	...	...	...	...	
67	22 ...	eP	20	03	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	20	06	54	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	20	09	12	...		40	...	...	
		F	20	20	48	...	...	...	...	...	
68	24 ...	eP	4	47	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		F	4	49	42	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
69	24 ...	eP	12	57	30	...	...		...	...	
		F	13	08	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
70	30 ...	eP	4	40	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		F	5	09	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
71	December 1 ...	eP	21	46	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		F	21	57	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
72	2 ..	eP	13	11	54	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	13	14	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	13	17	30	...	...	30	...	...	
		F	13	24	06	...	...	...	...	...	
73	3 ...	P	...			...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	8	47	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	8	47	24	...	...	40	...	...	
		F	8	51	30	...	...	...	...	...	
74	5 ...	eP	21	44	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		F	21	56	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
75	9 ...	eP	0	44	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		F	0	48	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
76	14 ...	eP	17	41	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		F	18	08	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
77	23 ...	eP	10	05	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	10	43	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	10	55	42	...	...	60	...	...	
		F	11	29	30	...	...	...	...	...	
78	24	P	..			...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	8	03	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	8	04	54	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	8	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	
79	26 ...	eP	4	08	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		F	4	38	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
80	26 ...	eP	20	34	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		F	21	05	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
81	27 ...	eP	22	08	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		F	22	29	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.

APPENDIX II.

Latitude 10° 13′ 50″ N.

Longitude 5^h 9^m 52^s E.

Height of Barometer cistern above mean sea level 7,688 feet.

MEAN Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Kodaikanal Observatory in 1916.

Month.	Barometer.		Dry Bulb Thermometer.				Wet Bulb.		Tension of Vapour.	Relative Humidity.	Sun Max. in Vac.	Min. on Grass	Wind.			Rain.		Clear Sky.	Bright Sun-shine.
	Reduced to 32°.	Daily Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Min.	By Simpson's Tables.				Daily Velocity.	Mean Direction.		Amount.	Days.		
	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	Cents.	°	°	Miles.	Points.	Points.	Inches.	No.	Cents.	Hours.
January	22·864	0·064	56·5	67·5	45·5	22·0	45·0	36·6	0·192	44	125·4	34·8	292	3	N.E. by N.	...	...	85	318·0
February	·835	·069	57·2	66 6	47·7	18·9	47·6	41·2	·250	57	128·0	36·6	249	6	E.N.E.	0·06	..	68	245·1
March	·859	·058	61·6	70·9	51·0	19·9	49·5	43·6	·246	49	136·3	41·3	299	3	N.E. by N.	0·72	1	76	293·9
April	·843	·062	62·8	71·8	53·9	17·9	53·3	48·0	·323	60	132·0	46·0	273	5	N.E. by E.	1·86	5	59	272·3
May	·793	·059	62·4	70·1	54 6	15 5	55·5	50·2	·381	70	135·3	48·4	259	5	N.E. by E.	7·41	11	53	251·8
June	·720	·052	58·2	63·8	53·0	10·8	53·9	49·8	·381	81	119·4	49·2	376	23	W. by S.	2·30	7	19	107·6
July	·738	·054	59·1	65·2	53·1	12·1	55·1	50·8	·404	83	128·6	48·5	226	22	W.S.W.	11 52	16	28	164·2
August	·769	·061	58·1	63·9	52·2	11·7	54·3	49 7	·391	83	126·0	48.4	284	21	S.W. by W.	8·53	14	26	158·2
September	·745	·071	57·9	63·4	52·5	10·9	54·2	49·7	·392	83	123·9	48 7	293	23	W. by S.	8 35	9	25	136·1
October	·777	·069	57·4	63·0	51 7	11·3	53·7	49·3	·383	83	119·0	47·5	208	27	N.W. by W.	6·97	11	26	145·1
November	.804	·062	56·2	63·3	49·2	14·1	51·9	45·9	·354	79	121·2	44 5	233	4	N.E.	6·48	10	38	188·7
December	·798	·058	53·4	61·4	45·4	16·0	47·7	41·0	·286	71	117·2	45·2	246	11	S.E. by E.	1·22	4	52	220·2
Annual	22·795	0·062	58·4	65·9	50·8	15·0	51·8	46·3	0·332	70	126 0	44·9	270	31	N. by W.	55·42	88	46	2,501·2

EXTREME Monthly Meteorological Records at the Kodaikanal Observatory in 1916.

Month.	Barometer.					Dry Bulb Thermometer.				Wet Bulb.		Humidity.		Sun Th. in vacuo.		Grass Therm.		Wind.				Rain.	
	Highest.		Lowest.		Range.	Highest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Highest		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Greatest Fall.	
	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	°	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Cents.	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Miles	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Inches.	Day.
January	22·940	15	22·790	7	0·150	**76·3**	**25**	40·4	11	32·5	29	**5**	**26**	132·4	25	**24 1**	**20**	502	13	178	9	...	...
February	·926	29	·745	8	·181	72·8	1,23	**41·6**	4	**31·3**	**5**	16	2	140·7	18	26·4	5	544	26	**71**	**6**	0·04	16
March	**·941**	**17**	·789	11	·152	75·4	29	44·7	10	35·2	11	11	11	146 9	20	34·1	3	445	24	165	12	0·71	26
April	·927	7	·766	21	·161	75·6	24	50·5	14	40·3	2	20	2	145·9	17	36·5	2	344	24	185	7	0·94	5
May	·903	7	·669	22	·234	73·8	1	52·0	19	43·4	12	34	12	143·9	12	41·0	6	393	20	150	28	1·82	23
June	·842	30	**·616**	**13**	·226	67·9	30	50·7	25	44·9	29	37	30	141·5	17	43·1	30	548	3	81	30	0·43	4
July	·828	14	·635	21	·193	68·0	5	50·0	1,2	42·1	1	39	2	141·6	5	35·8	2	497	31	96	2	**2·37**	**17**
August	·858	9	·683	1	·175	68·2	25	50·8	5,15	45 6	17	61	8,17	**150 0**	**24**	44·2	17	584	2	98	10	1 81	24
September	·809	5,23	·654	10	·155	67·1	26	48·7	29	40·7	29	48	28	141·0	25	39·0	29	**606**	**20**	130	15	2·27	2
October	·874	10	·651	17	·223	68 2	4	47·6	22	41·6	22	36	30	139 0	1	39·1	1	369	16	97	5	1·57	26
November	·906	14	·679	2	·227	67·7	3	44·2	27	36·1	22	21	22	137·9	5	38·1	21	480	22	102	5	1·72	15
December	·860	14	·724	27	·136	69·6	18	**40 3**	**23**	33·5	21	**17**	18	140·9	5	27·1	22	416	15	97	22	0·67	9

APPENDIX III.

KODAIKANAL mean hourly wind velocity for the year 1916.

Month.	Hours. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
January	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	13	13	15	14	14	12	12	10	9	7	8	11	12	13	14	14	15
February	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	13	16	15	14	13	11	10	9	7	6	6	6	7	8	9	10
March	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	16	19	16	15	16	13	11	11	9	8	7	8	8	9	11	12
April	10	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	13	15	15	13	13	12	11	10	10	9	10	11	11	10	10	10
May	11	10	11	11	10	10	9	10	11	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	9	9	11	11	12	12	11
June	19	18	18	17	17	17	17	16	14	13	15	13	14	13	13	14	15	16	17	16	16	16	16	15
July	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	9	9	10	10	9	9	8	9	8	8	9	9	10	9	9	10
August	13	13	15	14	14	13	16	12	11	11	10	11	10	10	10	11	10	10	11	11	10	12	12	9
September	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	10	10	9	11	11	12	11	11	13	13
October	9	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9
November	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	11	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	10	8	10	10	10
December	12	12	12	13	12	11	11	11	10	13	12	10	10	12	8	8	8	7	9	10	10	10	10	12
Annual	12	12	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	11	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	11

APPENDIX IV.

KODAIKANAL mean hourly bright sunshine for the year 1916.

Month.	Hours.											
	6–7	7–8	8–9	9–10	10–11	11–12	12–13	13–14	14–15	15–16	16–17	17–18
January	0·39	0·95	0·97	0·97	0·98	0·99	0·99	0·99	0·96	0·96	0·85	0·27
February	·50	·91	·93	·90	·89	·84	·79	·65	·61	·59	·51	·32
March	·24	·99	·93	·97	·97	·97	·91	·82	·75	·75	·75	·37
April	1·00	·85	·92	·93	·92	·93	·93	·83	·63	·54	·39	·23
May	0·38	·70	·79	·87	·88	·84	·86	·79	·72	·64	·46	·18
June	·14	·36	·45	·41	·48	47	·38	·28	·16	·21	·15	·07
July	·24	·49	·70	·73	·72	·64	·54	·36	·23	·29	25	·13
August	·24	·52	·68	·68	·62	·54	·46	·37	·28	·27	·25	·10
September	·29	·55	·58	·59	·64	·58	·46	·27	·21	·20	·12	·07
October	·24	·55	·60	·51	·61	·50	·43	·45	·27	·21	·18	·02
November	·32	·65	·75	·76	·76	·72	·61	·49	·44	·40	·31	·09
December	·31	·72	·82	·82	·77	·77	·64	·62	·58	·51	·41	·14
Mean	0·37	0·71	0·79	0·80	0·80	0·75	0·69	0·59	0·50	0·48	0·39	0·17

APPENDIX V.

NUMBER of days in each month on which the Nilgiris were visible in 1916.

Month.	Very clear.	Visible.	Just visible.	Tops only visible.	Total.
January	...	7	5	2	14
February	...	1	1	1	3
March	...	1	...	...	1
April	...	1	...	...	1
May	1	1	...	...	2
June	...	3	...	..	3
July	16	8	...	...	24
August	2	2	1	1	6
September	2	12	2	...	16
October	3	12	...	...	15
November	1	9	4	...	14
December	...	9	4	...	13
Total	25	66	17	4	112

APPENDIX VI.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY—Abnormals from monthly means for the year 1916.

Abnormals of	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	+ 0·024	− 0·048	− 0·015	− 0·012	− 0·004	− 0·062	− 0·014	− 0·006	− 0·086	− 0·072	− 0·045	− 0·035	− 0·028
Temperature of air	+ 0·5	+ 1·5	+ 0·3	+ 1·1	+ 0·8	+ 0·8	− 0·9	+ 0·8	+ 1·5	+ 1·0	+ 1·3	+ 0·6	+ 0·8
Do. of evaporation	Same as	+ 1·3	+ 0·7	+ 1·2	+ 1·9	+ 0·1	+ 2·3	+ 1·8	+ 2·0	+ 1·7	+ 2·4	+ 0·2	+ 1·3
Percentage of humidity	− 2	+ 1	+ 2	+ 1	+ 5	− 1	+ 12	+ 3	+ 3	+ 4	+ 5	− 1	+ 3
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	+ 10·1	+ 12·6	+ 13·2	+ 12·6	+ 6·9	+ 11·9	+ 3·5	+ 8·1	+ 13·9	+ 6·9	+ 6·7	+ 13·5	+ 10·0
Maximum in shade	+ 0·5	+ 1·7	+ 0·8	+ 1·2	− 1·0	+ 1·5	− 2·8	+ 0·4	+ 0·4	Same as	− 0·4	+ 0·1	+ 0·3
Minimum in shade	− 1·1	+ 1·1	− 1·4	+ 0·9	− 0·1	+ 0·2	− 0·9	+ 0·6	+ 0·9	+ 1·1	+ 1·4	− 0·1	+ 0·2
Do. on grass	− 0·1	+ 2·6	− 0·7	+ 1·8	+ 0·2	+ 1·2	+ 0·2	+ 1·6	+ 1·8	+ 2·3	+ 2·8	+ 0·7	+ 1·0
Rainfall in inches	− 0·85	− 0·28	− 0·39	− 0·60	− 1·28	+ 1·30	− 0·21	− 2·36	− 1·77	+ 4·30	+ 0·96	− 1·37	...
Do. since January 1st	...	− 1·13	− 1·52	− 2·12	− 3·40	− 2·10	− 2·31	− 4·67	− 6·44	− 2·14	− 1·18	− 2·55	− 2·55
General direction of wind	1 point E.	3 points E.	1 point E.	1 point S.	2 points E.	1 point W.	5 points S.	1 point S.	1 point W.	10 points W.	5 points E.	1 point E.	1 point S.
Daily velocity in miles	− 32	− 2	− 15	− 9	− 50	− 21	− 66	− 27	− 19	Same as	− 26	− 32	− 25
Percentage of cloudy sky	− 16	− 9	− 15	− 6	− 14	+ 3	− 10	− 6	− 5	− 1	− 10	− 11	− 9
Do. of bright sunshine	+ 1·9	+ 0·1	+ 0·7	+ 1·9	+ 2·6	− 9·0	+ 5·0	− 0·3	− 18·5	− 8·5	− 2·7	+ 1·5	− 4·6

+ means above normal; — means below normal.

APPENDIX VII.

ABSTRACT of the Mean Meteorological Condition of Madras in the year 1916 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1916.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·836	0·028 below.	29·864
Temperature of air	81·9	0·8 above.	81·1
Do. of evaporation	75·8	1·3 ,,	74·5
Percentage of humidity	75	3 ,,	72
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	149·7	10·0 ,,	139·7
Maximum in shade	91·1	0·3 ,,	90·8
Minimum in shade	74·9	0·2 ,,	74·7
Do. on grass	72·9	1·0 ,,	71·9
Rainfall in inches since January 1st on 92 days	46·47	2·55 below.	49·02
General direction of wind	S.E. by S.	1 point S.	S.E.
Daily velocity in miles	146	25 below	171
Percentage of cloudy sky	40	9 ,,	49
Do. of bright sunshine	53·8	4·6 ,,	58·4

DURATION and Quantity of the Wind from different Points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North	153	1,062	East ...	305	1,494	South .	187	1,112	West ..	300	2,380
N. by E.	163	928	E. by S.	366	1,800	S. by W.	210	1,293	W. by N.	133	1,051
N. N. E.	362	2,096	E. S. E....	334	1,561	S.S. W. ...	242	1,381	W. N. W.	95	604
N.E. by N.	443	2,819	S.E. by E.	484	2,748	S.W. by S.	210	1,362	N.W. by W.	76	362
N. E.	213	1,518	S. E. ...	566	3,774	S.W. ...	191	1,180	N. W. ...	41	267
N.E. by E.	135	702	S.E. by S.	1,119	7,800	S.W. by W.	220	1,305	N.W. by N.	64	340
E. N. E.	228	1,054	S. S. E. ...	475	3,416	W.S.W. ...	250	1,737	N.N.W. ...	60	391
E. by N.	258	1,044	S. by E.	280	1,683	W. by S.	393	2,907	N. by W.	55	368

There were 186 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 20 miles.

APPENDIX VIII.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY—Number of hours of wind from each point in the year 1916.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	..	9	88	94	86	51	103	78	60	64	57	37	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
February	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	38	27	57	107	131	88	140	3	4	13	9	10	14	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
March	...	2	14	1	1	1	16	43	68	63	50	90	45	193	89	14	7	14	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	13
April	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	20	119	363	105	21	12	17	17	20	6	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
May	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	5	40	33	52	172	182	107	21	20	27	24	14	7	2	6	...	3	2	..	...	1	1	1	...	18
June	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	2	13	4	4	33	28	53	34	9	14	29	44	57	77	150	91	28	15	7	4	1	10	...	4
July	7	14	...	...	1	5	2	5	19	33	29	28	59	78	50	40	28	45	52	31	15	42	42	33	20	13	8	13	4	8	1	...	19
August	6	3	5	1	1	...	...	5	18	12	12	37	27	31	26	47	18	10	63	47	31	45	35	72	84	37	20	14	8	8	5	4	12
September	...	1	...	2	11	1	4	4	16	30	17	20	10	40	15	19	14	19	19	24	50	45	63	67	72	42	39	24	10	14	10	3	15
October	14	18	16	6	3	3	32	16	34	44	7	19	27	43	26	30	27	24	28	14	26	25	23	64	28	11	13	18	10	29	29	15	22
November	57	46	58	64	58	42	37	41	36	9	1	46	15	6	26	31	14	36	4	8	4	2	4	6	1	...	..	...	4	3	4	33	24
December	69	64	179	275	50	14	23	24	22	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Annual total.	153	160	362	443	213	185	228	258	305	366	334	484	566	1,119	475	280	187	210	242	210	191	220	250	393	300	133	95	76	41	64	60	55	186

APPENDIX IX.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY—Number of miles of wind from each point in the year 1916.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.
January	...	47	324	495	704	196	491	347	280	257	175	151	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	3,467
February	...	...	...	...	...	60	71	178	154	306	513	630	541	595	25	29	83	60	68	99	57	6	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	3,475
March	...	4	39	11	9	2	52	144	298	311	182	558	280	1,314	570	104	57	154	84	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	4,251
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	855	2,799	837	146	92	170	150	185	43	5	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,449
May	...	...	10	...	9	25	11	9	48	227	290	418	1,259	1,561	715	181	132	160	183	104	35	11	43	...	14	16	...	...	7	8	7	..	5,483
June	...	15	5	...	6	...	9	4	...	16	45	37	40	303	253	371	226	63	82	213	331	402	666	1,399	991	292	108	17	35	3	37	...	5,969
July	29	37	...	...	9	28	11	25	149	198	103	151	376	604	387	215	146	233	229	129	93	181	231	189	94	64	44	67	24	54	4	...	4,104
August	29	15	7	5	3	...	...	31	58	76	76	224	148	148	170	184	121	55	303	331	236	284	270	463	697	274	147	74	55	46	24	16	4,570
September	...	16	...	10	75	3	45	23	82	123	65	137	65	236	112	101	77	95	110	115	243	266	375	461	440	321	227	78	66	58	51	22	4,098
October	68	124	83	75	19	25	134	70	171	165	55	110	143	166	126	148	91	128	145	71	123	142	127	350	145	83	78	126	60	162	209	92	3,814
November	434	276	422	500	297	271	130	119	181	47	9	175	67	74	221	204	87	175	27	37	19	8	25	39	3	...	...	...	20	9	59	238	4,173
December	502	394	1,206	1,723	387	92	100	94	73	74	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,693
Annual.	1,062	923	2,096	2,819	1,518	702	1,054	1,044	1,494	1,800	1,561	2,748	3,774	7,800	3,416	1,683	1,112	1,293	1,381	1,362	1,180	1,306	1,737	2,907	2,388	1,050	604	362	267	340	391	368	53,546

APPENDIX X.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY—Number of inches of rain from each point in the year 1916.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·02	...	0·01	...		...	...	...	0·08	0·01	...	0·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01
June	...	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·17	...	0·03		0·08	0·05	0·02	0·14	0·50	0·03	0·06	0·05	0·31	0·69	...	0·03	0·08	...	...	...	0·68	...	...
July	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·01	...	...	0·20	...	0·24	0·04	...	0·08	...	0·76	0·24	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·81	0·06	...	0·60	0·53	...	...	...
August	0·03	...	...	0·08	0·02	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	0·05	0·02	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·02	0·09	...	0·48	...	0·72	0·24	...	0·15	0·01	...	0·05	0·02
September	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·28	...	0·02	0·06	...	0·35	0·14	0·64	0·02	0·06	0·07	0·16	...	0·23	0·02	0·03	0·18	...	0·03	0·02	0·01	...
October	3·74	1·27	...	0·19	0·22	0·06	0·35	...	...	0·99	0·05	0·02	0·02	...	0·03	...	0·51	0·27	0·22	1·28	0·37	0·16	0·02	0·28	0·61	0·40	0·16	0·59	0·03	1·79	1·31	0·75	0·11
November	1·17	0·77	0·73	1·10	0·95	0·26	1·30	1·10	0·97	0·03	...	0·34	0·23	0·22	0·51	1·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·10	0·55	1·82	0·03
December	0·70	0·07	0·63	0·30	0·01	0·38	0·03	1·64	0·01	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annua	5·64	2·57	1·36	1·67	1·67	0·74	1·69	2·87	1·04	1·52	0·23	0·93	0·34	0·28	0·76	1·83	1·22	0·80	1·43	2·04	0·51	0·42	0·49	1·45	0·84	1·98	0·57	0·77	0·99	2·46	2·56	2·63	0·17

APPENDIX XI.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY—Wind, cloud and bright sunshine, 1916.

Month	Wind resultant.		Cloud (0—10).					Bright sunshine.	
	Velocity.	Direction.	8 H.	10 H.	16 H.	20 H.	Mean.	Average per day.	Greatest number of hours in a day.
	MILES.	POINTS.						HOURS.	HOURS.
January	97	E.N.E.	2·3	2·7	2·1	1·2	2·1	8·0	9·2
February	101	S.E. by E.	1·1	2·0	1·7	1·2	1·5	9·0	10·3
March	117	S.E.	0·9	1·5	0·8	0·5	0·9	8·9	10·7
April	171	S.S.E.	2·5	2·3	2·3	1·4	2·2	8·8	10·7
May	155	S.E. by S.	3·1	2·5	1·7	2·1	2·4	8·0	10·5
June	111	S.W. by W.	5·8	5·3	8·2	7·5	6·7	3·9	7·4
July	69	S. by E.	6·7	6·2	5·7	5·6	6·1	4·6	9·0
August	97	S.W.	5·4	6·0	7·2	5·6	6·1	4·9	10·8
September	70	S.W. by W.	5·8	5·6	6·1	5·1	5·7	5·3	11·5
October	115	S.W.	5·7	5·9	6·5	4·9	5·8	4·9	10·3
November	66	N.E.	4·6	5·7	5·8	3·5	4·9	5·2	9·7
December	128	N.E. by N.	4·0	4·8	3·9	3·6	4·1	6·2	8·6
Annual	20	S.E.	4·0	4·2	4·3	3·5	4·0	6·5	...

APPENDIX XII.

MEAN Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Madras Observatory in 1916.

Month.	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily Range.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Mean.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Max.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Min.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Range.	Wet Bulb. Mean.	Wet Bulb. Min.	Tension of Vapour. By Blanford's Tables.	Relative Humidity. By Blanford's Tables.	Sun Max in Vac.	Min. on Grass.	Wind. Daily Velocity.	Wind. Mean Direction.	Wind. Mean Direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Cloudy Sky.	Bright Sunshine.
	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	Cents.	°	°	Miles.	Points.		Inches.	No.	Cents.	Hours.
January	30·021	0·116	75·6	85·1	66·4	18·7	69·2	64·9	0·626	71	148·5	63·0	112	6	E.N.E	0·04	1	21	247·1
February	29·917	·129	78·2	88·3	69·1	19·2	72·1	68·2	·707	74	152·3	63·4	120	11	S.E. by E.	...	...	15	261·5
March	·890	·132	80·3	90·0	70·7	19·3	74·6	70·3	·782	76	153·7	67·9	137	11	S.E. by E.	...	...	9	277·3
April	·814	·133	85·1	94·1	78·1	16·0	78·8	76·3	·898	75	154·3	76·5	182	14	S.S.E.	0·02	1	22	265·6
May	·731	·120	87·5	96·8	80·7	16·1	80·2	77·5	·932	72	149·9	79·1	177	13	S.E. by S.	0·84	3	24	247·9
June	·642	·134	87·2	99·8	80·5	19·3	76·7	73·7	·777	61	152·4	79·8	199	20	S.W.	3·41	11	67	118·1
July	·706	·109	83·6	92·8	77·6	15·2	78·2	75·2	·890	77	142·2	76·8	132	15	S. by E.	3·66	11	61	143·6
August	·743	·129	84·4	94·1	77·9	16·2	77·8	74·9	·861	73	148·1	77·0	147	18	S.S.W.	2·20	10	61	153·0
September	·712	·125	84·5	93·6	78·0	15·6	78·3	74·9	·881	75	155·2	76·8	137	19	S.W. by S.	2·92	14	57	160·2
October	·778	·121	81·6	89·0	76·3	12·7	77·3	74·8	·876	82	146·0	75·1	123	17	S. by W.	15·30	15	58	151·9
November	·879	·110	78·8	85·5	73·7	11·8	75·3	72·5	·831	84	144·1	72·3	139	7	E. by N.	14·17	18	49	155·0
December	944	·108	76·1	83·7	69·7	14·0	70·8	68·0	·683	76	149·3	67·1	151	3	N.E. by N.	3·91	8	41	190·9
Annual ...	29·815	0·122	81·9	91·1	74·9	16·2	75·8	72·6	0·812	75	149·7	72·9	146	13	S.E. by S.	46·47	92	40	2,372·1

EXTREME Monthly Meteorological Records at the Madras Observatory in 1916.

Month.	Barometer. Highest. Inches.	Barometer. Highest. Day.	Barometer. Lowest. Inches.	Barometer. Lowest. Day.	Barometer. Range. Inches	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Highest. °	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Highest. Day.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Lowest. °	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Lowest. Day.	Wet Bulb. Lowest. °	Wet Bulb. Lowest. Day.	Humidity. Lowest. Cents.	Humidity. Lowest. Day.	Sun Th. in Vacuo. Highest. °	Sun Th. in Vacuo. Highest. Day.	Grass Therm. Lowest. °	Grass Therm. Lowest. Day.	Wind. Highest. Miles.	Wind. Highest. Day.	Wind. Lowest. Miles.	Wind. Lowest. Day.	Rain. Greatest Fall. Inches.	Rain. Greatest Fall. Day.
January	30·149	11	29·887	31	0·262	86·5	30	62·6	19	60·9	19	47	12	152·3	29	58·4	19	257	12	65	26	0·04	9
February	·064	12	·791	22	273	97·3	29	62·7	5	61·9	5	31	3	160·2	29	58·7	5	154	22	70	2	...	...
March	·009	27	·690	30	319	96·1	30	65·9	8, 9, 10	65·5	16	49	30	159·6	13	62·4	8	201	30	84	11	...	...
April	29·963	5	·636	21	·327	101·2	24	74·7	3	74·2	28	44	24	161·6	6	72·0	3	220	26, 19	140	22	0·02	1
May	·888	10	·585	15	·303	103·4	4	74·7	31	71·9	31	34	29	155·6	9	74·7	31	249	26	125	21	0·81	31
June	·838	30	·436	13	·402	104·5	7	74·6	1	71·7	1	29	13	165·9	16	74·5	29	259	21	130	30	0·96	18
July	·868	14	·581	25	·287	99·4	1	73·1	4, 5	71·8	11	47	2	157·0	19	73·2	27	274	18	63	23	1·53	4
August	·902	10	·567	1	·335	100·2	14	75·6	25	72·7	13, 14	38	14	161·3	24	74·3	16	217	13	99	29	0·63	23
September	·845	2	·571	10	·274	99·4	4	74·5	6	72·9	26	42	24	167·9	23	73·7	24	192	23	181	7	0·98	11
October	·909	10	·628	1	·281	98·4	3	72·5	21	71·3	23	53	1	169·4	3	70·2	21	217	22	66	18	5·09	15
November	30·040	19	·679	22	·361	92·8	3	68·8	22	68·1	23	45	2	164·3	8	68·3	26	369	22	33	7	2·95	22
December	·036	15	·837	27	·199	85·8	2	64·1	25	63·5	25	49	24	155·5	26	60·3	25	247	8	95	19, 30	1·37	3

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS

OBSERVATORIES

FOR 1917

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KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1917.

CONTENTS.

I.—KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY.

II.—MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

I.—REPORT OF THE KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1917.

Staff.—The staff of the Observatory on December 31, 1917, was as follows :—

Director	J. Evershed, F.R.S. (on privilege leave).
Assistant Director	T. Royds, D.Sc. (on deputation). S. Sitarama Ayyar, acting sub. *pro tem.*
First Assistant	S. Sitarama Ayyar, B.A. G. Nagaraja Ayyar, acting sub. *pro tem.*
Second Assistant	G. Nagaraja Ayyar. A. A. Narayana Ayyar, acting sub. *pro tem.*
Third Assistant	A. A. Narayana Ayyar, B.A. S. Balasundaram Ayyar, acting sub. *pro tem.*
Fourth Assistant	S. Balasundaram Ayyar.
Writer	L. N. Krishnaswami Ayyar.
Photographic Assistant	R. Krishna Ayyar.

MAGNETIC SECTION.

Magnetic Observer	S. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar, B.A.
Magnetic Recorder	S. S. Ranga Acharya.

The Observatory has temporarily lost the services of Dr. Royds who volunteered for military service in November 1916 but continued his work as Assistant Director until October 1917 when he was appointed Assistant to the Director of Ordnance Factories. He left Kodaikanal on October 23 to take up this appointment at Calcutta. First Assistant S. Sitarama Ayyar has been appointed Assistant Director substantive *pro tempore* from October 24.

The subordinate staff consists of a book-binder, an assistant book-binder, a mechanic, six peons (including the peon of the Magnetic Observatory), a boy peon for the dark room and two lascars.

2. *Instruments.*—The instrumental equipment of the Observatory was the same as in the last report with the exception of some additions and reconstructions mentioned in paragraphs 16 to 19. The Kullberg sidereal chronometer has been lent to the Nizamiah Observatory, Hyderabad.

3. *Weather conditions.*—The weather during the year has been generally unfavourable for all classes of work owing to diffusive skies and bad definition during the dry season, and heavy monsoon conditions from May to October and in November.

Photographic and visual observations.

4. *Photoheliograph.*—Work with this instrument was resumed from February 11 and photographs on a scale of 8 inches to the sun's diameter were obtained on 294 days.

5. *Spectroheliographs.*—Notwithstanding the poor weather conditions there was very little reduction in the number of plates obtained, although the quality of these has suffered.

Monochromatic images of the disc in K light were obtained on 328 days, prominence plates on 262 days, and Hα disc plates on 255 days.

6. *Six-inch Cooke equatorial and spectroscope.*—Work with this instrument has been continued on the same lines as formerly for visual observations of solar phenomena which cannot be readily photographed.

7. *Grating spectrograph.*—This instrument has been greatly improved for work requiring long exposures by surrounding and covering the grating chamber with closely packed sand bags, and by erecting a screen outside the west wall of the building as a protection from heating by the afternoon sun. A telescope with collimating lens has also been added for reading a sensitive thermometer, the bulb of which is inserted in the grating chamber. The diurnal range of temperature now seldom reaches 0°·5 Fahrenheit and a change exceeding 0°·01 Fahrenheit rarely occurs in a two hours exposure. The instrument has been used for researches connected with the general displacement of the lines of the solar spectrum with reference to the arc lines. Two series of photographs have been obtained of the spectrum of Venus with Fe arc comparison lines, and of control plates of sky light and Fe arc. During the monsoon months a large number of plates were obtained of the iron arc spectrum in order to test the stability of the Fe lines under various conditions, and for investigating the "pole effect" in different regions of the arc. The sensitiveness to pole effect has also been determined for all the lines used in the Venus plates.

The Venus spectra are for discovering whether the general shift towards red of the lines at all points on the visible disc of the sun affects also a hemisphere of the sun turned 90° or more from the earth. If there is no difference of wave-length in the light reflected by Venus and ordinary sunlight then the displacements observed cannot be interpreted by motion of the solar gases, whilst if the Venus spectra show a smaller wave-length an earth effect is involved. If the hidden hemisphere of the sun should yield normal wave-lengths then it would follow that the sun's gravitational field is not concerned in the line shifts.

General results of the spectrographic work.

8. *The Venus spectra.*—Measures of the first series of Venus and sky spectra photographed when the planet was a morning star indicate distinctly smaller wave-lengths of the Fe lines in the integrated solar spectra reflected by Venus compared with sky light, when the angle Venus-Sun-Earth was about 140°. The difference of wave-length Sun – Venus for the mean of 12 lines is + 0·007A. This result is possibly vitiated by imperfect control of the pole effect, the arc used had nickel for positive pole and iron for negative, and the integrated light from the entire arc formed the spectrum. It has since been found that under these conditions the Fe lines are slightly unstable in wave-length, and even those which are apparently unaffected at the negative pole are liable to be displaced.

The second series of spectra with the planet an evening star was secured with the iron arc under more carefully controlled conditions and without nickel. Unfortunately during the most favourable presentation of the planet in July, August and September, the evening sky was continuously overcast, and not a single exposure could be obtained until October, when the angle Venus-Sun-Earth had become reduced to about 62°. Five spectra were obtained during October under more or less cloudy conditions, and the measures of these, and of the similar sky spectra, show a small but apparently trustworthy difference, the mean wave-length of 18 Fe lines in Venus being 0·0034A smaller than in the sky spectra. The evidence so far obtained may therefore be said to favour the motion interpretation of the solar displacements involving an Earth effect.

A third series of photographs will be attempted after April 1918 with the planet again a morning star and coming into favourable positions in June and July.

The Venus plates have also been used to determine the relative velocity of Venus and the Earth in the line of sight. With the planet near elongation and a dispersion of 1 mm = 1·4A the linear displacement is about 0·14 mm, and the dispersion could probably be doubled if an

uninterrupted exposure of two hours' duration could be given. It is hoped that in the clearer morning skies this may be possible. It has been found from the October plates that the probable error of a displacement determination averages 1 part in 400 for each plate, measuring 40 lines by the positive on negative method. By combining the results from both east and west elongations the uncertainty due to a possible difference of wave-length in the reflected and direct light is eliminated, and the measures can be used to find a correction to the adopted solar parallax. A preliminary result derived from the first and second series of plates indicates an extremely small correction, but since the quantity measured is several times smaller than the parallax displacement in astrographic plates of Eros this result can only be considered as a guarantee of the reliability of the plates.

9. *Pole effect.*—The investigations relating to pole effect have shown that all the Fe lines suitable for measurement between 4337 and 4494 are subject to slight displacements towards red near the negative pole, even those classified *a*3, *b*1 and *b*3 which are supposed to be symmetrical lines. The positive on negative method has been found to be extremely useful in detecting small displacements of 0·002A or over, without the labour of measurement, and with spectra representing longitudinal sections of the arc from pole to pole this method at once detects and locates the position in the arc of any displacements. In this way it has been discovered that when iron forms the negative pole and nickel or some other metals the positive there is a tendency for the displacement at the negative pole to extend across the arc to the central region. Also it is found that in the central region of a 6-ampere arc of 6 to 8 mm. length most of the lines in the region studied show a tendency to shift towards red with increasing exposure time, showing that under ordinary arc conditions they are unsymmetrically widened towards red to a very slight degree. In lines which easily reverse, such as 4383 and 4404, the reversal is found to have the minimum wave-length, and agrees in position with the emission line when the density of the bright line image is small. This dependence of wave-length on exposure time accounts for many inconsistencies in determinations of Sun – arc displacements.

10. *Sun and arc comparison spectra.*—A considerable number of sun and arc plates have been obtained and measured during the year : these include 2nd, 3rd and 4th order spectra of the region photographed in Venus. These plates show the influence of density of the arc images on the measured shifts of the solar lines, and the effect of using nickel as positive pole, thus confirming the results already described. In addition a series of high dispersion spectra of Fe arc and general sunlight were obtained which appear to give sun – arc shifts practically the same as when the centre of the sun's disc is used, but further measures are needed to settle this point.

Some plates obtained by Dr. Royds of the centre of the disc and Fe arc in the region including the telluric oxygen lines of the *a* group have been measured in order to test the observation reported by Perot that the telluric oxygen lines of the group B indicate a motion shift amounting to 3 km/sec in a vertical direction. The result of measures of plates taken with high and low sun gives an entirely negative result: the lines of the *a* group show no measurable shift depending on altitude.

11. *Spectrographic determination of the solar rotation.*—A new scheme of work was developed in the favourable atmospheric conditions in Kashmir in 1916, but owing to persistent diffusive and cloudy skies throughout the past year at Kodaikānal no progress was possible. The method is to photograph the east and west limb spectra in the red region near to and including the H*a* line, and to measure these by the positive on negative method, confining attention to the strongest Fe and Ca lines and the hydrogen line. These lines can be measured in this way with far greater accuracy and greater freedom from systematic errors than

by the usual method, and the lines chosen are less affected by atmospheric diffusion than weaker lines or lines in the more refrangible regions. Variations in the solar rotation of 1 per cent could, it is believed, be detected with certainty by this method, and with a minimum of labour in measurement.

Work with the 8-inch horizontal telescope.

12. *Star photography in daylight.*—At the request of Mr. Lindemann an effort was made to observe the conjunction of Regulus and the Sun on August 22 by the photographic method initiated by him. Light from the siderostat was passed through two large prisms each of 6 inch aperture and 45° angle but placed 35 feet apart and in reversed positions, the second prism taking up and recombining only the red and infra red rays which then enter the 8-inch telescope. The more refrangible red rays were cut out by an absorbing screen of cobalt glass placed near the focus. As the sun would be in the field of the telescope together with the star an arrangement was constructed whereby the sun's image could be reflected out of the tube during the exposure on the star but yet admitting of an instantaneous exposure, so that a record might be obtained of both sun and star on the same plate. Measures of the distance of the star from the sun's limb would then be used to discover whether there was any displacement of the star due to the gravitational field of the sun.

The day of conjunction was not clear enough to test the method satisfactorily, and no star image appeared on the plates obtained, nor could the star be seen visually during fairly clear intervals. The definition of the sun appeared very good and the spots seemed darker than with ordinary light.

Summary of sunspot and prominence observations.

13. *Sunspots.*—The following table shows the monthly numbers of new groups observed at Kodaikānal and their distribution between the northern and southern hemispheres. The mean daily numbers of spots visible are also given :—

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
New groups	32	28	24	26	30	21	31	45	37	28	24	39	365
North	17	13	16	12	17	12	23	20	19	13	13	18	193
South	15	15	8	14	13	9	8	25	18	15	11	21	172
Daily numbers ...	6·0	5·0	5·6	5·1	6·7	6·9	6·7	8·8	7·6	4·9	5·4	9·3	6·5

There is an increase in the number of new groups recorded of 31 per cent and of mean daily numbers visible of 67 per cent compared with the previous year. There was no day in 1917 on which no spots were recorded.

The preponderance of activity in the northern hemisphere is somewhat less marked than in 1916. The approximate mean latitude was 14°·1 in the northern and 17°·1 in the southern hemisphere, a decrease of 1°·9 and 1°·3 respectively compared wth the previous year. Judging by the mean latitudes it would appear that the maximum of the sunspot cycle had not yet been reached, although the northern hemisphere alone may possibly have attained its greatest activity. There were 483 reversals of the hydrogen lines, 40 darkenings of D_3, and 133 displacements of $H\alpha$ recorded during the year.

The largest spots observed during the present cycle crossed the sun's disc in February and in August.

14. *Prominences.*—The mean daily areas of prominences in square minutes of arc derived from the Kodaikānal photographic records are as follows :—

—	North.	South.	Total.
1917—January to June	2·94	2·42	5·36
July to December	2·83	2.12	4·95

These figures indicate a considerable increase of activity compared with the previous year and show that the reduction in 1916 was of a temporary character. The mean daily number of prominences recorded during the year was 19·8.

The distribution in latitude indicates a close approach to the climax in prominence development when the high latitude zones of activity reach the polar regions. The northern zone is shown to have a maximum between 75° and 80° and the southern between 70° and 75°: the north is thus slightly ahead of the south in its approach towards the pole, and a complete disappearance of these northern prominences may be anticipated during 1918, whilst the southern zone may be expected to continue active some time longer. The northern hemisphere has continued more active than the south and this applies also to prominences projected on the disc as absorption markings, to metallic prominences, and to displacements of the hydrogen lines indicating violent motion.

The prominence areas east and west of the sun's axis show a slight western excess, the proportion on the east side being 49·6 per cent of the whole. The denser prominences showing as absorption markings on the disc indicate on the other hand the usual eastern excess, the areas east of the meridian being 52·8 per cent of the whole, derived from 4725 markings. D_3 darkenings and bright reversals of hydrogen lines on the disc were also slightly more frequent east of the meridian ; but of 51 metallic prominences observed at the limb only 19 were east. Three hundred and seventy-five displacements of H*α* were recorded in the chromosphere and prominences, and of these 52·5 per cent were on the east limb.

The usual preponderance of displacements of the hydrogen lines towards red is shown both in prominences at the limb and near spots on the disc.

Solar radiation.

15. *Pyrheliometer.*—Very few days in 1917 were clear enough for solar radiation measures, but a series of observations was secured by Dr. Royds early in the year with the Angstrom pyrheliometer No. 73, and the results are given in the following table. In this E is the solar constant or the amount of heat which would be received outside the earth's atmosphere, in calories per square centimetre per minute, and *a* is the transmissive power of the earth's atmosphere.

Date.	E	*a*	Remarks.	Date.	E	*a*	Remarks.
February ... 16	1·813	0·903		March ... 13	1·709	0·836	Afternoon observations.
" 19	1·731	0·856					
" ... 22	1·730	0·879		" .. 14	1·728	0·858	
" 23	1·781	0·881		" ... 15	1·672	0·874	
" ... 25	1·848?	0·841?		" ... 16	1·723	0·890	
" ... 27	1·769	0·875		" ... 17	1·701	0·890	
" ... 28	1·711	0·860		" ... 18	1·662	0·896	
March ... 1	1·534?	0·938?		" ... 23	1·655	0·886	
" ... 2	1·702	0·888		" ... 29	1·680	0·897	
" ... 8	1·687	0·877		April ... 4	1·681	0·901	
" ... 9	1·687	0·879		" ... 14	1·602	0·894	
" ... 10	1·689?	0·873?	Incomplete.	May ... 4	1·665	0·892	
" ... 11	1·731	0·855		" ... 12	1·598	0·885	
" ... 12	1·672	0·873		" ... 14	1·635	0·887	
" ... 13	1·671	0·876	Forenoon observations				

Dr. Royds adds the following remarks :—

"The instrumental constant supplied by the makers has been used, although the absorptive power is at any rate much lower than its assumed value. The values of the solar constant therefore require to be multiplied by an undetermined factor before comparing with observations at other stations.

"Whilst the variations from day to day may not be real it would seem from the observations that the value of the solar constant was falling from February to May."

Workshop construction.

16. Dr. Royds has constructed and made experiments with interference standards of the pattern of Fabry and Perot with a view to their use in determining solar displacements with great accuracy. His apparatus is ready for mounting in front of the spectrograph when observing conditions are favourable.

17. A new prism spectrograph for use with the 15-inch Hyderabad lens, or the 20-inch mirror from Poona, was constructed during the year. The prism box is large in order to accommodate any prism train. Two 45° prisms of 6-inch aperture are at present used with collimator of 3-foot and camera 5-foot focal lengths. The spaces surrounding the prisms are filled with small closely packed sand bags. The prism box is mounted on a carriage having 3 flanged wheels running on iron rails in order that the instrument may be run into position in the beam of light from the siderostat which also feeds the spectroheliograph. The immediate purpose of this spectrograph was to obtain Venus and Fe arc spectra when the planet was too near superior conjunction for long exposures with the grating spectrograph, but atmospheric conditions were unfavourable throughout the period when it would have been of use.

18. A new microscope specially adapted for positive on negative measures was fitted to the usual form of Hilger micrometer. This instrument has been fitted with a new high quality screw and can be used for positive on negative or ordinary filar measures. The eye piece carrying a single thread has also been reconstructed and a screw arrangement provided for rotating the thread through a small angle ; this is an almost indispensable aid in spectrum measures but one which appears never to be provided by instrument makers.

19. The 8-inch telescope from Poona was erected horizontally and fitted with a special form of camera intended for photographing Regulus in red light when near the sun.

Time, meteorology, etc.

20. *Time.*—The error of the standard clock is usually determined by reference to the 16-hour signal from the Madras Observatory. This is rendered possible by the courtesy of the Telegraph Department which permits the Madras wire to be joined through to this observatory. The signal is received with accuracy on most days and all failures are at once reported to the Postmaster-General, Madras.

21. *Meteorology.*—Eye observations are made at 8^h, 10^h and 16^h local mean time as in former years. The Richard thermograph (wet and dry bulb) and barograph, the Beckley anemograph, and the sunshine recorder also continue in use. Cloud observations with the nephoscope are made three times daily.

Pressure.—The mean pressure was below normal in every month of the year, the defect ranging from 0·003 inch in May, to 0·046 inch in October. The mean for the year was 0·023 inch below normal.

Temperature.—The annual mean temperature was 1° above normal, the mean maximum almost normal and the mean minimum 1° below normal.

Humidity.—The annual mean humidity was slightly above normal.

Rainfall.—There was an excess of rain in February, May, June, August, September and November, the total fall for the year exceeding the average by 7·9 inches. The greatest monthly excess and also the

heaviest fall for a day, occurred in February, usually the driest month of the year.

Wind.—The mean wind velocity was in excess of normal in January but in defect in every other month, especially in July, August and September.

Cloud and sunshine.—The mean cloudiness was greater than normal but the number of hours of bright sunshine actually exceeded the average by 8 per cent.

22. *Seismology.*—Seventy-two earthquakes were recorded on the Milne horizontal pendulum. Details of the records are given in Appendix I.

23. *Library.*—One hundred and two volumes were bound during the year.

24. *Publications.*—Volume I, part 2 of the Observatory Memoirs and five bulletins were published during the year, but under instructions from Government only a few copies were distributed privately outside India. The titles are—

Memoirs, Volume I, part 2.—Results of Prominence Observations, by J. Evershed, F.R.S., and M. A. Evershed.

Bulletin No. LIII.—The displacement of nickel and titanium lines in the sun and arc, by T. Royds, D.Sc.

" No. LIV.—The cause of the so-called pole effect in the electric arc, by T. Royds, D.Sc.

" No. LV.—The solar prominence of 1916, May 26, by J. Evershed, F.R.S.

" No. LVI.—Summary of prominence observations for the second-half of the year 1916, by T. Royds, D.Sc.

" No. LVII.—Summary of prominence observations for the first-half of the year 1917, by T. Royds, D.Sc.

In addition the following contributions to "The Observatory" were made by the Director :—

The Einstein Effect and the Eclipse of 1919, May 29, XL, 269.
Day and night "seeing" ... ... XL, 400.

J. EVERSHED,
Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories.

KODAIKANAL,
7th February 1918.

II.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1917.

Staff.—The staff at the Observatory during the year 1917 was as follows :—

Deputy Director	R. Ll. Jones.
Computer	S. Solomon Pillai.
First Assistant	C. Chengalvaraya Mudaliyar.
Second Assistant	E. Ramanujam Pillai.

2. *Time service.*—The time gun at Fort St. George failed on 20 occasions out of 730, giving a percentage of success of 97. The semaphore failed both at 1 and 2 p.m. on two occasions, failed at 1 but dropped at 2 p.m. on eleven occasions and dropped correctly at 1 p.m. on all other occasions. The 4 p.m. roll of signals was sent and received at the Central Telegraph Office, for distribution over India, correctly on every day except one. On this occasion—22nd November—the signals were not received at the Central Telegraph Office owing to a fault in the circuit at the Observatory. The circuit arrangements here have since been changed so as to permit easier inspection and detection of such faults in future.

3. *Meteorological observations.*—Eye observations were made at 8^h, 10^h, 16^h, and 20^h, local mean time as in former years. The Richard thermograph and barograph, the Beckley anemograph, the sunshine recorder and self-registering rain-gauge also continue in use. Extra observations were taken for storm warning purposes and telegrams sent to Calcutta on 69 occasions.

4. *Buildings, etc.*—The usual annual repairs to the office and quarters were carried out during the year. The subsoil drain constructed round the observatory was in part effective in stopping the variations in level of the transit instrument and the changes have been smaller during the past year.

5. *Instruments.*—The following is a list of the instruments at the Observatory on 31st December 1917 :—

Astronomical.

Eight-inch Equatorial Telescope—Troughton and Simms.
Sidereal clock—Haswall.
Do. Dent, No. 1408.
Do. S. Riefler, No. 61.
Mean Time clock—J. H. Agar Baugh, No. 105.
Do. with galvanometer—Shepherd and Sons.
Meridian circle—Troughton and Simms.
Portable transit instrument—Dolland.
Portable telescope with stand.
Tape chronograph—R. Fuess.
Relay for use with the chronograph—Siemens.

Meteorological.

Richard's barograph—No. 10, L. Casella.
Do. thermograph—No. 29637, L. Casella.
Peander's self-recording rain-gauge—No. 116, Lawrence and Mayo.
Beckley's anemograph—Adie.
Sunshine recorder—No. 149, L. Casella.
Nephoscope—Mons. Jules Daboseq Ph. and Pellin.
Barometer, Fortins—No. 1771, L. Casella.
Do. No. 725, L. Casella (spare).
Do. No. 1420, L. Casella (spare).

Dry bulb thermometer—No. 94221, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 38037, Negretti and Zambra (spare).
Wet do. No. 94219, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 38037, Negretti and Zambra (spare).
Dry maximum thermometer—No. 8581, Negretti and Zambra.
Dry minimum do. No. 69017, L. Casella.
Wet do. do. No. 91753, Negretti and Zambra.
Sun maximum thermometer—No. 127618, Negretti and Zambra.
Grass minimum thermometer—No. 3377, Negretti and Zambra.
Rain-gauge (8″ diameter)—No. 1042, Negretti and Zambra.
Measure glass for above.
Rain-gauge (5″ diameter).
Measure glass for above.
Stop watch—No. A-3.

The variations in the level of the Transit Circle still continue but have now a much smaller range than in 1915 and previous years before the drain was constructed round the observatory. Further they have now become very nearly periodic, and do not show a net progressive change in one direction for the whole year, as was the case formerly. During the third and fourth week in October there was a rapid recovery in the level but it was only about half of the similar change which occurred in the third week of October in 1916 and one-third of the corresponding sudden change in 1915. The range this year was less than in 1916 and possibly this was due to the better distribution of rainfall this year (see remarks on Rainfall in Weather Summary). The most satisfactory feature however is that the changes are not only smaller but are no longer cumulative. During the first half of January 1917 the mean level error was $+ 0^{s}\cdot25$ and during the last half of December 1917 and first half of January 1918 it was $+ 0^{s}\cdot19$.

The rate of the Riefler clock has been very steady during the year. If it could be placed in a more favourable position where it would not be subjected to such violent fluctuations of temperatures as it undergoes in its present position, no doubt it would be still more satisfactory.

6. *Weather summary.*—The following is a summary of the meteorological conditions at Madras during 1917 :—

Pressure.—The mean monthly pressure was 0·015 inch above normal in January and below normal during the rest of the year, the defect being greatest in the months of October and December—about 0·065 inch. The highest daily mean was 30·150 inches on January 9.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the air was above normal in January and November, below normal in June and September and about the average during the remaining months of the year. The maximum shade temperature was below normal in June, August, September and December and normal during the rest of the year. The highest temperature was recorded on May 25 (105°·3 F.). The minimum in shade was in defect of the average in May and June and in excess in January, February and November. The lowest temperature recorded was 60°·7 on February 19. The highest sun maximum was 164°·1 on February 28 and the lowest on grass was 57°·3 on February 19.

Humidity.—The percentage of humidity was above normal from July to September and differed little from normal during the rest of the year. The driest day in the year was June 20, when the humidity was only 31.

Wind.—The wind velocity was above normal in January, normal in February and April and below normal throughout the rest of the year. The wind direction was nearly normal in all months except in October when it was 15 points towards west.

Cloud.—The weather was more cloudy than usual in February, September and November and less cloudy during the other months.

Sunshine.—The percentage of bright sunshine was above normal in April, May and July and below in all other months. The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the year was 2190·9 against 2372·1 in the previous year.

Rainfall.—Rainfall was in excess of the average from June to October and in December and in defect during the rest of the year, the greatest excess being 5·48 inches in October and the greatest defect 7·18 inches in November. The total rainfall for the year was 51·06 inches on 101 days. The monsoon rainfall from October 15 to the end of the year was normal and amounted to 26·06 inches. The heaviest rainfall on one day was 6·52 inches on October 20.

Storm.—A depression which formed in the Bay about the 15th October, developed and moved in a north-westerly direction, giving heavy rain in the north of the Presidency, and filled up near Nellore about the 22nd October. Another storm which entered the Bay from the east about the middle of November caused squally weather at Madras. Stormy weather was also experienced on the Madras Coast during the beginning of December.

THE OBSERVATORY, MADRAS,
3rd February 1918.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

APPENDIX I.

STATION—KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY.

SEISMIC RECORDS.

$\phi = 10° 13' 50''$ $\lambda = 77° 28' 00''$ $h = 2{,}343$ metres. *Subsoil*—Rock.
Apparatus—Milne's Horizontal Pendulum Seismograph.

1917.	T_o	$\frac{\tau}{T_o^2}$	1917.	T_o	$\frac{\tau}{T_o^2}$
January	17·4	2·6	July	18·1	2·8
February	17·2	2·6	August	18·0	2·7
March	17·0	2·6	September	17·4	2·8
April	17·2	2·6	October	17·4	2·6
May	17·1	2·7	November	17·3	2·7
June	17·2	2·7	December	17·4	2·5

No.	Date.	Phase.	Time G.M.T. H.	M.	S.	Period. (Sec.)	Amplitude (μ). An.	Ae.	Az.	Distance △ (Km.).	Remarks.
	1917.										
1	January 4 ...	eP	17	11	42	...	...	...	...	...	No record from 6th to 8th.
		eL	17	18	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	17	22	06	...	...	80	...	...	
		F	17	44	00	...	...	.	...	...	
2	17 ...	eP	2	55	24	...	.	...	..	...	Widening of line.
		F	3	24	54	..	..	...	...	...	
3	20-21 ..	iP	23	25	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	23	32	18	...	.	..	...	...	
		M	23	38	36	...	...	250	...	...	
		F	0	41	42	...	...	...	...	...	
4	24 ...	eP	1	10	18	...	...	...	...	.	Widening of line.
		F	2	01	00	...	...	...	...	...	
5	26 ...	eP	5	55	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	6	12	42	...	...	..	...	...	
6	30 ...	eP	2	57	48	...	...	..	...	...	
		eL	3	07	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	3	42	12	...	...	1350	.	..	
		F	7	13	42	..	...	...	...	...	
7	30 ...	eP	8	08	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	8	25	54	...	.	..	...	...	
8	31 ...	eP	4	08	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	4	23	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	4	33	54	...	...	190	...	...	
		F	5	37	06	...	...	...	...	...	
9	February 12 ...	eP	9	26	42	...	...	.	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	10	34	18	...	...	...	...	...	
10	15 ...	eP	2	00	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	2	04	48	...	...	...	.	...	
		M	2	34	06	...	...	150	...	...	
		F	3	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	
11	18 ...	eP	1	38	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	2	09	18	...	...	...	...	...	
12	20 ...	eP	20	10	30	...	...	...	...	..	
		eL	20	42	24	...	...	...	.	...	
		M	20	58	06	...	...	160	...	...	
		F	22	00	24	..	...	..	...	...	
13	21 ...	eP	10	57	18	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	11	44	00	...	...	...	...	...	
14	22 ...	eP	10	27	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	10	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	10	32	00	...	...	70	...	..	
		F	11	13	42	...	...	...	...	..	
15	25 ...	eP	5	39	12	..	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	6	44	12	...	...	...	.		
16	March 14 ...	eP	1	15	18	...	...	...		...	Widening of line.
		F	1	25	24	...	...	..	..	...	
17	15 ...	eP	0	34	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	0	54	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	1	01	00	...	...	70	...	...	
		F	2	01	30	.	...	...	..	...	
18	16 ...	eP	3	30	18	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	4	04	30	...	...	...	..	...	

No.	Date.		Phase.	Time G.M.T.			Period. (Sec.)	Amplitude (u).			Distance. △ (Km.)	Remarks.
								An.	Ae.	Az.		
	1917.			H.	M.	S.						
19	April	3 ...	eP	12	48	12	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	12	52	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	12	54	00	...	...	100	...	...	
			F	13	38	36	...	..	...	...	...	
20		12 ...	eP	2	59	12	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	3	04	18	...	...	..	...	...	
			M	3	17	42	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	3	44	12	...	...	...	..	...	
21		17 ...	eP	18	55	42	..	...	...	...	..	
			eL	18	59	00	..	...	...	...	...	
			M	19	02	30	...	..	120	...	...	
			F	19	37	06	...	...	...	...	...	
22		21 ...	P	......			...	...	...	...	..	No P.Ts.
			iL	0	59	30	...	..	...	...	...	
			M	1	05	06	...	...	190	...	..	
			F	1	34	06	...	...	...	...	...	
23		29 ..	eP	12	13	42	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	12	25	12	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	12	30	12	...	..	80	...	..	
			F	12	56	24	...	...	...	...	...	
24	May *	1-2 ...	eP	18	40	42	...	...	...	..	...	
			iL	18	54	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	19	34	06	..	...	1420	...	...	
			F	0	02	30	...	...	...	..	...	
25		24 ...	eP	20	16	12	..	...	...	...	...	
			eL	20	21	18	...	...	..	...	...	
			M	20	30	30	...	...	70		...	
			F	20	42	48	...	...	...	...	...	
26		29 ...	eP	6	59	12	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	7	00	18	...	...	...	..	...	
			M	7	06	24	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	7	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	
27		31 ...	eP	9	06	24	...	...	...	...	..	
			iL	9	38	12	...	...	..	...	...	
			M	9	50	48	...	...	620	...	...	
			F	9	52	36	...	...	...	...	...	
28	June	3 ...	eP	14	58	00	...	...	..	...	...	Widening of line
			F	15	19	12	...	...	..	...	...	
29		9 ...	eP	9	46	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	9	48	48	...	...		...	...	
			M	9	49	36	..	...	40	...	...	
			F	10	27	30	...	...	...	...	...	
30		9 ...	eP	17	53	36	..	...	...	...	...	
			eL	18	01	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	18	05	24	...	...	70	...	...	
			F	18	23	48	...	...	...	...	...	
31		13 ...	eP	7	01	30	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	7	07	42	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	7	49	42	...	...	600	..	...	
			F	......				...	...	...	...	
32		13 ...	P	......				...	...	...	...	
			eL	9	56	42	...	...	..	...	...	
			M	10	00	12	..	..	50	..	...	
			F	10	21	48	...	...	...	...	...	
33		24 ...	eP	20	08	00	...	..	...	...	..	
			iL	20	17	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	20	18	12	...	...	70	...	...	
			F	......			...	...	...	...	...	
34		24 ...	P	......			...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	20	51	18	...	...	..	...	...	
			M	20	58	12	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	21	13	06	...	...	..	...	...	
35		26 ...	iP	6	04	24	...	...	...	.	...	
			iL	6	08	42	...	...	...	...	...	
			M1	6	19	36	...	...	500	...	..	
			M2	6	55	06	...	...	700	...	...	
			M3	6	56	42	...	..	650	...	...	
			M4	7	02	48	...	...	1080	...	...	
			F	10	48	30	...	...	...	...	...	
36	July	4 ...	eP	0	46	48	...	...	..	...	...	
			iL	0	53	48	...		...	...	...	
			M	1	13	24	...	...	290	.	...	
			F	2	39	12	..	...	...	...	...	
37		4 ...	eP	5	52	12	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	5	55	12	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	6	11	18	...	...	90	...	...	
			F	6	52	36	...	...	...	...	...	
38		4 ...	eP	22	20	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	22	48	06	...	..	...	..	...	
39		15 ...	eP	11	11	54		...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	11	36	24	...	...	..	..	...	

* Driving clock removed for repairs May 5 to 19.

No.	Date.		Phase.	Time G.M.T. H.	M.	S.	Period. (Sec.).	Amplitude (μ). An.	Ae.	Az.	Distance Δ (Km.).	Remarks.
	1917.											
40	July	15 ...	eP	18	16	48	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	18	41	42		.	.	...	..	
41		27 ...	eP	1	24	24	...	...	...	..	...	
			eL	2	23	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	2	33	06	...	...	100	...	...	
			F		...		...	...	...	...		
42		27 ...	P		..		...	...	.	...	...	Overlapping.
			iL	4	00	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	4	12	36	...	...	340	..	...	
			F	5	10	00	...	...	...	...	..	Instrument examined at 5^h 2^m.
43		29 ...	iP	14	52	18	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	15	13	18	...	...		...	...	
			M	15	15	06	...	...	110	...	...	
			F	16	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	
44		29-30 ...	iP	22	02	42	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	22	11	24	...	...		...	...	
			M	22	45	36	...	...	520	...	...	
			F	1	38	12	...	.	.		...	
45		31 ...	eP	0	05	30	...	...		...	...	
			iL	0	13	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	0	19	18	...	...	290		..	
			F	1	37	42	...	.	...	...	...	
46	August	3 ..	eP	21	49	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	21	53	30	...	...		..	...	
			M	21	54	30	...	...	80	...	...	
			F	22	05	12	...	...	...	...	...	
47		5 ...	eP	16	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	16	47	06		...	...	...	...	
			M	16	54	48	...	...	130	...	...	
			F	18	06	48	...		...	...	...	
48		30 .	P		..		...	...	...	...	...	No P.Ts.
			iL	4	16	30	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	4	42	18	...		...	...	...	
			F	6	32	30	...	...	...	...	...	
49		31 ...	eP	11	56	42	...	..	...		..	
			eL	13	01	48	...	...	.		...	
			M	13	05	24	...	...	170	...	...	
			F	14	05	54	...		...	...	...	
50	September	15 ...	eP	10	07	42	...	...	...	...	..	Widening of line.
			F	10	19	30	...	...	..		...	
51		17 ...	P				...	..	...	...	...	No P.Ts.
			eL	20	18	00		...	...	...	...	
			M	20	20	12	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	20	25	54	...	...		...	...	
52		20 ...	eP	3	39	24		...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	4	05	18	...	...		...	...	
53		26 ...	eP	22	13	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	22	14	36		..		...	...	
54	October	17 ...	eP	1	17	32	...	..	...	..	...	Widening of line.
			F	1	44	18		...	..	...	...	
55		19 ...	eP	18	12	54	..	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	18	23	06	...	...	...	...	...	
56		22 ...	P				...	...		...	...	No P.Ts.
			eL	8	53	18	..		...	...	...	
			M	8	56	36	.	...	50	...	...	
			F	9	02	30	...	...	...	...	...	
57		29 ...	eP	21	34	06	...	...	..	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	21	38	36	...	...	...	...	...	
58	November	4 ...	iP	12	09	30	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	12	12	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	12	18	12	...	...	1320	...	...	
			F	13	29	12	..	...	...	..	...	
59		14 ..	eP	5	36	42		...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	5	38	12	...	...	...	...	...	
60		16 ...	eP	3	38	12	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	3	47	54	...	...	...	..	..	
			M	4	27	42	..	...	800	...	...	
			F	6	26	42	...	...	...	...	...	
61		16 ...	eP	22	27	12	...	...	..	...	...	
			iL	22	33	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	22	47	24	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	23	11	36	...	...	...	...	...	
62		18 ...	eP	3	07	00	...	...	..	...	...	Light stopped from 3^h $9{\cdot}5^m$ to 3^h $11{\cdot}5^m$ for marking time on sheet.
			L		...		...	...	...	...	...	
			M	3	12	54?	...	...	320	...	...	
			F	4	09	06	...	...	...	...	...	

No.	Date.		Phase.	Time G.M.T.			Period. (Sec.).	Amplitude (μ).			Distance $\triangle$ (Km.).	Remarks.
								An.	Ae.	Az.		
	1917.			H.	M.	S.						
63	November 24	...	eP	11	47	12	...	...	...	..	...	Widening of line.
			F	11	53	30	...	...		...	...	
64	28	...	eP	15	01	48	...	...		...	...	Widening of line.
			F	15	12	36	...	...	...	...	...	
65	December 1	...	eP	9	57	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	10	01	12	...	...	..	...	...	
			M	10	02	42	...	...	40		..	
			F	10	08	18	...	...	...	...	...	
66	5	...	eP	13	07	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	13	13	18	...	...	...	..	...	
67	19	...	eP	10	01	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	10	05	06	...	...	...	...	...	
68	20	...	P		..		...	...	...	...	...	No P.Ts.
			eL	2	56	00	...	...	.	...	...	
			M	3	00	36	...	...	90	...	...	
			F	3	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	
69	21	...	eP	18	19	12		...	...	...	..	
			eL	18	50	30	..	...	.	...	...	
			M	19	00	48	...	...	200	...	...	
			F	20	21	18	...	...	...	...	...	
70	21	...	eP	21	51	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	21	54	42	...	...	...	...	.	
71	28	...	P		...		...	...	.	...	...	No P.Ts.
			eL	22	10	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	22	19	24	..	...	90	...	...	
			F	22	43	18	...	..	...	...	...	
72	29–30	...	eP	23	28	00	...	...	..	...	...	
			eL	0	25	06	...	...		.	...	
			M	0	43	06	...	...	150	...	...	
			F	1	05	24	..	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX II.

Latitude 10° 13′ 50″ N.

Longitude 5h 9m 52s E.

Height of Barometer cistern above mean sea level 7,688 feet.

Mean Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Kodaikanal Observatory in 1917.

Month.	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily Range.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Mean.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Max.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Min.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Range.	Wet Bulb. Mean.	Wet Bulb. Min.	Tension of Vapour. By Simpson's Tables.	Relative Humidity. By Simpson's Tables.	Sun Max. in Vac.	Min. on Grass.	Wind. Daily Velocity	Wind. Mean Direction.	Wind. Mean Direction.	Rain Amount.	Rain Days.	Clear Sky.	Bright Sunshine.
	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	Cents.	°	°	Miles.	Points	Points.	Inches.	No.	Cents.	Hours.
January	22·835	0·059	52·7	60·6	44·9	15·7	46·8	40·8	0·273	71	113·7	39·1	379		E. by S.	1·49	3	48	218·1
February	·823	·063	55·5	64·3	46·7	17·6	48·7	42·6	·285	67	123·9	41·3	276	4	N. E.	6·52	5	59	232·7
March	·823	·063	58·1	67·1	49·0	18·1	50·3	44·6	·299	64	131·3	43·8	267	2	N. N. E.	2·13	5	54	241·6
April	·819	·056	61·3	70·8	51·8	19·0	53·2	47·1	·336	64	135·4	44·9	257	4	N. E.	2·03	4	54	255·6
May	·813	·061	60·3	68·4	52·1	16·3	53·5	48·3	·348	69	133·6	46·1	225	16	South	7·00	7	54	238·7
June	·741	·056	58·8	64·5	53·0	11·5	54·4	50·0	·389	80	124·7	49·7	325	24	West	7·65	12	17	106·3
July	·746	·050	58·5	64·6	52·4	12·2	54·1	49·8	·384	80	125·5	49·1	322	23	W. by S.	3·31	5	23	135·1
August	·757	·063	58·1	63·6	52·6	11·0	55·1	50·9	·412	87	120·8	49·3	196	24	West	11·54	16	21	115·2
September	·754	·074	57·6	63·2	52·1	11·1	54·4	50·6	·401	88	121·7	49·1	214	22	W. S. W.	10·77	22	17	95·0
October	·763	·067	56·8	63·7	49·9	13·8	51·0	45·5	·329	73	121·7	45·6	258	27	N. W. by W.	3·96	7	41	201·9
November	·810	·060	55·2	61·1	49·3	11·8	52·1	47·9	·369	87	111·8	46·0	254	1	N. by E.	10·24	15	27	133·2
December	·792	·066	54·4	62·4	46·3	16·1	48·2	42·2	·288	70	118·9	39·5	248	31	N. by W.	0·81	3	49	215·0
Annual	22·790	0·061	57·3	64·5	50·0	14·5	51·8	46·7	0·343	75	123·6	45·3	268	29	N. W. by N.	67·45	104	39	2188·4

Extreme Monthly Meteorological Records at the Kodaikanal Observatory in 1917.

Month.	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Highest.		Dry Bulb Thermometer. Lowest.		Wet Bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun Th. in Vacuo. Highest.		Grass Therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest Fall.	
	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	°	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Cents.	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Inches.	Day.
January	22·928	11	22·754	29, 30	0·174	71·3	21	**37·1**	**6**	**32·8**	**22**	12	22	139·9	20	**28·1**	**29**	**820**	**31**	114	2	0·64	12
February	**·940**	**13**	·721	26, 28	·219	70·5	20	43·1	15	33·3	16	**9**	**18**	140·9	26	35·1	11, 16	590	1	134	27	**3·13**	**1**
March	·930	29	·719	3	·211	71·3	6	42·3	4	34·2	4	16	4	142·3	20	36·1	4	410	3	155	23	0·63	25
April	·872	26	·733	30	·139	**77·2**	**13**	47·4	8	40·5	28	27	28	148·9	13	38·3	5	422	29	151	20	0·70	23
May	·894	24	·685	1	·209	72·6	12	48·2	5	37·1	5	29	4	141·9	11	38·1	5	340	22	118	3	1·73	30
June	·825	17	·646	14	·179	67·9	13	49·7	20	44·4	22	51	11	**160·9**	**8**	46·0	12	556	27	182	16	1·79	2
July	·812	3	·661	19	·151	67·8	2	50·2	20	44·2	10	45	10	142·6	2	44·0	4	655	19	115	6	1·71	5
August	·866	25	**·645**	**20**	·221	66·7	2	50·5	28	46·9	2	55	26	135·0	9	45·0	3	435	27	129	25	1·58	15
September	·823	20	·678	5	·145	69·5	28	50·2	12	48·1	9	61	18	155·8	28	46·6	23	430	29	**112**	**20**	1·66	20
October	·861	14	·658	18	·203	67·2	14	46·6	29	33·8	31	14	31	138·9	12	36·9	29	410	4	145	11	1·08	19
November	·894	30	·709	12	·185	66·6	3, 4	43·7	30	38·2	1,30	40	1	130·7	3	37·0	1	468	7	130	19	1·51	30
December	·892	1	·712	27	·180	69·5	30	41·8	27	34·8	28	**9**	**17**	129·9	4	28·6	16	356	15	119	4	0·26	14

APPENDIX III.

KODAIKANAL mean hourly wind velocity for the year 1917.

Month.	Hours																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
January	18	16	15	17	17	17	17	17	17	20	18	15	17	16	14	14	11	11	14	15	14	16	16	16
February	12	12	13	13	14	13	14	14	13	14	14	13	13	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	10	11	11
March	12	12	12	12	12	11	13	12	12	14	14	13	12	11	10	10	9	8	8	8	9	10	11	12
April	10	11	11	11	12	11	11	11	11	13	13	13	11	11	12	12	10	9	9	10	9	8	9	10
May	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	10	11	12	11	11	11	10	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
June	15	16	16	15	15	15	14	14	12	12	11	12	11	11	12	12	12	13	15	14	14	15	15	15
July	15	15	16	16	16	14	15	14	12	12	11	10	11	10	10	12	12	14	14	15	14	16	15	15
August	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	8	6	6	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	8	9	10	9
September	11	10	9	10	9	10	10	10	8	9	8	9	8	8	7	8	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	10
October	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	9	9	10	11	11	11	11	11
November	11	10	11	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
December	13	12	12	12	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	13
Mean	12	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	11	12	12	11	11	10	10	10	9	9	10	11	11	11	12	12

APPENDIX IV.

KODAIKANAL mean hourly bright sunshine for the year 1917.

Month.	Hours.											
	6–7	7–8	8–9	9–10	10–11	11–12	12–13	13–14	14–15	15–16	16–17	17–18
January	0·31	0·61	0·65	0·73	0·76	0·69	0·75	0·64	0·58	0·63	0·50	0·21
February	·50	·76	·82	·87	·86	·79	·73	·72	·67	·61	·57	·41
March	·53	·80	·90	·91	·90	·83	·65	·56	·50	·49	·41	·32
April	·64	·88	·97	·93	·91	·90	·79	·69	·61	·55	·38	·27
May	·56	·77	·92	·94	·90	·78	·65	·56	·48	·38	·43	·32
June	·16	·39	·37	·48	·48	·40	·35	·29	·27	·19	·11	·05
July	·16	·47	·57	·59	·64	·50	·43	·39	·26	·23	·11	·02
August	·24	·49	·58	·66	·58	·41	·32	·25	·10	·05	·02	·01
September	·16	·42	·61	·46	·43	·37	·24	·14	·17	·09	·08	·01
October	·21	·60	·66	·70	·70	·70	·58	·54	·52	·54	·48	·27
November	·20	·52	·60	·63	·54	·46	·39	·33	·33	·27	·12	·03
December	·25	·68	·77	·72	·70	·70	·61	·65	·67	·60	·49	·09
Mean	0·33	·062	0·70	0·72	0·70	0·63	0·54	0·48	0·43	0·39	0·31	0·17

APPENDIX V.

NUMBER of days in each month on which the Nilgiris were visible in 1917.

Month.	Very clear.	Visible.	Just visible.	Tops only visible.	Total.
January	...	9	4	1	14
February	...	9	3	..	12
March	...	2	4	...	6
April		...	1	...	1
May	2	4	1	...	7
June	8	4	...	...	12
July		1	3	...	4
August	3	10	1	...	14
September	2	4	...	...	6
October	3	7	...	...	10
November	...	5	1	...	6
December	...	10	1	2	13
Total	18	65	19	3	105

APPENDIX VI,

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Abnormals from monthly means for the year 1917.

Abnormals of	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	+ 0·015	− 0·032	− 0·020	− 0·026	− 0·041	− 0·016	−0·033	− 0·027	− 0·040	− 0·066	− 0·047	− 0·067	− 0·026
Temperature of air	+ 1·1	+ 0·7	+ 0·5	+ 0·4	− 0·4	− 2·0	+ 0·4	− 0·2	− 1·1	+ 0·5	+ 1·5	− 0·4	+ 0·1
Do. of evaporation	+ 0·1	+ 0·4	− 0·1	+ 0·5	− 0·9	+ 1·0	+ 1·7	+ 2·0	+ 1·2	+ 0·5	+ 2·1	− 0·2	+ 0·7
Percentage of humidity	− 4	− 1	− 3	same as	− 2	+ 10	+ 6	+ 9	+ 10	+ 1	+ 3	+ 1	+ 3
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	+ 11·1	+ 11·9	+ 14·0	+ 13·6	+ 9·7	− 0·4	+ 5·7	+ 5·0	+ 7·0	+ 9·6	+ 4·9	+ 9·5	+ 8·4
Maximum in shade	− 0·8	− 0·8	+ 0·1	+ 0·2	− 0·8	− 3·8	− 0·5	− 1·6	− 3·2	same as	same as	− 1·0	− 1·0
Minimum in shade	+ 1·7	+ 1·5	− 0·3	+ 0·5	− 1·2	− 1·9	+ 0·2	− 0·2	− 0·5	+ 0·1	+ 2·0	− 0·8	+ 0·1
Do. on grass	+ 2·4	+ 2·9	+ 0·6	+ 1·4	− 1·0	− 1·1	+ 0·8	+ 0·9	+ 0·2	+ 1·0	+ 3·1	− 0·2	+ 1·3
Rainfall in inches	− 0·51	− 0·22	− 0·39	− 0·62	− 1·50	+ 3·42	+ 0·34	+ 1·83	+ 0·61	+ 5·48	− 7·18	+ 0·78	...
Do. since January 1st	...	− 0·73	− 1·12	− 1·74	− 3·24	+ 0·18	+ 0·52	+ 2·35	+ 2·96	+ 8·44	+ 1·26	+ 2·04	+ 2·04
General direction of wind	same as	same as	2 points E.	same as	1 point E.	same as	1 point S.	same as	1 point S.	15 points W.	same as	1 point N.	same as
Daily velocity in miles	+ 24	+ 6	− 24	− 5	− 40	− 85	− 50	− 46	− 54	− 19	− 18	− 24	− 26
Percentage of cloudy sky	− 3	+ 5	same as	− 11	− 13	+ 3	− 3	− 6	+ 5	− 8	+ 3	− 3	− 3
Do. of bright sunshine	− 2·6	− 4·0	− 6·2	+ 5·1	+ 1·0	− 11·1	+ 19·5	− 7·4	− 10·8	− 2·4	− 7·7	− 3·8	− 8·7

+ means *above* normal : − means *below* normal.

APPENDIX VII.

ABSTRACT of the Mean Meteorological Condition of Madras in the year 1917 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1917.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·838	0·026 below.	29·864
Temperature of air	81·2	0·1 above.	81·1
Do. of evaporation	75·2	0·7 ,,	74·5
Percentage of humidity	75	3 ,,	72
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	148·1	8·4 ,,	139·7
Maximum in shade	89·8	1·0 below.	90·8
Minimum in shade	74·8	0·1 above.	74·7
Do. on grass	73·2	1·3 ,,	71·9
Rainfall since January 1st on 101 days	51·06	2·04 ,,	49·02
General direction of wind	S.E.	same as	S.E.
Daily velocity in miles	145	26 below.	171
Percentage of cloudy sky	46	3 ,,	49
Do. of bright sunshine	49·7	8·7 ,,	58·4

DURATION and Quantity of the Wind from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North.	337	2,299	East.	257	1,128	South.	142	933	West.	249	1,570
N. by E.	229	1,434	E. by S.	235	1,206	S. by W.	242	1,707	W. by N.	224	1,252
NNE.	213	1,657	ESE.	348	1,504	SS. W.	211	1,280	W. N. W.	69	396
NE. by N.	413	3,135	SE. by E.	608	3,131	SW. by S.	275	1,595	N. W. by W.	111	515
N.E.	285	2,220	SE.	522	3,094	S. W.	171	1,014	NW.	75	314
NE by E.	233	1,588	SE. by S.	572	4,326	SW. by W.	201	1,093	NW. by N.	143	958
ENE.	165	1,034	SSE.	447	3,596	WSW.	249	1,486	NNW.	171	1,067
E. by N.	251	1,113	S. by E.	323	2,156	W. by S.	340	1,983	N. by W.	165	1,177

There were 234 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a SE. by E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 30 miles.

APPENDIX VIII.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY—Number of hours of wind from each point in the year 1917.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	...	19	73	154	111	84	38	49	76	57	38	25	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
February	4	20	6	46	49	48	49	69	21	33	76	83	76	33	18	2	...	..	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	33
March	...	...	..	27	20	18	37	34	91	49	89	127	117	74	9	8	2	4	2	1	...	..	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	35
April	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	2	12	6	25	83	87	179	166	68	26	28	15	6	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
May	4		2	5	8	4	2	2	4	8	24	75	105	119	107	58	32	32	26	25	8	13	17	11	6	6	3	7	9	3	10	2	7
June	1		..	...	1	4	2	1	10	10	3	9	11	23	45	81	24	60	40	65	47	29	38	56	51	38	12	37	7	7	3	1	4
July	4	...	...	...	1	..	6	4	18	6	19	39	35	38	30	33	23	41	37	67	35	35	65	69	46	32	16	11	6	9	6	8	5
August	6	...	...	2	2	1	...	22	4	4	6	33	39	21	43	8	15	84	59	53	37	35	45	65	36	29	23	29	8	23	5	4	3
September	15	...	2	7	2	2	1	9	6	16	50	73	44	47	25	18	8	34	9	47	28	54	43	67	27	18	14	3	12	2		1	36
October	24	1	1	...	1	2	8	13	9	45	18	40	2	2	2	46	11	8	22	10	10	26	38	71	82	93	1	21	13	23	35	16	50
November	105	75	34	85	68	32	8	28	6	1	...	21	6	36	2	1	1	1	..		4	5	3	.	1	8	...	3	20	59	32	50	25
December	174	114	95	87	22	38	14	18	...	..	.		...	.	..	..	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	17	80	83	2
Annual total.	337	229	213	413	285	233	165	251	257	235	348	608	522	572	447	323	142	242	211	275	171	201	249	340	249	224	69	111	75	143	171	165	234

APPENDIX IX.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Number of miles of wind from each point in the year 1917.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.
January	...	202	695	1,330	977	555	316	298	323	336	131	77	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		..	5,240
February	38	115	21	281	532	365	332	267	124	103	279	425	348	182	127	15	...	...	8	6	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	3,585
March	...	...		186	128	151	143	163	369	295	422	703	655	519	85	45	11	28	17	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,927
April			...	...	...	.	...	13	29	45	125	377	614	1,684	1,402	559	234	283	141	54	9	9	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,585
May	31	..	10	40	79	45	25	20	35	53	123	501	719	1,067	1,016	440	194	249	221	219	63	87	106	62	55	48	33	74	75	17	72	12	5,791
June	6	...	...	...	2	38	15	11	76	80	10	52	95	168	374	486	169	363	259	403	279	193	249	363	406	267	81	117	34	22	26	8	4,652
July	27	...	...	...	6	...	41	25	70	45	111	256	217	266	210	231	124	207	181	352	222	202	425	477	358	259	111	65	38	30	14	11	4,581
August	51	..	...	14	14	4	..	84	15	28	43	199	259	151	246	86	101	396	291	286	203	163	215	347	208	158	112	109	47	97	21	24	3,972
September	35	...	9	38	16	14	8	21	28	65	187	316	152	190	111	82	47	137	55	219	154	262	267	308	133	97	51	19	27	9	...	4	3,061
October	110	6	4	...	7	7	29	78	31	149	73	162	13	13	13	207	50	40	107	49	63	142	211	419	406	395	8	119	19	142	93	70	3,235
November	785	464	359	616	334	240	43	70	28	7	..	63	22	86	12	5	3	4	...	..	13	26	13	...	4	28	...	12	74	480	205	421	4,417
December	1,216	647	559	630	125	169	82	63	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	636	627	4,915
Annual	2,299	1,434	1,657	3,135	2,220	1,588	1,034	1,113	1,128	1,206	1,504	3,131	3,094	4,326	3,596	2,156	933	1,707	1,280	1,595	1,014	1,093	1,486	1,983	1,570	1,252	396	515	314	958	1,067	1,177	52,961

APPENDIX X.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Number of inches of rain from each point in the year 1917.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·03	0·37	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·07	...	...	0·03	...	0·04	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·23	...	...	0·06	0·07	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·08	0·60	0·12	...	0·19	...	0·08	0·70	0·78	0·43	0·19	...	0·12	1·05	0·11	0·25	...	0·04
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...		0·06	0·06	0·82	0·02	0·07	0·57	0·12	0·32	0·17	1·38	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·20	...		...	0·48	0·02	0·29	0·39	0·35	0·34	0·75	0·44	0·46	0·79	...	...	...	1·17	0·06	0·26	...	...	...
September	0·18	...	...	...	...	...		0·05	...	...	...	0·19	0·48	0·37	0·03	0·02	0·02	0·54	...	...	0·09	0·05	0·32	...	0·31	1·93	0·14	0·09	0·27	...	...	...	0·22
October	1·20	...	0·34	0·03	...	...	0·56	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·04	...	0·20	...	0·50	0·73	...	2·13	0·82	0·58	...	1·44	...	6·89	0·41	...	0·14
November	0·32	0·02	0·40	0·19	0·56	...	0·35	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·02	1·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	0·12	1·10	0·03	1·24	0·01
December	2·12	0·12	0·95	0·19	...	0·37	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·76	0·91	0·63	...
Annual	4·17	0·14	1·69	0·41	0·59	0·64	1·35	0·34	0·18	0·11	0·20	0·22	0·91	1·68	0·54	1·02	1·02	1·87	0·57	0·60	2·04	1·42	1·80	3·91	2·94	3·17	0·14	2·82	1·53	9·12	1·64	1·87	0·41

APPENDIX XI.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Wind, cloud and bright sunshine, 1917.

Month.	Wind resultant.		Cloud (0—10).					Bright sunshine.	
	Velocity.	Direction.	8 H.	10 H.	16 H.	20 H.	Mean.	Average per day.	Greatest number of hours in a day.
	MILES.	POINTS.						HOURS.	HOURS.
January	142	NE by E.	3·6	4·0	2·8	2·9	3·4	7·5	9·2
February	95	East	2·9	3·4	2·7	2·4	2·9	8·5	11·0
March	103	ESE.	2·9	3·5	1·5	1·8	2·4	8·1	10·2
April	180	SSE.	2·3	2·2	1·5	0·8	1·7	9·2	10·8
May	129	SSE	2·2	1·8	2·8	3·0	2·5	7·8	9·7
June	95	S. by W.	6·1	5·6	8·2	6·7	6·7	7·3	7·5
July	80	SW. by S.	7·1	6·6	7·1	6·4	6·8	3·9	8·6
August	67	SW. by S.	5·7	5·5	7·8	5·1	6·1	4·0	9·1
September	48	SSW.	6·9	7·2	6·4	6·2	6·7	3·7	9·1
October	42	W. by S.	5·0	5·1	5·6	4·4	5·1	5·6	10·4
November	115	N. by E.	6·6	6·8	6·3	5·1	6·2	4·6	9·7
December	143	N. by E.	4·3	4·8	5·7	4·6	4·9	5·6	8·4
Annual	30	SE. by E.	4·6	4·7	4·9	4·1	4·6	6·3	...

APPENDIX XII.

MEAN Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Madras Observatory in 1917.

Month.	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily Range.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Mean.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Max.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Min.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Range.	Wet Bulb. Mean.	Wet Bulb. Min.	Tension of Vapour. By Blandford's Tables.	Relative Humidity. By Blandford's Tables.	Sun Max. in Vac.	Min. on Grass.	Wind. Daily Velocity.	Wind. Mean Direction.	Wind. Mean Direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Cloud.	Bright Sunshine.
	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	Cents.	°	°	Miles.	Points	Points.	Inches.	No.	Cents.	Hours.
January	30·012	0·111	76·2	83·8	69·1	14·7	69·3	66·1	0·623	69	149·5	65·5	168	5	NE. by E.	0·38	1	34	231·6
February	29·933	·123	77·4	85·8	69·5	16·3	71·2	67·5	·680	72	151·6	66·7	128	8	East.	0·06	2	29	239·2
March	·885	·125	80·5	89·3	71·8	17·5	73·8	70·2	·744	71	154·5	69·2	128	10	ESE.	...	...	24	252·2
April	·799	·132	84·4	93·1	77·7	15·4	78·1	75·5	·874	74	155·3	76·1	186	13	SE. by S.	..	...	17	277·4
May	·775	·131	86·3	97·0	79·6	17·4	77·4	74·5	·816	65	152·7	77·9	187	14	SSE.	0·62	4	25	241·9
June	·686	·113	84·4	94·5	78·5	16·0	77·6	74·8	·852	72	140·1	77·5	155	19	SW. by S.	5·53	10	67	110·2
July	·688	·120	84·9	95·1	78·7	16·4	77·6	74·3	·816	71	144·4	77·4	148	19	SW. by S.	4·21	15	68	120·9
August	·722	·122	83·1	92·1	77·1	15·0	78·0	75·1	·889	79	145·0	76·3	128	19	SW. by S.	6·39	18	61	122·5
September	·738	·128	81·9	90·0	76·6	13·4	77·5	74·7	·885	82	148·3	75·2	102	17	S. by W.	5·30	16	67	111·2
October	·776	·129	81·1	89·0	75·3	13·7	76·1	72·9	·831	79	148·7	73·8	104	22	W. S. W.	16·48	11	51	174·3
November	·877	·106	79·0	85·0	74·3	10·7	75·0	72·6	·814	82	142·3	72·6	147	2	N. N. E.	6·03	17	62	137·3
December	·912	·107	75·1	82·6	69·0	13·6	70·4	67·7	·682	78	145·3	70·4	159	1	N. by E.	6·06	7	49	172·2
Annual	29·817	·121	81·2	89·8	74·8	15·0	75·2	72·2	·792	75	148·1	73·2	145	12	SE.	51·06	101	46	2190·9

EXTREME Monthly Meteorological Records at the Madras Observatory in 1917.

Month.	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Highest.		Dry Bulb Thermometer. Lowest.		Wet Bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun Th. in Vacuo. Highest.		Grass Therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest Fall.	
	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	°	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Cents.	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Inches.	Day.
January	**30·150**	**9**	29·898	28	0·252	85·4	15	63·1	25	62·0	25	48	29	156·5	28	59·3	25	**299**	**9**	64	25	0·38	31
February	·113	8	·718	26	**·395**	90·4	26	**60·7**	**19**	**60·2**	**19**	42	19,20	**164·1**	**28**	**57·3**	**19**	260	7	68	12	0·05	8
March	·068	29	·752	5,6	·316	91·4	18	64·5	3	63·2	3	39	16	158·5	11	61·1	3	197	1	78	13	...	...
April	29·943	5	·654	16	·289	101·5	16	73·1	29	71·9	28,30	41	17	161·4	16	71·5	27	268	14	83	26	..	...
May	·946	19	·591	31	·355	**105.3**	**25**	74·3	29	68·8	4	36	26	158·6	24	72·0	29	250	8	118	31	0·38	11
June	·813	16	**·542**	**13**	·271	103·3	21	75·2	14	72·4	28	**31**	**20**	159·3	13	69·8	6	208	12	85	7	1·59	3
July	·878	5	**·542**	**19**	·336	101·0	8	73·7	5	72·7	5	37	9	155·2	14	73·2	5	212	22	110	19	0·89	26
August	·878	29	·555	7	·323	98·3	2	73·7	29	73·0	29	46	9	161·5	20	73·1	29	200	7	81	14	1·74	21
September	·864	22	·579	8	·285	94·0	4	72·5	3,30	73·0	15	51	8	161·3	19	73·0	30	159	4	64	24	2·07	30
October	·956	14	·619	4	·337	94·5	9	72·0	2	68·0	6	50	30	162·4	23	68·0	30	184	4	56	23	**6·52**	**20**
November	30·061	30	·676	12	·385	89·5	4	70·2	30	62·2	23	59	13	156·5	28	66·6	30	253	11	**54**	**17**	1·31	11
December	·058	19	·760	8	·358	86·9	31	63·7	30	61·6	30	51	30	156·9	27	59·4	30	218	7	85	16	2·62	5

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS

OBSERVATORIES

FOR 1918

MADRAS:
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1919.

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1918.

CONTENTS.

I.—KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY.

II.—MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

I.—REPORT OF THE KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1918.

Staff.—The staff of the Observatory on December 31, 1918, was as follows:—

Director	J. Evershed, F.R.S.
Assistant Director	T. Royds, D.Sc. (on deputation). S. Sitarama Ayyar, acting sub. *pro tem.*
First Assistant	S. Sitarama Ayyar, B.A. A. A. Narayana Ayyar, acting sub. *pro tem.*
Second Assistant	A. A. Narayana Ayyar, B.A.
Third Assistant	S. Balasundaram Ayyar.
Fourth Assistant	Vacant.
Writer	L. N. Krishnaswami Ayyar.
Photographic Assistant	R. Krishna Ayyar.

MAGNETIC SECTION.

Magnetic Observer	S. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar, B.A.
Magnetic Recorder	S. S. Ranga Acharya.

The death occurred on October 14 of Second Assistant G. Nagaraja Ayyar after a partial recovery from a severe attack of influenza. He joined the staff of the Observatory in April 1, 1899, as writer and was promoted to Second Assistant on February 12, 1909. Mr. Nagaraja Ayyar was a good observer and was very skilful in the handling of instruments. He early succeeded in photographing an excellent series of spectra of large sunspots and was the author of a paper on the weakened lines in spot spectra published in the Astrophysical Journal in 1907, Vol. XXVI, p. 143.

The subordinate staff consists of a book-binder, an assistant book-binder, a mechanic, six peons, a boy peon for the dark room and two lascars.

2. *Instruments.*—With the exception of the new constructions and adaptations mentioned in paragraph 16 the instrumental equipment of the Observatory has remained the same. The 15-inch lens borrowed from the Nizamiah Observatory, Hyderabad, is still in use for photographing solar and Venus spectra. The Kullberg sidereal chronometer lent to the Nizamiah Observatory in 1917 remains at that Observatory.

3. *Weather conditions.* The partial failure of the south-west monsoon in the months June to September inclusive resulted in less unfavourable conditions than is usual in those months. On the other hand the months of May and November were unusually cloudy and wet. The mean definition in the north dome between 8 and 10 a.m. was 2·9 on a scale in which 1 is the worst and 5 the best; the best monthly mean was 3·3 in April and in December. There were thirty-nine days in the year when the definition was 4 or over.

Photographic and visual observations.

4. *Photoheliograph.*—Photographs on a scale of 8 inches to the Sun's diameter were obtained on 303 days. In June the 6-inch photo-visual lens previously employed for this work was replaced by a visual

achromatic of the same diameter and focal length, and the daily photographs are now taken with a green colour screen limiting the effective light to the spectral region between F and G. Some experimental photographs have also been obtained in red light with lantern plates dyed with pinacyanol.

5. *Spectroheliographs.*—Monochromatic images of the disc in K light were obtained on 337 days, prominence plates on 249 days and H*a* disc plates on 261 days.

6. *Six-inch Cooke equatorial and spectroscope.*—Work with this instrument has been continued on the same lines as formerly for visual observations of solar phenomena which cannot be readily photographed.

7. *Grating spectrograph.*—This was employed mainly in researches connected with displacements of the solar lines, the programme of work including photographs of the spectrum of Venus with Fe arc comparison lines, also control plates of sunlight and Fe arc. A good series of third and fourth order plates of the carbon arc and solar spectra was secured for measuring the displacements of the cyanogen band-lines near λ 3883. During a spell of exceptionally clear sky in February and March about fifty solar rotation plates were also obtained.

8. *The Venus spectra.*—In the six months April to September inclusive high-dispersion Venus spectra were obtained on twenty-seven mornings. These and 31 plates of sunlight spectra have all been measured by the positive on negative method, and yield results of great interest. The control plates taken under precisely the same conditions as the Venus plates give a mean shift of the more affected iron lines in the region 4337—4494 of + 0·010A, and of the less affected lines + 0·003A. The Venus plates taken near the western elongation of the planet, when the angle Venus-Sun-Earth was about 45°, yield slightly smaller values of the shifts, and there is a progressive diminution of wave-length as the angle at the Sun increases. When this angle exceeds 90° the displacements Sun — arc all have the minus sign, that is the solar lines reflected by Venus are shifted to violet instead of to red with reference to the iron arc.

This very striking result is shown in the following table:—

Month.	Mean angle. ♀—☉—⊕	Displacements in angstroms. More affected lines.	Displacements in angstroms. Less affected lines.
April and May ...	45°	+ 0·008	+ 0·002
June ...	75°	+ 0·002	− 0·002
July ...	95°	− 0·001	− 0·004
September ...	135°	− 0·006	− 0·010

It also appears that the more affected lines diminish in wave-length more than the less affected lines, so that when the light is derived from a hemisphere of the Sun turned about 90° to Earth, the Fe arc and solar lines nearly coincide.

The result of the Venus work seems to dispose finally of the possibility that the solar line-shifts are due to the gravitational effect resulting from Einstein's generalized relativity hypothesis. As the shift towards red of the solar lines, according to these observations, is only observed in the light derived from a hemisphere of the Sun facing towards Earth, it seems necessary to admit an earth effect whether the shift is interpreted as motion or otherwise. It is very desirable that confirmation of these results should be obtained independently by other observers.

The Venus spectra obtained in 1918 leave still undecided the question of the rotation period of the planet, although such evidence as has been obtained favours a short period. Four excellent plates obtained in November and December 1917 near the eastern elongation of the planet

give consistently low values of the orbital velocity, but this may be interpreted in two ways: either the planet rotates in the same direction as the Earth and with approximately the same period, or the Sun—arc displacements are not constant but liable to considerable changes.

It was hoped to obtain confirmation of the low values of orbital velocity, implying a rapid and direct rotation, at the western elongation of the planet in April; but owing to the very bad definition prevalent in the spring months at Kodaikanal, it was found impossible in a long exposure to keep the planet in a fixed position on the spectrograph slit. The spectra therefore represent more or less the integrated light of the half disc, including rays from parts of the planet approaching the Earth, and from other parts receding from the Sun; resulting in a partial compensation of the effect looked for. The mean of eight plates gives an orbital velocity only 0·7 per cent below that derived from Nautical Almanac data, whilst the plates taken at eastern elongation gave a value 3·5 per cent below the calculated velocity, a defect which is over ten times the probable error of a single plate.

The uncertainty as to the effect of the planet's rotation, and the possibility of variations in the wave-lengths of the solar lines, make it useless at present to derive a value of the solar parallax from the determinations of orbital velocity. Observations have been instituted however to test the constancy of the Sun—arc shift. Plates taken at weekly intervals in September, October and November indicate only very small changes when longitudes on the Sun differing by 90° are compared; but monthly tests will also be made, extending over a much longer period.

In photographing the spectrum of Venus with the grating spectrograph in the blue and violet regions, it was noticed that longer exposures were required than is necessary when the image of a brightly illuminated terrestrial cloud is brought on to the slit. Direct comparisons of the spectra in a low dispersion prism spectrograph, using a parabolic mirror to form the image of Venus, showed that with exposures regulated to give equal density in the green region the Venus spectra are much weaker in the violet than the cloud spectra, suggesting that the atmosphere of Venus is devoid of clouds, or if these are present the atmosphere above them must be strongly absorptive for the violet rays.

9. *The cyanogen bands.*—The measures of the cyanogen band-lines in the Sun and in the carbon arc have shown that most of the lines are shifted towards red, both at the centre of the disc and at the limb, and as in the case of iron the stronger lines give the larger shifts. The shift at the limb is on the average greater than at the centre of the disc, but is less than the theoretical gravitational shift equivalent to 0·634 km./sec. A systematic difference was found between north and south polar limbs, which requires further investigation.

10. *The solar rotation.*—Of the series of plates of the $H\alpha$ region obtained in the fine weather of March and April, 32 have been measured by the positive on negative method. The results show that despite the increased accuracy obtained in the measures large discordances in rotational velocity are still found in individual plates. In the equatorial regions, where spot disturbances are generally absent, plates taken on the same day will sometimes differ by as much as 3 per cent. The provisional mean value of the sidereal velocity at the equator from this series of plates is about 1·92 km./sec. but the extreme values differ by about 6 per cent in excess or defect of this. The average probable error of a plate from ten strong Ca and Fe lines of mean intensity 6 is $\pm$0·006 km./sec. In exceptionally good plates it is as low as $\pm$ 0·003 km./sec. The measuring errors are found to be smaller than the plate irregularities. Probably more uniform results might be obtained if the solar image were not well focussed on the slit, or were affected by astigmatism, so that the light forming the spectrum would be derived from a larger area of the Sun's

surface. The question of haze affecting the results is ruled out by the fact that photographs were obtained only on the clearest possible days.

In the case of the Hα line, which was also measured, the local distortions are nearly always present, and greatly interfere with the accuracy of the measures. The velocities obtained are generally but not always larger than for the iron lines. The mean equatorial velocity derived from Hα is 2·05 km./sec.

11. *Nova aquilæ.*—Two series of prismatic camera spectra of the Nova were obtained between June 12 and July 11, and the result of a study of these have been communicated to the Royal Astronomical Society. The changing wave-lengths of the double series of hydrogen absorption lines and of the enhanced lines of iron suggest an analogy with the solar eruptive prominences, for Kodaikanal photographs have proved these to move out from the Sun with accelerating velocity, indicating the action of a repulsive force, which is probably operative also in novæ. The hydrogen emission bands in the Nova are shown to have widths proportional to wave-length, which would not be the case if pressure or density were concerned in the widening; it is therefore considered to be a Doppler effect also, due to a vast explosion or expansion of the gases in all directions. The narrow absorption line H which is found superposed upon the broad emission band Hϵ is shown to have a displacement which is almost the same in amount and sign as that due to the solar motion in space, implying a stationary condition of the calcium vapour with reference to the sidereal system; it probably has no connexion with the star, and appears to be widely distributed in the milky way region.

12. *Conjunction of Venus and Sun.*—Arrangements were made with the 6-inch photoheliograph to obtain a series of photographs of Venus in red light, before, during, and after superior conjunction with the Sun, by the method proposed by Mr. Lindemann for photographing Regulus in conjunction with the Sun. On November 24 the planet was within 6′ of the Sun's limb and had it been possible to carry out the programme it would have been of great interest to ascertain whether the track of the planet was bent inwards towards the Sun (Einstein effect) or pursued a perfectly straight path past conjunction. On October 28 the sky was perfectly clear and it was found possible to photograph the planet, then only 7° west of the Sun, with a red filter and special arrangements for blocking out scattered sunlight. An exposure of 10 seconds was found sufficient to give a distinct image of the planet with plates dyed with pinacyanol. The scale is nearly 10″ to the millimeter, equivalent to a ratio F/A = 140, enlarging lenses being used and a mirror to reflect the image to a convenient position. The red glass filter was placed near the focus of the 6-inch object glass; and in order to obtain photographs on the day of conjunction the filter was carefully silvered, the Sun's image could then be brought on to it without risk of fracturing the glass. At the same time, owing to the partial transparency of the silver film, sufficient red light was transmitted to give a distinct photograph of the Sun with a 10 seconds exposure. A small part of the film was removed to allow the light of Venus to be freely transmitted. It was hoped by this means to photograph both planet and Sun with a single exposure, but everything would depend on the purity of the sky near the Sun and the absence of scattered light in the instrument.

Experiments showed that there was considerable fogging of the plate through the opening in the silver film when the Sun was photographed in this way, but perhaps not enough to entirely block out the image of Venus. However after October 28 no clear skies occurred for about two months and the experiments were abandoned.

A more hopeful method would be to abolish the enlarging lenses and mirror and use a single object lens of at least 20 feet focus attached to a large equatorial. With a filter transmitting the extreme red and infra

red, and plates sensitised with dicyanin Venus could probably be photographed in superior conjunction with the Sun ; but a non-diffusive sky and good definition would be essential conditions, and these could probably be found only on an oceanic island, or in Kashmir.

Summary of sunspot and prominence observations.

13. *Sunspots.*—The following table shows the monthly numbers of new groups observed at Kodaikanal, and their distribution between the northern and southern hemispheres. The mean daily numbers of spots visible are also given :—

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
New groups	30	19	28	26	31	25	35	32	24	32	27	23	332
North	15	11	11	11	17	16	18	15	11	18	14	8	165
South ...	15	8	17	15	14	9	16	16	13	14	12	15	164
Equator	...	.	...	...		..	1	1	...	...	1		3
Daily numbers ...	6·8	4·4	5·0	5·7	5·1	3·9	6·7	5·2	4·1	5·8	5·1	4·2	5·2

The maximum spot activity of the present cycle took place during the second half of 1917 for both hemispheres when the mean monthly number of new groups reached 17 for the northern hemisphere, and 16 for the southern ; and the mean daily number rose to 7·1. The above table for 1918 shows a considerable reduction in these figures.

The number of new groups decreased more rapidly in the northern hemisphere than in the southern and in 1918 the spot activity was about equal in the two hemispheres.

The approximate mean latitude of the spots was 11°·8 in the northern hemisphere and 14°·6 in the southern, a decrease of over 2° in each hemisphere compared with 1917.

The number of bright reversals and of displacements of the Hα line fell from 483 and 133 respectively in 1917, to 422 and 108 in 1918. There were 44 observations of D_3 as a dark line in 1918, the great majority being recorded during the first half of the year.

14. *Prominences.* A rapid decline in prominence activity occurred during 1918. The mean daily areas in square minutes of arc, derived from the Kodaikanal photographic records, are as follows :—

	North.	South.	Total.
1918 January to June	2·28	2·72	5·00
July to December ..	1·24	1·99	3·23

The mean daily number recorded also fell from 18·2 for the first six months to 16·1 for the second half of the year.

The high latitude prominences reached their greatest development, in the southern hemisphere, and the closest approach to the poles during the early months of the year and then rapidly declined. After July there were no prominences of any magnitude recorded between latitude + 50 and the north pole. In the south the polar regions maintained some activity until the end of the year. This decline of the polar prominences is a well marked phase in the prominence cycle and occurred last in the year 1907.

Prominences generally attained a maximum development in the northern hemisphere early in 1917, whilst the southern maximum occurred during the first half of 1918. This delayed action of the south

has caused a reversal of the relative activity of north and south as is seen on comparing the areas given above with those in the report for 1917.

Prominences projected on the disc as absorption markings attained their greatest development during the first six months of 1918 in both hemispheres, but there was a rapid decline during the latter half of the year in the northern hemisphere only.

Prominence areas east and west of the Sun's axis show a western excess during the first half of the year and an eastern excess during the second half. The denser prominences showing as absorption markings give the usual eastern excess throughout the year, the areas recorded east of the meridian being 52·4 per cent of the whole, derived from 5720 markings. Metallic prominences and prominences showing displaced lines were more frequent on the western limb than on the eastern.

The usual excess of displacements towards red is indicated for the hydrogen lines both at the limb and on the disc.

15. *Magnetic observations.*—Continuous magnetograph records are obtained of declination, vertical force, and horizontal force. Absolute observations for dip are made daily excepting Sundays, declination and horizontal force on three days per week alternately. All the records are made over to the Magnetic Survey Office, Dehra Dun, and the results are published by the Survey annually.

The vertical force magnetograph had occasionally to be readjusted during the year, and the earth inductor gave trouble owing to wear of the commutator, which was turned true in December.

Twenty-three "great" and 136 "moderate" magnetic storms were registered during the year. March, November, and December, were the most active months of the year, and January was the quietest month. There were nine "great" storms recorded in December.

16. *Workshop construction.*—The heavy equatorial mounting of the Poona 20-inch reflector was erected under the old sliding roof originally used for covering the siderostat of the spectroheliograph. This roof was mounted on rails and made more manageable by cutting off one-third of its length. The driving clock of the equatorial was repaired and put into working order.

A truck built of teakwood with flanged brass wheels was constructed and mounted on rails in the spectroheliograph building, about twelve feet from the siderostat mirror. On the truck an 18-inch parabolic mirror is mounted, and this can now be used alternatively with the spectroheliographs and other instruments depending on the 18-inch siderostat. A prism spectrograph was also arranged near the siderostat for use with the parabolic mirror for star or comet spectra.

A Hilger micrometer of old pattern but provided with a high quality screw was entirely reconstructed and converted into a positive on negative micrometer. The screw is mounted near the base plate of the machine and is connected with a carriage provided with accurately turned wheels running on straight gun-metal ways. The microscope is of novel design consisting of two opposed object lenses each of 9½ inches focal length, and an eye-piece. The distance of about 20 inches separating the conjugate foci of the lenses is shortened by an arrangement analogous to that used in prism binoculars. The long focus solves the difficulty experienced with ordinary microscopes of focussing simultaneously the positive and negative films, which are necessarily separated by a small space.

17. *Time.*—The error of the standard clock is usually determined by reference to the 16-hour signal from the Madras Observatory. This is rendered possible by the courtesy of the Telegraph Department which permits the Madras wire to be joined through to this observatory. The signal is received with accuracy on most days and all failures are at once reported to the Postmaster-General, Madras.

18. *Meteorology.*—Eye observations are made at 8^h, 10^h and 16^h local mean time as in former years. The Richard thermograph (wet and dry bulb) and barograph, the Beckley anemograph, and the sunshine recorder also continue in use. Cloud observations with the nephoscope are made three times daily.

Pressure.—The mean annual pressure differed very little from the normal but there were large variations in the individual months. The pressure was in excess in the monsoon months June to October inclusive and largely in defect in January and May.

Temperature.—The mean annual temperature was slightly higher than the normal, the greatest excess was 3° in July. The grass minimum temperature for the whole year was 23°·0 recorded on the 3rd February.

Humidity.—The monsoon months June to October inclusive were drier than normal but the mean humidity for the year was only 1 cent below normal.

Rainfall.—The total annual rainfall was in defect by 2·18 inches only, but there was a defect of 11·26 inches in the months July to October inclusive. There was an excess of 2·86 inches in January and 7·95 inches in November.

Wind.—The mean daily wind movement was 276 miles, the normal being 306 miles. The defect occurred mainly in the months June to October. The greatest excess was in May. The mean direction in that month was S. by W., the normal direction being N.N.E.

Transparency of the atmosphere.—The transparency of the lower atmosphere as judged by the visibility of the Nilgiris, about 100 miles distant, was much below the average.

Cloud and sunshine.—The mean amount of cloud was in excess in January, May, November and December. The total number of hours of bright sunshine was 2399 which is 18 per cent above normal.

The most striking features in the weather at Kodaikanal in 1918 were (1) the early arrival of the south-west monsoon, which set in three weeks before the normal date, (2) the partial failure of the monsoon in the months July to October inclusive and (3) the heavy rains in January and November.

19. *Seismology.*—The Milne horizontal pendulum recorded one hundred and twenty-seven earthquakes, an exceptionally large number. Details of the records are given in Appendix I.

20. *Library.*—One hundred and seven volumes were bound during the year.

21. *Publications.*—Bulletin Nos. 58 and 59, dealing with the prominences of the second half of 1917 and the first half of 1918, were issued during the year; but only a few copies were distributed privately outside India.

KODAIKANAL,
6th February 1919.

J. EVERSHED,
Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories.

II.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1918.

Staff.—The staff of the Observatory on 31st December 1918 was as follows :—

Deputy Director	R. Ll. Jones.
Computer	S. Solomon Pillai.
First Assistant	C. Chengalvaraya Mudaliyar.
Second Assistant	P. Jayaram.

I was on leave from the 1st May to 16th June 1918 and Mr. James Angus was in charge of the Observatory and the Meteorological office during my absence. Mr. Solomon Pillai was absent on privilege leave from 15th July to 3rd September. Mr. E. Ramanujam Pillai, the Second Assistant, was transferred to the Meteorological office on 16th March 1918.

2. *Time service.*—The time gun at Fort St. George failed on 27 occasions out of 730 giving a percentage of success of 96. Of these failures 3 were due to faults at the Observatory. The time ball at the Harbour failed altogether on eight days. On four of these days the releasing apparatus at the Harbour was out of order and on two other days the lines were interrupted. None of these failures were due to faults at the Observatory. On twelve other days the time ball failed at 1 p.m. but dropped correctly at 2 p.m. Most of these partial failures were found to be due to the fact that the line was interrupted at the Central Telegraph office at 1 p.m. by some one who did not know that it was required at that hour for another purpose. The 4 p.m. roll of signals was sent to the Central Telegraph office on every day and was received there correctly except on five occasions when the diffuser had not been joined on.

3. *Meteorological observations.*—Eye observations were made at 8^h, 10^h, 16^h, and 20^h, local mean time as in former years. The Richard thermograph and barograph, the Beckley anemograph, the sunshine recorder and self-registering rain-gauge also continue in use. Extra observations were taken for storm warning purposes and telegrams sent to Calcutta on 47 occasions and to Simla on one occasion.

4. *Buildings.*—The usual annual repairs to the office and quarters were carried out during the year.

5. *Instruments.*—The following is a list of the instruments at the Observatory on 31st December 1918 :—

(*a*) *Astronomical.*

Eight-inch Equatorial Telescope—Troughton and Simms.
Sidereal clock—Haswall.
Do. Dent, No. 1408.
Do. S. Riefler, No. 61.
Mean Time clock—J. H. Agar Baugh, No. 105.
Do. with galvanometer—Shepherd & Sons.
Meridian circle—Troughton and Simms.
Portable transit instrument—Dolland.
Portable telescope with stand.
Tape chronograph—R. Fuess.
Relay for use with the chronograph—Siemens.

(*b*) *Meteorological.*

Richard's barograph—No. 10, L. Casella.
Do. thermograph—No. 29637, L. Casella.
Peander's self-recording rain-gauge—No. 116, Lawrence and Mayo.
Beckley's anemograph—Adie.
Sunshine recorder—No. 149, L. Casella.
Nephoscope—Mons Jules Daboseq and Ph. Pellin.

Barometer, Fortins—No. 1771, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 725, L. Casella (spare).
Do. do No. 1420, L. Casella (spare).
Dry bulb thermometer—No. 94221, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 38037, Negretti and Zambra (spare).
Wet do. No. 94219, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 38037, Negretti and Zambra (spare).
Dry maximum thermometer—No. 8581, Negretti and Zambra.
Dry minimum do. No. 69017, L. Casella.
Wet do. do. No. 91753, Negretti and Zambra.
Sun maximum thermometer—No. 127618, Negretti and Zambra.
Grass minimum thermometer—No. 3377, Negretti and Zambra.
Rain-gauge (8″ diameter)—No. 1042, Negretti and Zambra.
Measure glass for above.
Rain-gauge (5″ diameter).
Measure glass for above.
Stop watch—No. A-3.

The level error of the Transit Circle at the beginning of the year was $+ 0^{s}{\cdot}19$. Very little change occurred during the first three months. In April it began to change in the usual manner and reached its maximum negative value at the end of October, when the monsoon burst. In the course of a few days of heavy rain at the beginning of November it went through a rapid change in the reverse direction. The error had almost disappeared by the 21st November and at the beginning of this year its value was $+ 0^{s}{\cdot}25$. It is satisfactory to see that the variations though much larger than is desirable are no longer cumulative.

The rate of the Riefler clock has been very steady during the year. There was however a sudden change on the 9th July which is believed to have been due to the effect of the Calcutta earthquake of 8th July. A report on this matter was sent to Dr. Murray Stuart, who was deputed to investigate the earthquake, on the 11th September.

6. *Weather summary.*—The following is a summary of the meteorological conditions at Madras during 1918 :—

Pressure.—The mean monthly pressure was above normal in February, March, June, July, September, October and December and below normal in the remaining months, the greatest excess being 0·049 inch in October and the greatest defect 0·052 inch in January. The highest pressure was 30·119 inches on February 10 and the lowest 29·827 inches on May 1.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the air was above normal in January, July, August, September, October, November and December and below normal in the remaining months. The maximum shade temperature was above normal in April, July, August, September and October and below normal during the rest of the year. The highest temperature recorded was 104°·1 F. on August 4. The minimum in shade was above normal in January, July, August, September, November and December and below normal in the remaining months. The lowest temperature recorded was 60°·8 F. on February 15. The highest sun maximum was 166°·9 F. on September 8 and the lowest on grass was 56°·6 F. on February 15.

Humidity.—The percentage of humidity was above normal throughout the year except in July, August and October. The driest day in the year was February 15, when the humidity was only 35.

Wind.—The wind velocity was in defect throughout the year except in January. The wind direction was normal in February, March, August and September.

Cloud.—The amount of cloud was normal in September and December. In January, May, August and November the sky was more cloudy than usual and less cloudy during the other months.

Sunshine.—The percentage of bright sunshine was normal in March, above normal in April, June, July, August and October and below in all

other months. The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the year was 2331·6 against 2190·9 in the previous year.

Rainfall.—Rainfall was above the average in January, February, May, November and December and below in the remaining months, the greatest excess being 25·97 inches in November and the greatest defect 6·66 inches in October. The total rainfall for the year was 75·00 inches on 88 days. The monsoon rainfall from October 15 to the end of the year was 50·19 inches. The heaviest rainfall on one day was 6·33 inches on November 2.

Storm.—A depression formed in the south of the Bay on the 10th November. It developed into a severe storm and moved in a westerly direction and passed inland a little to the north of Madras shortly after 1 a.m. on the 11th. Between midnight and 1 a.m. the barometer fell about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and the wind movement at the Observatory for that hour was 39 miles, though velocity in the fierce gusts just before 1 a.m. was much greater than 40 miles per hour. There was a lull between 1–5 a.m. and 1–25 a.m. when winds were very light. At 1–25 a.m. the gusts were renewed, accompanied by a change in wind direction from about N.N.W. to W.N.W. from 3 a.m. and the winds began moderating.

THE OBSERVATORY, MADRAS,
3rd February 1919.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director, Madras Observatory.

APPENDIX I.

STATION—KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY.

SEISMIC RECORDS.

$\phi = 10^\circ\ 13'\ 50''$ $\lambda = 77^\circ\ 28'\ 00''$ $h = 2343$ metres. *Subsoil*—Rock.
Apparatus—Milne's Horizontal Pendulum Seismograph.

1918.	T_o	$\frac{\tau}{T_o^2}$	1918.	T_o	$\frac{\tau}{T_o^2}$
January	17·3	2·5	July	17·6	2·6
February	17·4	2·4	August	17·7	2·6
March	17·3	2·6	September	17·7	2·6
April	17·4	2·5	October	17·9	2·8
May	17·5	2·5	November	18·1	2·6
June	17·4	2·7	December	17·8	2·8

No.	Date.	Phase.	Time G.M.T.			Period. (Sec.).	Amplitude (μ).			Distance $\triangle$ (Km.).	Remarks.
			H.	M.	S.		An.	Ae.	Az.		
	1918.										
1	January 30 ...	eP	21	00	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	21	35	54	...	...	..	...	...	
		M	21	37	24	...	...	180	...	...	
		F	22	34	06	...	...	...	...	...	
2	February 1 ...	eP	18	11	30	...	..	...	..	...	
		L		...		...	...	...	...	...	
		M	18	14	06	...	...	90	...	...	
		F	18	31	18	...	.	...	..	...	
3	7 ...	eP	5	32	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	5	48	18	...	...	..	...	...	
		M	5	54	42	...	...	200	...		
		F	6	34	36	...	...	...	...	...	
4	13 ...	eP	2	43	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	2	18	30	...	...		...	...	
		M	2	49	36	...	...	220	...	...	
		F	3	32	18	...	...	..	...	...	
5	13 ...	eP	6	14	36	...	...		...	...	
		iL	6	33	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	6	37	12	...	...	210	...	...	
		F	8	09	30	...	...	...	...	...	
6	13 ...	eP	20	50	12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	21	00	36	...	...	...	...	.	
7	19 ...	eP	16	45	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	17	46	54	...	...	...	...	...	
8	March 7 ...	P		...			...	...	...	...	
		eL	9	10	12	...	...	..	...	...	
		M	9	10	42	...	...	60	...	...	
		F	9	16	36	...	...	...	.	...	
9	16 ...	eP	14	55	48	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	15	08	06	...	...	...	...	...	
10	17 ...	eP	14	22	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	14	25	12	...	...	...	...	...	
11	19 ...	eP	6	54	42	...	...	...	...	..	Widening of line.
		F	7	06	36	...	...	...	.	...	
12	20 ..	eP	0	56	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	1	01	30	...	...	...	...	...	
13	24 ...	eP	23	31	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	23	40	12	...	...	..	...	...	
14	27 ...	eP	4	20	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	4	33	18	...	...	...	...	...	
15	April 10 ...	eP	2	20	18	...	.	...	...	...	
		eL	2	23	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	2	23	48	..	...	50	...	...	
		F	2	51	00	...	...	...	...		
16	13 ...	P		.		...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	0	59	24	...	...	...	..	...	
		M	1	03	48	...	...	220	...	...	
		F	1	48	00	...	...	...	...	...	
17	16 ..	eP	11	53	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	12	01	00	..	...	...	...	...	
18	21 ...	eP	4	48	18	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	4	57	12	...	...	...	...	...	
19	21 ..	eP	8	54	00	...	...	...	..	...	Widening of line.
		F	8	55	00	...	...	...	...	...	

No.	Date.		Phase.	Time G.M.T.			Period. (Sec.)	Amplitude (u).			Distance. △ (Km.)	Remarks.
								An.	Ae.	Az.		
	1918.			H.	M.	S.						
20	April	21–22 ...	eP	23	31	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	23	46	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	23	50	42	...	...	60	...	...	
			F	1	23	00	...	...	...	...	...	
21		23 ...	eP	15	55	54	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	16	04	06	...	...	...	...	...	
22	May	4 ...	eP	6	23	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	6	30	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	6	35	54	...	...	80	...	...	
			F	6	53	42	...	...	...	...	...	
23		19 ...	P	......			...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	0	29	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	0	32	48	...	...	100	...	...	
			F	0	42	36	...	...	...	...	...	
24		20 ...	eP	15	04	30	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	15	33	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	15	43	30	...	...	150	...	...	
			F	17	10	18	...	...	...	...	...	
25		20 ...	eP	18	14	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	19	11	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	19	22	18	...	...	90	...	...	
			F	19	40	12	...	...	...	...	...	
26		21 ...	eP	0	49	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	0	50	24	...	...	...	...	...	
27		21 ...	eP	0	56	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	0	59	36	...	...	...	...	...	
28		21 ...	eP	1	13	54	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	1	16	30	...	...	...	...	...	
29		21 ...	eP	12	24	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	12	25	42	...	...	...	...	...	
30		21 ...	eP	13	36	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	13	38	12	...	...	...	...	...	
31		21 ...	eP	13	49	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	13	51	24	...	...	...	...	...	
32		21 ...	eP	14	33	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	14	35	06	...	...	...	...	...	
33		21 ...	eP	14	39	42	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	14	41	12	...	...	...	...	...	
34		21 ...	eP	15	04	42	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	15	05	42	...	...	...	...	...	
35		21 ...	eP	17	55	36		...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	18	00	48	...	...	...	...	...	
36		21 ...	eP	20	20	00		...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	20	22	06	...	...	...	...	...	
37		22 ...	eP	3	33	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	3	36	06	...	...	...	...	...	
38		22 ...	eP	6	55	12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	6	57	30	...	...	...	...	...	
39		22 ...	eP	7	01	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	7	03	36		...	...	...	...	
40		22 ...	eP	7	38	06		...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	7	42	12		...	...	...	...	
41		22 ...	eP	16	32	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	16	34	06	...	...	...	...	...	
42		22 ...	eP	23	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	23	39	12	...	...	...	...	...	
43		23 ...	eP	1	31	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	1	34	00	...	...	...	...	...	
44		23 ...	eP	2	47	18	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	2	50	18	...	...	...	...	...	
45		23 ...	eP	10	48	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	10	52	30	...	...	...	...	...	
46		23 ...	eP	13	18	00	...	...	...		...	
			eL	13	24	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	13	30	18	...		50	...	...	
			F	14	35	06	...			...	...	
47		24 ...	eP	2	47	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	2	55	30	...	...	...	...	...	
48		25 ...	eP	20	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	20	54	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	20	56	48	...		40	...	...	
			F	21	34	48	...		...	...	...	
49		30 ...	eP	5	31	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	5	36	12	...	...	...	...	...	
50	June	1 ...	eP	15	22	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	15	35	24	...	...	...	...	...	
51		3 ...	P	......			...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	0	56	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	1	00	30	...	...	60	...	...	
			F	1	21	54		...	...	...	...	

No.	Date.	Phase.	Time G.M.T. H.	M.	S.	Period. (Sec.).	Amplitude (μ). An.	Ae.	Az.	Distance Δ (Km.).	Remarks.
	1918.										
52	June 4 ...	eP	4	55	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	4	59	42	...	...	...	...	...	
53	4 ...	eP	18	09	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	18	16	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	18	23	30	...	...	40	...	...	
		F	18	39	42	...	...	...	...	...	
54	8 ...	eP	20	33	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	20	41	12	...	...	...	...	...	
55	26 ...	P	22	31	00?	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line. In continuation of hour mark.
		F	22	35	06	...	...	...	...	...	
56	July 1 ...	eP	6	17	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	6	28	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	6	44	24	...	...	100	...	...	
		F	7	59	42	...	...	...	...	...	
57	3 ...	eP	7	02	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	7	08	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	7	37	42	...	...	350	...	...	
		F	9	21	18	...	...	...	...	...	
58	8 ...	P		...		...	...	...	...	...	Very destructive in Assam.
		iL	10	26	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	10	31	30	...	...	1400	...	...	
		F	12	02	48	...	...	...	...	...	
59	15 ...	eP	20	24	54	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	20	41	12	...	...			...	
60	21 ...	eP	6	29	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	6	32	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	7	02	48	...	...	40	...	...	
		F	8	58	42	...	...	...	...	...	
61	24 ...	P		...		...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	11	57	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	12	01	48	...	...	70	...	...	
		F	12	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	
62	29 ...	eP	12	12	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	12	21	18	...	...	...	...	...	
63	29 ...	eP	12	36	12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	12	44	24	...	...	...	...	...	
64	29 ...	eP	12	59	42	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	13	01	48	...	...	...	...	...	
65	29 ...	eP	15	09	48	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	15	11	54	...	...	...	...	...	
66	29 ...	eP	16	46	18	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	18	07	30	...	...	...	...	...	
67	29 ...	eP	22	57	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	23	01	30	...	...	...	...	...	
68	31 ...	eP	16	09	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	16	28	30	...	...	...	...	...	
69	August 5 ...	eP	2	38	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	2	54	24	...	...	...	...	...	
70	8 ...	eP	10	38	12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	10	59	36	...	...	...	...	...	
71	12 ...	eP	5	16	48	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	5	20	54	...	...	...	...	...	
72	14 ...	eP	14	44	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	14	56	42	...	...	...	...	...	
73	14 ...	eP	17	25	42	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	17	28	12	...	...	...	...	...	
74	14 ...	eP	18	35	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	18	54	42	...	...	...	...	...	
75	15* ...	iP	12	26	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	12	32	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	12	53	00	...	...	1300±	...	...	
		F	18	56	36	...	...	...	...	...	
76	16 ...	eP	3	41	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	3	55	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	3	58	24	...	...	60	...	...	
		F	4	13	06	...	...	...	...	...	
77	16 ...	eP	8	51	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	8	55	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	9	11	54	...	...	30	...	...	
		F	9	16	30	...	...	...	...	...	
78	17 ...	eP	8	18	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	8	27	12	...	...	...	...	...	
79	23 ...	eP	6	25	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	6	33	18	...	...	...	...	...	
80	23 ...	eP	6	59	24	...	...	...	...	...	A single bead-like record.
		F	7	01	24	...	...	50	...	...	
81	23 ...	eP	7	32	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	7	38	42	...	...	...	...	...	

* There was a lull between 16h½ and 17h½.

At 12h 56m·3 the boom had moved east 8·5mm but instead of oscillating in the usual way moved westwards very slowly 2mm in a minute and a half. The usual oscillations were resumed at 12h 57m·8.

No.	Date.	Phase.	Time G.M.T. H.	M.	S.	Period. (Sec.).	Amplitude (μ). An.	Ae.	Az.	Distance Δ (Km.).	Remarks.
	1918.										
81—*cont.*	August 23—*cont.* ...	M	7	44	18	...	...	50	..	...	
		F	8	00	24	...	...	...	...	...	
82	31 ...	eP	22	14	42	...	...		...	...	Widening of line.
		F	22	27	12	...	...	...	...	...	
83	September 2 ...	eP	14	54	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	15	11	30	...	...	...	...	...	
84	5 ...	eP	7	31	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	7	43	18	...	...	...		...	
85	7 ...	iP	17	29	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	17	37	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	18	07	12	...	...	1420	...	...	
		F	22	08	00	...	...	...	...	...	
86	8 ...	eP	0	35	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	1	06	54	...	...	...	...	...	
87	8 ...	eP	6	31	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	6	45	18	...	...	..	...	...	
88	11 ...	eP	4	24	54		...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	4	44	24	..	...	..	...	...	
89	13 ...	eP	2	56	48	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	2	59	36	...	...	...	...	...	
90	16 ...	eP	6	22	54	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	6	27	00	...	...	...	...	...	
91	22 ..	iP	10	05	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	10	09	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	10	11	00	..	...	250	...	...	
		F	10	33	36	...	.	...	...	...	
92	28 ...	eP	11	51	24	...	...	..	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	11	55	30	...	...	..	...	...	
93	29 ..	eP	12	26	54	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	12	35	54		...	...	..	...	
		M	12	38	42	...	...	160	...	...	
		F	12	54	36	...	...	...	...	...	
94	30 ...	eP	18	41	48		...	...	...	...	
		eL	18	48	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	18	54	06	...	...	110	...	...	
		F	19	45	54	...	...	...	...	...	
95	October 1 ...	eP	1	15	54	...		...	...	...	
		iL	1	30	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	1	30	12	...	...	80	...	...	
		F	2	19	42	...	...	...	...	...	
96	1 ...	eP	8	06	18	..	...	..	.	...	Widening of line.
		F	8	09	18	..	...	...	...	...	
97	9 ...	eP	9	32	00	...	...	...	...	..	Widening of line.
		F	9	55	06	...	...	..	...	...	
98	11 ...	eP	14	38	00	..	...	*	...	...	
		eL	15	36	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	15	42	48	...	...	130	..	...	
		F	16	45	54	...	...	...	...	...	
99	16 ...	eP	20	25	54	...	...		...	...	Widening of line.
		F	20	43	06	...	...	...	...	...	
100	25 ...	eP	5	10	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	5	26	42	...	...	...	...	...	
101	27 ..	eP	15	49	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	16	24	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	16	27	42	...	...	40	...	...	
		F	16	39	00	...	..	..	...	...	
102	27 ...	iP	17	27	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	17	41	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	18	01	54	...	..	100	...	...	
		F	18	34	42	...	...	...	...	...	
103	November 3 ..	eP	11	32	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line
		F	12	25	06	...	...	...	...	...	
104	8 ...	eP	4	50	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	4	59	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	5	28	48	...	...	840	..	...	
		F	8	23	06	...	...	...	...	...	
105	10 ...	eP	17	41	42	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			17	43	48	...		.	.	..	
106	10 ...	eP	18	26	24	..		...	...	...	Widening of line.
			18	28	24	..	...	...	...	...	
107	10 ..	eP	18	49	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			18	50	54	..	...	...	...	...	
108	11 ...	eP	7	44	18	..	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			7	52	00	...	...	...	...	...	
109	12 ...	eP	23	08	18	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			23	25	06	...	...	...	...	...	
110	18 ...	iP	18	50	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	18	58	36	..		...	...	...	
		M	19	14	00	...	...	650	...	...	
		F	22	17	00	...	...	...	...	...	

* The amplitude was comparatively large, namely $0{\cdot}6^{mm}$, from $14^h\ 38^m{\cdot}5$ to $14^h\ 40^m{\cdot}5$.

No.	Date.	Phase.	Time G.M.T. H.	M.	S.	Period. (Sec.).	Amplitude (μ). An.	Ae.	Az.	Distance Δ (Km.).	Remarks.
111	1918. November 22 ...	eP	16	36	06	...	..	.	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	16	42	48	.	...	...	..	...	
112	23-24 ...	eP	23	06	36	...	...		...	...	
		eL	23	10	00	...	...	80	...	...	
		M	23	35	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		F	0	13	54	...	...	...		...	
113	28 ...	eP	9	58	42	...	.	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	10	00	36	...	...	...	...	...	
114	29 ...	eP	10	54	06	...		...	..	...	Widening of line.
		F	11	02	42	...	...	...	...	...	
115	30 ...	P	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	No P.Ts.
		iL	7	26	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	7	26	24	.		60	...	...	
		F	7	41	12	...	...	...	...	...	
116	December 1 ...	eP	2	46	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	2	50	12	...		...	..	...	
		M	2	51	06	..	...	480	...	...	
		F	3	32	00	...	..	...	..	...	
117	2 ...	eP	10	18	42	...	..	...	...	...	
		eL	10	48	24	.	...	...	...	...	
		M	10	59	00	...	...	400	..		
		F	11	57	48	...	...	...	...	...	
118	4 .	e	7	43	18	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	7	47	24	...	...	...	...	...	
119	4 ...	eP	12	08	18		...	...	...	...	
		iL	13	00	42	..	...		...	...	
		M	13	18	06	...	..	760	...	...	
		F	15	27	12	...	...	...	...	...	
120	4 ...	eP	19	04	42	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	19	12	54	...	...	...	..	...	
121	6 ...	eP	8	43	18	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	10	42	48	...	...	...	...	...	
122	9 ...	eP	18	52	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	20	06	48	..	...	..	...	...	
123	18 ...	eP	21	44	06	...	...	...	...	...	A single shock.
		F	21	50	24	...	...	50	...	...	
124	19 ...	eP	20	30	00 ?	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line. Beginning lost in hour mark.
		F	20	38	12	...	...	...	...	...	
125	20 ...	eP	6	55	36		...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	6	56	42	..	...	...	...	...	
126	25 ...	eP	10	42	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	11	21	18	...	...	...	...	...	Amplitude was 0·3mm at 10^h $42{\cdot}5^m$.
127	31 ...	eP	8	34	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	8	37	12	...	.	...	...	...	

APPENDIX II.

Latitude 10° 13′ 50″ N.

Longitude $5^h\ 9^m\ 52^s$ E.

Height of Barometer cistern above mean sea level 7688 feet.

MEAN Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Kodaikanal Observatory in 1918.

Month.	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily Range.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Mean.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Max.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Min.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Range.	Wet Bulb. Mean.	Wet Bulb. Min.	Tension of Vapour. By Simpson's Tables.	Relative Humidity. By Simpson's Tables.	Sun Max. in Vac.	Min. on Grass.	Wind. Daily Velocity	Wind. Mean Direction.	Wind. Mean Direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Clear Sky.	Bright Sunshine.
	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	Cents.	°	°	Miles.	Points	Points.	Inches.	No.	Cents.	Hours.
January	22·805	0·065	53·1	61·0	45·2	15·8	48·3	42·1	0·303	76	115·9	38·0	289	3	N. E. by N.	6·08	8	44	210·1
February	·860	·060	54·1	64·8	43·5	21·3	44·9	38·1	·219	54	125·7	33·8	316	1	N. by E.	0·57	1	83	283·5
March	·847	·056	58·2	68·5	47·9	20·6	48·0	41·3	·243	52	132·2	39·7	308	5	N. E. by E.	1·02	5	79	297·5
April	·841	·058	62·2	72·4	52·0	20·4	51·9	46·4	·292	56	135·2	43·6	269	7	E. by N.	2·12	3	74	282·6
May	·755	·063	60·0	66·7	53·4	13·3	55·1	50·5	·396	80	125·9	49·0	329	17	S. by W.	5·14	11	25	141·4
June	·775	·057	58·9	66·1	51·7	14·4	53·7	47·8	·370	76	127·3	45·8	253	24	West	5·90	10	41	198·3
July	·797	·043	59·3	66·8	51·7	15·1	53·1	47·5	·355	73	129·6	45·2	287	21	S. W. by W.	2·94	5	42	201·7
August	·785	·057	58·3	65·1	51·5	13·6	53·8	48·7	·383	82	126·2	45·9	300	25	W. by N.	5·73	11	27	163·1
September	·822	·062	58·2	65·4	51·1	14·3	53·5	48·1	·373	79	126·7	43·6	188	20	S. W.	1·94	4	34	163·6
October	·849	·060	57·7	64·9	50·5	14·4	53·3	48·4	·372	81	127·0	44·6	227	1	N. by E.	7·08	17	41	201·7
November	·813	·072	56·3	61·2	51·5	9·7	53·9	50·5	·403	92	112·2	47·9	255	6	E. N. E.	14·00	20	15	95·6
December	·851	·062	54·5	61·1	47·9	13·2	49·1	44·0	·301	74	115·1	42·7	297	3	N. E. by N.	4·85	9	36	160·3
Annual	22·817	0·060	57·6	65·3	49·8	15·5	51·5	46·1	0·334	73	125·0	43·3	276	30	N. N. W.	57·37	104	45	2399·4

EXTREME Monthly Meteorological Records at the Kodaikanal Observatory in 1918.

Month.	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Highest.		Dry Bulb Thermometer. Lowest.		Wet Bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun Th. in Vacuo. Highest.		Grass Therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest Fall.	
	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	°	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Cents.	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Inches.	Day.
January	22·879	4	22·720	17	0·159	68·4	1	**37·2**	**29**	**32·2**	**29**	23	17&29	133·1	10	28·0	30	**740**	**27**	104	21	**2·48**	**27**
February	**·945**	**25**	·774	5	·171	70·6	10	40·3	4	33·2	21	12	11	135·9	16&26	**23·0**	**3**	485	12	178	1	0·45	23
March	·916	9	·764	24	·152	74·2	20	44·2	3	34·1	4 & 8	12	29	140·6	15	32·1	4	511	29	153	22	0·37	27
April	·931	30	·757	3	·174	**76·4**	**18**	47·7	1	37·1	1	14	1	143·1	8	35·6	1	430	25	173	4	1·76	29
May	·839	1	**·674**	**17**	·165	74·4	2	49·8	7	43·9	1	36	2	141·9	15	43·5	31	580	21	92	31	1·67	8
June	·866	5	·677	29	·189	69·8	20	47·3	7	39·9	8	38	8 & 9	136·6	10&28	38·9	7	454	18	**85**	**1**	1·17	5
July	·854	9	·716	1	·138	72·3	8	49·2	5 & 31	41·1	8	32	8	145·1	12	40·3	11	590	29	108	14	1·05	27
August	·876	11	·699	28	·177	69·4	8	49·4	16	43·6	12 & 14	53	14	140·9	13	40·3	7	478	16	128	23	1·40	10
September	·908	18	·744	4	·164	69·2	26	49·2	22	42·0	23	42	26	**148·4**	**24**	39·4	7	399	24	88	5	0·76	17
October	·909	11	·786	31	·123	68·7	4 & 5	45·2	26	41·2	26	26	26	141·6	30	35·1	26	373	21	109	13	1·05	20
November	·906	30	·710	17	·196	64·9	13	47·0	9	42·9	10	46	9	141·0	13	39·2	9	493	17	118	22	1·85	13
December	·918	4.19 & 20	·752	9	·166	67·8	30	41·3	23	35·3	30	**7**	**9**	136·3	9	29·1	23	490	9	171	13	0·95	18

APPENDIX III.

KODAIKANAL mean hourly wind velocity for the year 1918.

Month.	Hours																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
January	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	14	13	12	12	11	9	9	8	9	10	11	12	11	13	12
February	15	15	15	16	15	14	14	14	14	15	16	16	14	11	11	9	8	8	9	11	12	13	14	15
March	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	14	15	15	16	15	13	13	12	10	9	8	8	9	9	11	14	14
April	10	10	10	10	10	11	12	12	13	14	16	14	13	11	11	11	10	9	10	11	9	9	10	11
May	14	14	15	16	15	15	15	14	12	13	13	13	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	14	14	14	14	14
June	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	10	9	8	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	10	11	12	12	12	11	11
July	13	13	12	13	12	13	12	11	11	12	11	10	11	11	11	11	10	12	13	13	12	13	14	13
August	15	10	15	14	14	14	13	12	11	11	11	11	10	11	10	10	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	15
September	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	7	8	7	7	8	8	8
October	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	9
November	12	12	12	12	11	11	12	12	11	11	12	11	11	10	9	8	8	8	9	10	10	10	11	12
December	14	13	14	13	13	13	14	13	13	13	13	13	12	11	10	9	8	10	12	13	13	13	14	14
Mean	13	12	13	13	13	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	10	10	9	9	10	11	11	11	12	12

APPENDIX IV.

KODAIKANAL mean hourly bright sunshine for the year 1918.

Month.	Hours.											
	6–7	7–8	8–9	9–10	10–11	11–12	12–13	13–14	14–15	15–16	16–17	17–18
January	0·36	0·76	0·82	0·78	0·76	0·74	0·67	0·59	0·51	0·45	0·29	0·05
February	·56	·92	·93	·93	·95	·94	·92	·93	·85	·87	·81	·53
March	·53	·92	·97	·97	·97	·92	·87	·82	·79	·74	·72	·37
April	·48	·96	·99	1·00	1·00	·98	·94	·89	·77	·64	·51	·26
May	·14	·37	·46	0·56	0·56	·68	·49	·40	·34	·32	·18	·07
June	·22	·76	·88	·91	·87	·77	·71	·51	·33	·32	·23	·09
July	·27	·71	·80	·80	·80	·72	·63	·52	·53	·45	·23	·05
August	·20	·60	·72	·71	·64	·55	·46	·42	·40	·29	·20	·08
September	·27	·64	·81	·78	·75	·57	·52	·36	·29	·23	·15	·07
October	·26	·67	·78	·79	·84	·75	·71	·54	·46	·36	·26	·10
November	·05	·23	·32	·31	·28	·37	·42	·38	·38	·26	·17	·02
December	·07	·40	·52	·61	·66	·58	·58	·55	·48	·39	·29	·02
Mean	0·28	0·66	0·75	0·76	0·76	0·71	0·66	0·58	0·51	0·44	0·34	0·14

APPENDIX V.

NUMBER of days in each month on which the Nilgiris were visible in 1918.

Month.	Very clear.	Visible.	Just visible.	Tops only visible.	Total.
January	...	12	3	..	15
February	...	3	5	...	8
March	...	4	3	...	7
April	...	...	...	...	...
May	2	5	2	...	9
June	1	7	...	...	8
July	.	4	3	...	7
August	1	3	...	...	4
September	2	8	2	...	12
October	...	1	1	...	2
November	2	5	...	...	7
December	2	13	...	1	16
Total	10	65	19	1	95

APPENDIX VI.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Abnormals from monthly means for the year 1918.

Abnormals of	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	− 0·052	+ 0·039	+ 0·008	− 0·002	− 0·043	+ 0·012	+ 0·023	− 0·006	+ 0·023	+ 0·049	− 0·049	+ 0·005	+ 0·001
Temperature of air	+ 0·4	− 1·1	− 0·7	− 0·2	− 0·5	− 0·5	+ 2·4	+ 2·4	+ 1·3	+ 2·8	+ 1·2	+ 1·5	+ 0·8
Do. of evaporation	+ 2·3	− 0·6	+ 0·5	+ 0·9	+ 0·8	+ 0·6	+ 0·8	+ 0·8	+ 2·2	+ 0·5	+ 3·2	+ 2·0	+ 1·1
Percentage of humidity	+ 8	+ 2	+ 4	+ 4	+ 5	+ 4	− 4	− 4	+ 5	− 8	+ 9	+ 3	+ 2
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	+ 2·1	+ 11·2	+ 11·2	+ 10·4	+ 6·4	+ 4·8	+ 10·8	+ 11·8	+ 10·1	+ 16·4	− 4·9	+ 9·5	+ 8·3
Maximum in shade	− 2·8	− 1·1	− 1·4	+ 0·4	− 1·5	− 0·1	+ 3·4	+ 3·6	+ 1·3	+ 3·1	− 1·3	− 0·5	+ 0·3
Minimum in shade	+ 2·4	− 1·7	− 1·5	− 1·0	− 1·3	− 1·1	+ 1·7	+ 1·6	+ 1·0	− 0·2	+ 2·7	+ 2·2	+ 0·4
Do. on grass	+ 4·2	− 0·6	− 1·0	− 1·0	− 1·0	− 0·9	+ 2·0	+ 2·1	+ 1·4	− 0·4	+ 4·4	+ 3·5	+ 1·4
Rainfall in inches	+ 7·16	+ 1·90	− 0·37	− 0·62	+ 3·68	− 0·31	− 3·22	− 1·50	− 1·44	− 6·66	+ 25·97	+ 1·39	...
Do. since January 1st	...	+ 9·06	+ 8·69	+ 8·07	+ 11·75	+ 11·44	+ 8·22	+ 6·72	+ 5·28	− 1·38	+ 24·59	+ 25·98	+ 25·98
General direction of wind	2 points N.	same as	same as	1 point S.	2 points W.	1 point S.	1 point S.	same as	same as	1 point E.	3 points E.	1 point E.	same as
Daily velocity in miles	+ 46	− 29	− 37	− 5	− 47	− 86	− 57	− 74	− 89	− 52	− 56	− 68	− 43
Percentage of cloudy sky	+ 15	− 6	− 9	− 11	+ 8	− 12	− 21	+ 3	same as	− 27	+ 17	+ 1	− 4
Do. of bright sunshine	− 17·6	− 1·1	same as	+ 10·5	− 4·6	+ 6·8	+ 13·0	+ 2·1	− 5·1	+ 18·4	− 26·0	− 8·1	− 5·5

\+ means *above* normal : − means *below* normal.

APPENDIX VII.

ABSTRACT of the Mean Meteorological Condition of Madras in the year 1918 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1918.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·865	0·001 above.	29·864
Temperature of air	81·9	0·8 „	81·1
Do. of evaporation	75·6	1·1 „	74·5
Percentage of humidity	74	2 „	72
Greatest solar heat in *vacuo*	148·0	8·3 „	139·7
Maximum in shade	91·1	0·3 „	90·8
Minimum in shade	75·1	0·4 „	74·7
Do. on grass	73·3	1·4 „	71·9
Rainfall since January 1st on 88 days	75·00	25·98 „	49·02
General direction of wind	S.E.	same as	S.E.
Daily velocity in miles	128	43 below.	171
Percentage of cloudy sky	45	4 „	49
Do. of bright sunshine	52·9	5·5 „	58·4

DURATION and quantity of the wind from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North.	228	1640	East.	240	936	South.	252	1415	West.	334	2487
N. by E.	289	2182	E. by S.	302	1288	S. by W.	186	1031	W. by N.	172	1123
N.N.E.	221	1622	E.S.E.	135	621	S.S.W.	190	1163	W.N.W.	129	979
N.E. by N.	531	3178	S.E. by E.	400	1815	S.W. by S.	137	595	N. W. by W.	74	421
N.E.	226	1457	S.E.	589	3078	S W.	133	676	N.W.	41	280
N.E. by E.	108	736	S.E. by S.	709	4345	S.W. by W.	139	700	N.W. by N.	86	555
E.N.E.	79	461	S.S.E.	655	4849	W.S.W.	217	1461	N.N.W.	53	363
E. by N.	207	942	S. by E.	280	1744	W. by S.	225	1392	N. by W.	144	1165

There were 1,049 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 25 miles.

APPENDIX VIII.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Number of hours of wind from each point in the year 1918.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	81	64	147	214	56	14	10	10	24	7	1	...	...	20	4	18	..	...	..	...	1	...	...	11	1	8	...	3	5	12	13	13	7
February	...	19	...	89	37	24	16	44	86	113	31	63	17	15	29	16	24	2	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	34
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	39	59	12	72	192	175	93	15	15	12	4	4	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	10	60	254	249	39	30	29	33	7	3	..	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
May	...	1	..	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	36	125	68	86	32	32	25	20	17	32	25	61	30	76	20	19	18	1	9	...	...	6
June	...	..	..	...	5	...	1	1	6	17	13	26	48	19	80	55	70	37	51	11	25	27	52	32	66	26	28	6	10	4	2	...	2
July	2	1	3	5	...	...	1	...	2	3	8	41	30	58	49	57	26	30	23	29	34	33	42	60	65	49	33	23	2	7	1	...	27
August	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	3	5	6	10	26	56	54	41	29	35	17	17	20	20	29	40	62	94	49	22	7	6	6	1	...	83
September	2	2	2	1	7	4	4	4	11	16	21	58	33	31	16	17	5	21	34	34	16	17	20	28	30	20	25	16	16	16	14	2	177
October	15	27	3	18	25	20	20	48	41	49	30	59	25	8	6	1	5	3	4	1	2	4	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	7	322
November	54	107	22	31	15	27	16	31	21	31	8	8	2	7	2	1	10	10	1	12	...	2	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	32	20	62	181
December	73	68	43	172	78	19	9	49	5	...	...	1	1	..	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	54	171
Annual total.	228	289	221	531	226	108	79	207	240	302	135	400	589	709	655	280	252	186	190	137	133	139	217	225	334	172	129	74	41	86	53	144	1049

APPENDIX IX.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Number of miles of wind from each point in the year 1918.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.
January	718	697	1097	1476	386	141	106	98	124	49	8	...	.	80	34	66	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	80	12	52	...	40	86	193	179	156	5884
February	..	60	...	354	230	147	86	179	306	399	133	225	55	86	99	70	108	12	18	11	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2616
March	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	81	156	226	52	305	910	940	540	113	93	77	38	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3556
April	.		...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	44	363	1744	2015	349	300	280	372	62	19	..	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5569
May		11	...	...	16	...	...	6	...	8	6	192	724	587	838	262	221	150	148	122	182	156	464	224	790	152	199	62	7	45	...	...	5572
June	...	...	...	...	37	...	10	9	49	111	112	210	368	146	634	377	375	175	289	42	167	169	400	214	449	218	269	57	79	28	12	...	5006
July	8	4	3	12	...	...	4	...	18	21	63	229	148	285	403	334	137	122	89	141	187	169	301	405	523	317	272	135	12	26	4	...	4372
August	8	..	5	4	3	...	10	11	26	25	29	93	270	238	175	108	118	53	62	65	64	106	199	357	548	310	133	34	25	15	1	...	3095
September	5	14	8	6	35	34	9	21	27	91	73	212	116	158	70	55	16	53	109	101	47	49	84	100	112	74	95	87	66	53	35	6	2021
October	106	209	28	91	194	153	78	203	162	251	114	280	119	60	32	5	18	12	14	4	4	6	..	.	...	...	...	..	.	...	8	41	2192
November	412	727	175	233	106	163	100	102	50	107	31	24	3	21	9	5	29	97	24	22	.	35	.	4	53	...	11	6	5	195	114	404	3267
December	383	469	386	1002	450	98	58	232	18	.		1	2	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	.	.	...	.	...	...	...	.	..	..	10	530	3550
Annual	1640	2191	1702	3178	1457	736	461	942	936	1288	621	1815	3078	4345	4849	1744	1415	1031	1163	595	676	700	1461	1392	2487	1123	979	421	280	555	363	1165	46700

APPENDIX X.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Number of inches of rain from each point in the year 1918.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	0·45	0·52	0·30	1·32	0·65	0·14	...	0·31	0·24	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		0·14	0·06	0·46	...	0·45	...	0·26	0·84	0·86	...
February	...	...	...	0·19	0·68	...	1·20	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·01	...	0·05	...	0·08	0·02	0·51	0·86	0·73	...	1·17	0·03	0·47	0·66	...	1·17	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·82	0·05	0·43	...	0·06	...	0·07	0·04	0·27	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...
July	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·04	0·12	...	0·32	...	...	0·05	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	0·49	...	0·07	...	0·02	0·01	0·11	0·15	0·07	0·22	...	...	0·81	...	...	...	0·01	0·11	0·13	...	...	0·32	...	0·40	...	...	0·13
September	...	0·17	...	...	0·65	0·34		...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·19	0·03	0·08	0·31	...	0·05	0·02	...	0·10	...	...	0·75
October	2·50	0·34		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	1·21	0·07
November	1·38	2·59	1·30	1·77	1·65	1·39	1·00	1·24	1·78	0·97	1·59	3·32	0·79	0·30	...	1·73	2·40	2·21	...	...	...	0·13	...	1·49	3·06	...	...	...	...	1·38	0·23	2·09	3·39
December	0·05	0·51	...	0·65	0·01	1·16	1·60	0·07	0·16	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·39	0·02
Annual	4·38	4·13	1·61	3·93	3·64	3·03	4·29	1·62	2·25	2·13	2·27	3·37	1·96	0·45	0·20	1·99	3·44	2·28	2·07	0·86	0·80	0·37	1·37	1·89	4·30	1·12	0·05	1·96	...	2·15	1·18	5·55	4·36

APPENDIX XI.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Wind, cloud and bright sunshine, 1918.

Month.	Wind resultant.		Cloud (0–10).					Bright sunshine.	
	Velocity.	Direction.	8 H.	10 H.	16 H.	20 H.	Mean.	Average per day.	Greatest number of hours in a day.
	MILES.	POINTS.						HOURS.	HOURS.
January	154	N.N.E.	5·6	5·7	4·7	4·6	5·2	5·8	9·3
February	67	East	1·6	2·2	1·9	1·5	1·8	8·9	10·1
March	107	S.E. by S.	1·5	1·9	1·1	1·2	1·5	8·9	10·8
April	113	S.E. by S.	3·3	2·4	0·7	0·5	1·7	9·9	10·8
May	90	South.	5·1	4·2	4·9	4·4	4·6	7·1	9·9
June	86	S.S.W.	5·1	4·3	5·8	5·8	5·2	6·0	8·8
July	76	S. by W.	4·4	4·4	5·9	5·0	5·0	5·6	8·8
August	51	S.W.	6·3	5·7	8·1	5·3	6·4	4·6	8·6
September	19	S. by W.	6·7	6·8	6·7	4·6	6·2	4·4	10·6
October	49	E. by N.	3·7	4·0	2·9	1·8	3·2	8·0	10·3
November	73	N. by E.	7·8	7·9	8·3	6·4	7·6	2·5	8·9
December	104	N.N.E.	5·3	6·2	6·0	3·5	5·3	5·1	8·2
Annual	25	S.E.	4·7	4·6	4·7	3·7	4·5	6·4	...

APPENDIX XII.

MEAN Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Madras Observatory in 1918.

Month.	Barometer.		Dry Bulb Thermometer.				Wet Bulb.		Tension of Vapour.	Relative Humidity.	Sun Max. in Vac.	Min. on Grass.	Wind.			Rain.		Clear sky.	Bright Sun-shine.
	Reduced to 32°.	Daily Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Min.	By Blandford's Tables.				Daily Velo-city.	Mean Direction.		Amount.	Days.		
	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	Cents.	°	°	Miles.	Points	Points.	Inches.	No.	Cents.	Hours.
January	29·946	0·109	75·5	81·9	69·9	12·0	71·5	68·7	0·720	81	140·5	67·3	190	3	N.E. by N.	8·05	10	52	178·6
February	30·003	·118	75·6	85·5	66·3	19·2	70·2	65·9	·666	75	150·9	63·2	93	8	East.	2·18	2	18	248·7
March	29·913	·124	79·3	88·1	70·9	17·2	74·4	70·6	·802	78	151·7	67·6	115	12	S.E.	0·02	1	15	275·3
April	·823	·127	83·8	93·3	76·2	17·1	78·5	75·8	·906	78	152·1	73·7	186	14	S.S.E.	...	..	17	297·5
May	·692	·121	86·2	96·3	79·5	16·8	79·1	76·0	·897	72	149·4	77·9	180	17	S. by W.	5·80	7	46	219·9
June	·715	·120	85·9	98·2	79·2	19·0	77·2	73·7	·815	66	145·3	77·7	167	18	S.S.W.	1·80	10	52	180·0
July	·744	·113	86·9	99·0	80·2	18·8	76·7	73·7	·780	61	149·5	78·6	141	19	S.W. by S.	0·65	5	50	175·1
August	·744	·129	85·7	97·3	78·9	18·4	76·8	73·8	·835	66	151·8	77·5	100	19	S.W. by S.	3·06	12	64	142·7
September	·800	·138	84·3	94·5	78·1	16·4	78·5	75·2	·928	77	151·4	76·4	67	18	S.S.W.	3·25	8	62	132·0
October	·890	·118	83·4	92·1	75·0	17·1	76·1	73·1	·803	70	155·5	76·1	71	8	East.	4·34	2	32	250·0
November	·875	·112	78·7	83·7	75·0	8·7	76·1	73·9	·862	88	132·5	73·9	109	5	N.E. by E.	39·18	23	76	74·8
December	·983	·106	77·0	83·1	72·0	11·1	72·6	70·4	·743	80	145·3	69·9	115	3	N.E. by N.	6·67	8	53	157·0
Annual	29·844	0·120	81·9	91·1	75·1	16·0	75·6	72·6	0·813	74	148·0	73·3	128	12	S.E.	75·00	88	45	2331·6

EXTREME Monthly Meteorological Records at the Madras Observatory in 1918.

Month.	Barometer.					Dry Bulb Thermometer.				Wet Bulb.		Humidity.		Sun Th. in Vacuo.		Grass Therm.		Wind.				Rain.	
	Highest.		Lowest.		Range.	Highest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Greatest Fall.	
	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	°	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Cents.	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Inches.	Day.
January	30·081	30,31	29·723	17	0·358	85·0	26	64·9	6	64·0	6	54	31	152·6	3,6	61·7	6	**355**	**17**	95	28	2·41	11
February	**·119**	**10**	·890	26,27	·229	94·5	15	**60·8**	**15**	**60·3**	**15**	**35**	**15**	157·1	15	**56·6**	**15**	189	19	61	24	2·07	20
March	·086	4	·704	21	**·382**	91·7	21	66·6	12	66·6	12	53	17	156·2	4	62·2	12	202	22	81	9	0·02	26
April	29·977	10	·674	7	·303	99·2	27	68·5	1	68·5	1	49	14	158·4	6	64·6	1	248	15	112	11	...	..
May	·827	1	**·555**	**24**	·272	102·8	15	72·7	17	72·7	17	39	22	156·3	20	72·9	16	265	22	96	31	4·99	16
June	·852	3	·578	29	·274	102·3	9	72·8	15	70·9	15	38	8	155·2	9	73·3	15	213	20	95	30	0·82	14
July	·852	21	·635	31	·217	103·2	12	75·9	2	69·2	31	36	5	162·4	31	74·3	1	235	4	69	28	0·32	1
August	·892	11	·589	15	·303	**104·1**	**4**	74·8	11	70·5	4	36	1,2	164·1	12	71·7	11	154	4	43	11	0·81	9
September	·955	19	·655	3	·300	101·1	7	72·8	23	72·1	23	39	3	**166·9**	**8**	71·9	23	139	2	**16**	**25**	0·92	14
October	·996	28	·759	30	·237	96·3	12	68·6	26	66·4	26	42	12,13,25,26	165·5	29	65·4	26	209	30	**16**	**10**	4·23	31
November	30·060	30	·707	19	·353	87·6	23	70·9	11	70·6	11	61	19	161·6	23	60·5	11	317	17	18	13	**6·33**	**2**
December	·097	25	·801	12	·296	86·0	16	67·3	30	63·3	10	55	10	156·7	4	63·5	30	274	11	26	1	2·05	1

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS

OBSERVATORIES

FOR 1919

MADRAS:

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1920.

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1919.

CONTENTS.

I.—Kodaikanal Observatory.

II.—Madras Observatory.

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

I.—REPORT OF THE KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1919.

Staff.—The staff of the Observatory on December 31, 1919, was as follows:—

Director	J. Evershed, F.R.S.
Assistant Director	T. Royds, D.Sc.
First Assistant	A. A. Narayana Ayyar, B.A.
Magnetic Observer	S. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar, B.A.
Second Assistant	Vacant.
Third Assistant	S. Balasundaram Ayyar.
Weather Observer	L. N. Krishnaswami Ayyar.
Writer	S. N. Krishna Ayyar.
Photographic Assistant	R. Krishna Ayyar.
Magnetic Recorder	S. S. Ranga Achariyar.

Dr. Royds was released from his work on deputation to the Director of Ordnance Factories, Calcutta, and rejoined the staff at Kodaikanal on August 4th.

The subordinate staff consists of a book-binder, an assistant book-binder, a mechanic, a temporary assistant mechanic, six peons, a boy peon for the dark room, and two lascars.

2. *Buildings and grounds.*—Some repair work to the roof of the spectroheliograph building was partially carried out by the Department of Public Works but left in an unfinished and very unsightly condition. The wire fencing of the observatory compound is in a very unsatisfactory state and repairs were called for in the year 1916, but the Department of Public Works have not yet put the work in hand.

3. *Instruments.*—The 15-inch lens borrowed from the Nizamiah Observatory, Hyderabad, has been in constant use for solar and Venus spectra. The colour curve of this lens has been determined to facilitate accurate focussing for any region of the spectrum. The 8-inch telescope formerly used as a horizontal telescope at Poona Observatory has been mounted on the equatorial of the 20-inch Poona reflector, but had not been brought into use at the close of the year. All of the instruments in use have been kept in good repair and the 18-inch siderostat mirror was resilvered twice during the year. The operation of removing the mirror from its cell, silvering it, and replacing in the cell now takes about two hours only.

4. *Weather conditions.*—With a total rainfall of 65 inches, well distributed through the year, the conditions generally for astronomical work were extremely bad. The mean definition in the north dome at about 8 a.m. was 3·1 on a scale in which 1 is the worst and 5 the best. There were 42 days in which the definition was estimated as 4 or over.

5. *Photoheliograph.*—Photographs on a scale of 8 inches to the sun's diameter were obtained on 333 days using a 6-inch visual achromatic lens and a green colour screen. This combination gives much better contrast in the details of the solar surface, sunspots, etc., than the photo-visual lens without a colour screen.

6. *Spectroheliographs.*—Monochromatic images of the sun's disc in K light were obtained on 329 days, prominence plates on 248 days and Hα disc plates on 257 days.

7. *Six-inch Cooke equatorial and spectroscope.*—Work with this instrument has been continued on the same lines as formerly for visual observations of solar phenomena which cannot be readily photographed.

8. *Grating spectrograph.*—This instrument was actively employed throughout the year in photographing solar and arc spectra. A continuous series of sunlight and Fe arc spectra was taken to test the constancy of the Sun—arc displacement. Confining attention to the region 4337–4531 and to lines that are not subject to pole effect in the arc, it was found that some remarkable variations occurred amounting to several thousandths of an angstrom. The variations are of two kinds; a general change affecting all the lines in the region studied, and a change affecting particular lines or groups of lines. In the latter case measures of the distances separating the iron lines in the Sun, and similar measures of the iron lines in the arc, show that the variations are generally due to a slight instability of wave-length in the arc lines. In a few cases there is evidence that the solar lines are not absolutely fixed in their relative positions in the spectrum. Photographs of the iron arc under various conditions also indicate small changes of wave-length, particularly in some plates taken for the purpose of estimating the displacements of lines sensitive to pole effect.

Experiments designed to indicate the cause of these anomalies have all given negative results. It is thought that they may possibly be due to changes in the composition of the samples of impure iron and steel used as pole pieces; or they may have significance in relation to the recent discovery that many elements consist of two or more isotopes, and that differences of wave length of the same order are found in the spectra of the isotopes of lead.

The research is a difficult one being concerned with very small quantities; it is only rendered practicable by the method of superposing a reversed positive on a negative of the spectrum, whereby the displacements are revealed with certainty and estimated rapidly.

9. *Displacements of lines and Einstein's prediction.*—Measures have been made by Mr. Narayana Ayyar of the displacements at the sun's polar limbs of the nitrogen bands near 3883. Fifteen plates of limb spectra and carbon arc, and 10 plates of spectra at the centre of the disc, give the following mean displacements of ten prominent triplet bands :—

	In angstroms.	In Km/sec.
North limb	+ 0·0061	+ 0·47
South limb	+ 0·0088	+ 0·68
Centre of disc	+ 0·0043	+ 0·33

These values are very much larger than were obtained by St. John for other groups of lines in the carbon arc spectrum, and taken by themselves they appear favourable to Einstein's theory. The systematic difference between north and south indicates that the displacement may be variable.

Measures of limb spectra in high latitudes and with iron arc comparison also show the difference between north and south, although these were photographed a year later than the carbon arc spectra. The results of this series of plates, taking the mean of ten lines, is as follows :—

	In angstroms.	In Km/sec.
North limb	+ 0·0099	+ 0·67
South limb	+ 0·0134	+ 0·91
Centre of disc	+ 0·0070	+ 0·47

All of these results are free from pole effect in the arc and from pressure shift. Our previous researches having shown that pressure does not affect the displacements of the iron lines in the Sun our results for these lines should be considered to be as important a test of the relativity theory as the measures of the nitrogen band lines.

The general result that both band lines and iron lines are displaced at the limb by amounts that, if not in exact agreement with the predicted amount, are of the right sign and order of magnitude appears favourable to Einstein's hypothesis. But the displacement differs for different substances and for different lines in the same substance ; and previous work has shown that there is no proportionality between displacement and wave-length. If the displacements are due to a gravitational effect therefore, there must be an unknown modifying influence at work.

The measures of Venus spectra offer the most serious difficulty, for they appear to show that the line displacement only occurs in the light derived from the hemisphere of the Sun facing the Earth.

The hypothesis that motion in the line of sight is the only cause of the line displacement has this great advantage, that all of the anomalies mentioned, including the Venus results, are readily explained. But it involves a controlling action by the Earth which is very difficult to believe.

10. *Venus spectra.*—Between February and June twenty-one measurable plates of Venus and Fe arc were obtained, and ten ordinary daylight control plates. The planet during this period was an evening star and this circumstance gave rise to a serious and unexpected difficulty, for on clear afternoons the heating of a wall by the Sun set up a strain in the masonry of the pier carrying the grating, and after sunset a slight movement of recovery. It is believed that this made the grating rotate through an angle of about 1″ during the exposures on Venus causing a slight drift of the spectra and a broadening of the lines. As this broadening would act unequally on the bright lines of the arc and the absorption lines of Venus measures of the displacements are considered to give very unreliable results.

The cause of the trouble was not discovered and rectified until the middle of April when the wall was completely cut away from all connexion with pier. The February and March plates which should have given decisive results with regard to the wave-length of the lines on the hidden face of the Sun are unfortunately all affected by this source of error. The mean results, Sun − arc, of the plates measured are given in the following table in angstroms :—

	Mean angle ♀—☉—⊕	More affected lines.	Less affected lines.
10 control plates of daylight	——	+ 0·0103	+ 0·0036
4 Venus plates in February ...	129°	+ 0·0163	+ 0·0096
7 ,, ,, March ...	113°	+ 0·0097	− 0·0000
5 ,, ,, April ...	102°	+ 0·0065	− 0·0033
5 ,, ,, May and June ...	67°	+ 0·0083	+ 0·0007

The anomalous result for the February plates and the relatively high values of the March plates are probably due to the movement of the grating. The April, May and June plates which are free from this defect give values of Sun − arc in accordance with the excellent series obtained in 1918 and referred to in the last Annual Report. They show smaller shifts than the control plates and a tendency to increase as the angle at the Sun diminishes.

A set of eight plates was obtained in November with the planet near western elongation, and the series will be continued until April 1920 when it is hoped that a decisive result may be reached.

11. *Rotation of Venus.*—An inclination of 1° to 2° in the lines of the Venus spectra was found in many of the plates, and this would appear to indicate a direct rotation of the planet in a period of between 20 and 30 hours. Further investigation shows however that this interpretation is not justified. It is probable that a spurious inclination may be produced when the diurnal movement is inclined to the spectrograph slit and irregularities in guiding are mainly in the direction of Right Ascension ; for in this case there will be a partial illumination of the slit on one side or

the other according as the image is above or below its mean position on the slit, and this will cause opposite displacements at the two edges of the spectrum. Owing to this uncertainty nothing can yet be said regarding the true rotation period of the planet.

12. *Irregular displacements of spectrum lines on the disc of the Sun.*—Photographs of sections of the Sun's disc have been made in the Hα region, and the region studied in the Sun and Fe arc plates. It was found that the irregular displacements discovered in 1918 by superposing a reversed positive on a negative of the spectrum may be observed at the centre of the disc, but up to the present they have not been found very near the limb. It appears therefore that, unlike the displacements in the penumbrae of spots, they may be due to movements normal to the surface, or having a component normal to the surface.

Summary of sunspot and prominence observations.

13. *Sunspots.*—The following table shows the monthly numbers of new groups observed at Kodaikanal, and their distribution between the northern and southern hemispheres. The mean daily numbers of spots visible are also given :—

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
New groups	24	16	23	18	16	32	18	19	18	16	12	23	235
North	11	11	14	8	7	13	7	2	5	7	8	11	104
South	13	5	9	10	9	19	11	17	13	9	4	12	131
Daily numbers ...	3·5	4·2	4·4	3·5	4·7	6·4	4·0	4·3	3·8	3·9	2·7	3·2	4·1

Compared with the year 1918 there is a general decrease in spot activity amounting to 29 per cent in the case of new groups. The decrease is much greater for the northern hemisphere than for the southern and there results a considerable preponderance of activity in the south.

The approximate mean latitude of the spots was 10°·4 in the northern and 12°·5 in the southern hemispheres ; a decline of 1°·4 and 2°·1 respectively compared with the figures for 1918.

A remarkable spot group was formed about August 12 on the east limb, on the 14th displacements of the brightly reversed Hα line ranging from 6 A towards red to 5 A towards violet were observed at various points in the group. During the September apparition the group had become resolved into two large single spots very near together but on opposite sides of the equator.

The number of bright reversals of the Hα line observed in the neighbourhood of spots was 296 whilst the number of displacements of this line recorded near spots was 180 of which no less than 136 were towards red. There were 57 dark reversals of D_3 observed.

14. *Prominences.*—There has been a slight decrease in prominence areas and a considerable reduction in numbers compared with the previous year. The mean daily areas derived from the Kodaikanal photographic records are as follows :—

	North.	South.	Total.
1919—January to June	1·55	1·81	3·36
July to December	1·96	2·09	4·05

The mean daily numbers recorded decreased from 13·6 for the first half of 1919 to 11·3 for the second half; the decrease is mainly in the number of small prominences.

Prominence activity has been considerable in the equatorial regions and as far as latitude 40°; beyond this latitude a rapid decrease is shown, and at 60° the activity practically ceases. Between 60° and the poles very small prominences or transient jets were recorded.

Metallic prominences greatly increased in frequency compared with the year 1918 and prominences showing displaced lines were also more frequently recorded than in the previous year. No displacement exceeding 6 angstroms at Hα was seen. There was the usual slight excess of displacements towards red, 54 per cent of the whole number showing motion away from the Earth.

Prominences projected on the disc as absorption markings gave the same latitude distribution as those observed at the limb. The mean areas are about 3 per cent, and numbers 17 per cent less than in 1918; the decrease is therefore mainly in the number of smaller markings as in the prominences at the limb.

The largest prominence photographed during the year attained its greatest development of 12 square minutes of arc on May 29 when a great part of it became detached from the Sun and ascended into space. The angular rotation speed of the prominence, when visible as an absorption marking between May 7th and 13th, was found to be 14°·28 per diem, in agreement with the rotation speed of the reversing layer.

15. *Magnetic observations.*—Continuous magnetograph records are obtained of declination, vertical force, and horizontal force. Absolute observations for dip are made daily excepting Sundays, declination and horizontal force on three days per week alternately. All the records are made over to the Magnetic Survey office, Dehra Dun, and the results are published by the Survey annually.

The declination magnetograph was cleaned early in the year but owing to the excessive dampness of the magnetograph room it is very difficult to keep in good working order and it has been necessary to readjust it several times. The earth inductor No. 45 hitherto in use was sent to the Survey Department for repairs and has been replaced by No. 46 which has proved a less satisfactory instrument.

Twenty-six "great" and 176 "moderate" magnetic storms were registered during the year, a larger number of each designation than were recorded in 1918.

The storm commencing August 11, 12^h 28^m I.S.T. (6^h 58^m G.C.T.) was perhaps the greatest storm recorded since 1909 September 25. A large and very active spot group was developing at the east limb on the 12th.

16. *Workshop construction.*—New iron mountings were made for the large collimator and camera lenses of the 6-inch grating spectrograph. These heavy parts were permanently fixed on the masonry pier by embedding them in asphalt. The collimator is provided with a focussing screw of 1 mm pitch and the camera mounting has a rack and pinion for focussing. The grating mounting was also improved and an iron cup containing mercury attached to it. The bulb of a very sensitive thermometer is immersed in the mercury.

The 6-inch Cooke equatorial telescope was repaired and re-erected. The heavy cast iron sleeve of the declination axis had been broken across near the end on the journey from Kashmir. A satisfactory repair was effected by turning down the broken end to an even cylindrical surface and shrinking a length of steel tube on to it. This was then attached by screws to the larger portion of the broken sleeve.

The old Shelton clock used in the spectroheliograph room for timing all photographs caused much trouble by repeated stoppages. As matters

were not improved by most careful cleaning and oiling, the expedient was tried which had proved so very effective for the driving clock of the large siderostat and for other driving clocks ; this consists in adding one wheel to the clock of slightly larger diameter than the winding drum. The wheel was placed above the clock train and the end of the driving cord, usually attached to a fixed support, is attached instead to the middle of the winding drum and carried over the wheel and down to the weight pulley where it is made continuous with the cord passing directly down from the drum. In this way the driving force of the weight is doubled and it falls at twice its former speed. The advantage gained consists in the reduction of friction at the drum axis due to the balanced pull on the drum. The mass of the weight might be halved or greatly reduced and it would seem that this would be necessary to prevent the weight from unduly controlling the pendulum. However, since this arrangement was added no stoppages have occurred and the clock rate has proved so remarkably uniform that no change in the weight has been made.

This clock is at least 130 years old. It was installed at the Madras Observatory at the foundation of that institution in the year 1791. It has given excellent service throughout its long career, and it is hoped may continue to give accurate time for a further long period.

17. *Madras Observatory.*—The transit instrument and the 8-inch Equatorial telescope were cleaned and completely overhauled in December, and the dome of the Equatorial was made to rotate satisfactorily by removing one of the supporting wheels ; this was in order to put more weight on the driving wheel and give it some resilience. This method had been found quite successful in the case of another troublesome dome at Kodaikanal. Tests of the solar definition and the definition of stars in daylight were made with the 8-inch. As in previous trials the seeing was found to be extraordinarily good near midday and it is considered that these observations have, with others, demonstrated the immense advantage for solar work of the proximity of the sea or other extended water surface.

18. *Time.*—The error of the standard clock is usually determined by reference to the 16-hour signal from the Madras Observatory. This is rendered possible by the courtesy of the Telegraph Department which permits the Madras wire to be joined through to this observatory. The signal is received with accuracy on most days and all failures are at once reported to the Postmaster-General, Madras.

19. *Meteorology.*—Eye observations are made at 8^h, 10^h and 16^h local mean time as in former years. The Richard thermograph (wet and dry bulb) and barograph, the Beckley anemograph, and the sunshine recorder also continue in use. Cloud observations with the nephoscope are made three times daily.

Pressure.—The average pressure for the year was 0·006 inch above normal. The mean pressure was above normal from January to April and August to October and below normal in the remaining months, the greatest excess being 0·029 inch in February and the greatest defect 0·038 in November. The highest pressure recorded was 22·972 inches on February 5 and the lowest 22·643 inches on July 30.

Temperature.—The monthly mean temperature was above normal in every month, the mean for the year being 2° in excess. The minimum grass temperature for the year was 27°·1 on January 17.

Humidity.—The mean humidity for the year was normal, viz., 74 cents. The driest day in the year was March 10, when the humidity was 7 cents.

Rainfall.—The total annual fall was 65 inches or 5·5 inches above normal. The wettest month was September when 11·68 inches fell on 17 days and the driest was February with 0·33 inches on one day only.

Wind.—The wind direction was not far from normal in all months except May when the mean was S. by W. instead of N.N.E. The mean daily movement was 268 miles, the normal being 306 miles. The mean velocity was in defect in all months except June.

Transparency of the atmosphere.—The transparency of the lower atmosphere as judged by the visibility of the Nilgiris, about 100 miles distant, was very near the average.

Cloud and sunshine.—The percentage of cloud was normal in January and October, below normal in February and March and above normal in the remaining months. July and September were the cloudiest months. The total number of hours of bright sunshine was 2365 which is 17 per cent above normal.

20. *Seismology.*—The Milne horizontal pendulum recorded ninety earthquakes as against 127 during last year. Details of the records are given in Appendix 1.

21. *Library.*—One hundred and seven volumes were bound during the year.

22. *Publications.*—Bulletin Nos. 60 and 61 dealing with the half-yearly distribution of the prominences were issued during the year but only a limited number of copies were distributed outside India.

In addition the Director has contributed a paper on "The Spectrum of Nova Aquilae" to the "Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society", Vol. 59, page 468; and notes on the following subjects to the "Observatory":—

	Vol.	page.
1. The displacements of the solar lines reflected by Venus	42	51
2. Calcium clouds in the milky way	42	85
3. The Pulsation theory of Cepheid Variables	42	124
4. The Moon in Daylight	42	339

23. *General.*—The staff of the observatory has worked well during the year. Mr. Narayana Ayyar has obtained very satisfactory results in the exacting work of measuring innumerable Sun and arc spectra by the positive on negative method, and Mr. Krishna Ayyar has shown great energy and perseverance in the numerous photographic processes now required, especially in the sensitizing of plates for the Hα spectroheliograms.

KODAIKANAL,
29th January 1920.

J. EVERSHED,
Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories.

II.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1919.

Staff.—The following was the staff of the Madras Observatory during the year 1919:—

Deputy Director	R. Ll. Jones (January 1 to April 4). James Angus (April 5 to May 3). S. Solomon Pillai (May 4 to June 30). Edward B. Ross (July 1 to December 17). Edward Barnes (December 18 to 31).
Computer	S. Solomon Pillai.
First Assistant	C. Chengalvaraya Mudaliyar.
Second Assistant	P. Jayaram Mudaliyar.

Mr. R. Ll. Jones left Madras on combined leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. Solomon Pillai was absent on privilege leave from 1st to 31st October 1919.

2. *Time service.*—The time gun at Fort St. George failed on 11 occasions out of 731 giving a percentage of success of 98·5. Of these failures one was due to a fault at the Observatory. The gun was fired at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. instead of at 12 noon on November 11 on account of the anniversary of the armistice. The time ball at the Harbour failed altogether on one day. On four other days it failed at 1 p.m. but dropped correctly at 2 p.m. The 4 p.m. roll of signals was sent to the Central Telegraph office on every day and was received there correctly.

3. *Meteorological observations.*—Eye observations were made four times a day and the record of self-registering instruments maintained as usual. Extra observations were taken for storm warning purposes and telegrams sent to Calcutta on 51 occasions and to Simla on one occasion.

4. *Buildings.*—The usual annual repairs to the office and quarters were carried out during the year.

5. *Instruments.*—The following is a list of the instruments at the Observatory on 31st December 1919:—

(*a*) *Astronomical.*

Eight-inch Equatorial Telescope—Troughton and Simms.
Sidereal clock—Haswall.
Do. Dent, No. 1408.
Do. S. Riefler, No. 61.
Mean Time clock—J. H. Agar Baugh, No. 105.
Do. with galvanometer—Shepherd & Sons.
Meridian circle—Troughton and Simms.
Portable transit instrument—Dollond.
Tape chronograph—R. Fuess.
Relay for use with the chronograph—Siemens.

(*b*) *Meteorological.*

Richard's barograph—No. 10, L. Casella.
Do. thermograph—No. 29637, L. Casella.
Peander's self-recording rain-gauge—No. 116, Lawrence and Mayo.
Beckley's anemograph—Adie.
Sunshine recorder—No. 149, L. Casella.
Nephoscope—Mons Jules Daboseq and Ph. Pellin.
Barometer, Fortin's—No. 1771, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 725, L. Casella (spare).
Do. do. No. 1420, L. Casella (spare).
Dry bulb thermometer—No. 94221, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 38037, Negretti and Zambra (spare).

Wet bulb thermometer—No. 94219, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 38037, Negretti and Zambra (spare).
Dry maximum thermometer—No. 8581, Negretti and Zambra.
Dry minimum do. No. 69017, L. Casella.
Wet do. do. No. 91753, Negretti and Zambra.
Sun maximum do. No. 127618, Negretti and Zambra.
Grass minimum do. No. 3377, Negretti and Zambra.
Rain-gauge (8″ diameter)—No. 1042, Negretti and Zambra.
Measure glass for above.
Rain-gauge (5″ diameter).
Measure glass for above.
Stop watch—No. A-3.

The level error of the Transit Circle at the beginning of the year was $+ 0^{s}\cdot13$. Very little change occurred in the first two months. In the middle of March it began to change in the usual manner and reached its maximum negative value $- 4^{s}\cdot31$ in the middle of October. In the course of a few days of heavy rain at the beginning of November it went through a rapid change in the reverse direction.

6. *Weather summary.*—The following is a summary of the meteorological conditions at Madras during 1919 :—

Pressure.—The mean monthly pressure was normal in January, April and August, was below normal in June, November and December and above in the remaining months, the greatest excess being 0·075 inch in July and the greatest defect 0·065 inch in November. The highest pressure recorded was 30·130 inches on the 6th and 15th January.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the air was normal in July and September and above normal during the remaining months. The maximum shade temperature was below normal in July and September, normal in March, October and December and above normal during the other months. The highest temperature recorded was 108°·2 F. on May 21. The minimum in shade was above normal in all other months except September when it was below normal and in March, October and December when it was about normal. The lowest temperature recorded was 64°·5 F. on January 2. The highest sun maximum was 164°·5 F. on September 12, and the lowest on grass 61°·2 F. on January 2.

Humidity.—The percentage of humidity was normal in March, below normal in May, June and August and above during the remaining months. The driest day in the year was June 8.

Wind.—The wind velocity was in defect throughout the year. The wind direction was normal from March to May and in December.

Cloud.—The amount of cloud was above normal in February, June, November and December. The sky was less cloudy than usual during the other months.

Sunshine.—The percentage of sunshine was above normal in July and September and below in all the other months. The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the year was 2206·3.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was above the average in March, June, July, September and December and below in the remaining months. The greatest excess was 2·29 inches in July and the greatest deficiency 2·09 inches in May. The total fall for the year was 50·78 inches on 90 days against an average of 49·02 inches. The monsoon rainfall from October 15 to the end of the year was 27·24 inches. The heaviest rainfall on one day was 3·18 inches on September 28.

THE OBSERVATORY, MADRAS,
31*st January* 1920.

EDWARD BARNES,
Offg. Deputy Director, Madras Observatory.

APPENDIX I.

STATION—KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY.

SEISMIC RECORDS.

$\phi = 10° 13' 50''$ $\lambda = 77° 28' 00''$ $h = 2343$ metres. *Subsoil*—Rock.
Apparatus—Milne's Horizontal Pendulum Seismograph.

1919.	T_o	$\frac{\tau}{T_o^2}$	1919.	T_o	$\frac{\tau}{T_o^2}$
January	17·3	2·9	July	18·0	2·7
February	17·4	3·0	August	18·0	2·7
March	17·5	3·0	September	17·8	2·8
April	17·6	2·6	October	17·7	2·8
May	17·6	2·8	November	17·9	2·6
June	17·6	2·6	December	18·0	2·6

No.	Date.	Phase.	Time G.M.T. H.	M.	S.	Period. (Sec.).	Amplitude (μ). An.	Ae.	Az.	Distance Δ (Km.).	Remarks.
	1919.										
1	January 1 ...	eP	1	42	18	...	...	...	...	...	There was another maximum (amplitude 2·0 mm) at 3h 23m·8 and a fresh series of comparatively large oscillations commenced then and lasted for about an hour.
		iL	1	49	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	1	50	00	...	...	220	...	...	
		F	5	47	24	...	...	...	...	...	
2	6 ...	eP	22	47	24	...	..	.	..	...	
		eL	23	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	23	28	00	...	...	60	..	...	
		F	23	39	42	...		...	..	...	
3	18 ...	eP	6	03	18	...	...	...	..	...	
		eL	6	08	30	...	...	..	...	...	
		M	6	09	30	...	...	240	..	...	
		F	6	28	42	...	...	...	..	...	
4	February 12 ...	eP	13	26	24	..	...	..	..	...	Widening of line.
		F	13	43	48	...	...		...	...	
5	17 ...	eP	18	30	30	...	...	..	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	18	41	18	...	...		...	...	
6	18 ...	eP	16	39	06	...	...	...	.	..	Widening of line.
		F	16	42	30	..	...	...	...	...	
7	22 ..	eP	5	04	54	...	...	..	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	5	10	00	...	...	..	...	...	
8	March 2 ...	eP	4	41	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	4	44	18	...	...		...		
		M	4	59	42	...	...	100	...	...	
		F	5	45	18	...	...	...	...	...	
9	2 ...	eP	12	07	24		...	...	...	...	Several widenings of line.
		F	12	58	42	...	...	.	...	...	
10	2 ...	eP	13	00	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	13	08	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	13	16	06	...	...	70	...	...	
		F	13	58	42	...	...	...	...	...	
11	9 ...	eP	3	57	54	...	...	..	...	...	
		eL	4	34	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	4	50	30	...	...	100	...		
		F	5	05	48	...	...	...	...	...	Record faint as light was burning low. Light was put out at 5h 9m for marking the time on the sheet.
12	16 ..	eP	7	48	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	7	52	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	8	08	12	...	...	60	...	...	
		F	8	24	18	...	...	...	...	...	

No.	Date.	Phase.	Time G.M.T.	Period. (Sec.).	Amplitude (μ). An.	Ae.	Az.	Distance Δ (Km.).	Remarks.
	1919.		H. M. S.						
13	March 21 ...	eP	18 07 12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	18 11 54	...	...	..	...	...	
14	April 2 ...	eP	0 41 42	...		...	...	...	
		eL	0 45 54	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	0 54 54	..	...	180	...	...	
		F	1 10 12	...	...	...	...		
15	7 ...	eP	10 10 00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	10 12 06	...	...	...	...	...	
16	10 ...	eP	3 39 12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	3 41 48	...	...	...	...	...	
17	16 ...	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	No P.Ts. Light was removed from 3^h 59^m to 4^h 3^m for changing sheet. P.Ts. probably occurred during this interval.
		eL	4 13 48	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	4 15 54	...	...	70	...	...	
		F	4 23 06	...	...	...	...	...	
18	16 ...	eP	17 13 48	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	17 17 42	...	...	...	...	...	
19	17 ...	eP	11 40 48	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	12 14 06	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	12 32 12	...	...	650	...	...	
		F	13 59 42	...	...	...	...	...	
20	17 ...	eP	21 32 00	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	22 23 30	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	22 31 36	...	...	80	...	...	
		F	23 14 06	...	...	...	...	...	
21	21 ...	eP	12 21 06	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	12 28 48	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	12 35 00	...	...	110	...	...	
		F	12 54 36	...	...	...	...	...	
22	23 ...	eP	8 08 36	...	...	...	...	..	Widening of line.
		F	8 20 00	...	...	...	...	...	
23	24 ...	eP	17 29 00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	17 37 42	...	...	...	...	...	
24	27 ...	eP	0 36 12	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	0 48 06	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	0 50 24	...	...	110	...	...	
		F	1 16 00	...	...	...	...	...	
25	30 ...	eP	7 36 54	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	7 43 00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M_1	8 22 48	...	...	1400	...	...	
		M_2	8 26 54	...	...	1550	...	...	
		M_3	8 31 48		...	1480	...	...	
		M_4	8 34 36	...	...	1450		...	
		M_5	8 38 42	...	..	1470	...	...	
		M_6	8 46 24	...	...	1350	...	...	
		M_7	8 49 30	...	...	1300	...	...	
		M_8	8 53 36	..	...	1250	...	...	
		F	12 09 00	...	...	...	...	...	
26	May 1 ...	eP	4 06 24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	4 08 00	...	...	...	...	...	
27	1 ...	eP	5 21 00	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	5 29 12	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	5 33 18	...	...	220	...	...	
		F	6 09 30	...	...	...	...	...	
28	2 ...	eP	3 07 48	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	3 14 18	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	3 17 24	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	4 13 00 ?	...	...	...	...	...	Instrument examined at 4^h 13^m.
29	6 ...	eP	6 31 18	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	6 33 18	..	...	...	...	...	In continuation of hour mark.
30	6 ...	eP	19 30 12	...	...	...	...	...	P.T. merged in hour mark.
		eL	19 55 06	..	...	...	...	...	
		M	20 28 30	...	...	450	...	...	
		F	23 17 24	...	...	...	...	...	
31	7 ...	eP	5 44 24	...	..	...	..	...	
		eL	6 02 48	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	6 07 12	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	6 24 24	...	...	...	..	...	
32	11 ...	eP	5 35 24		...	...	...	...	Widening of line
		F	5 38 42	...	...	...	...	...	

No.	Date.	Phase.	Time G.M.T.	Period. (Sec.).	Amplitude (μ). An.	Ae.	Az.	Distance. Δ (Km.)	Remarks.
	1919.		H. M. S.						
33	May 22 ...	eP	12 46 18	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	13 06 48	...	...	...	...	...	
34	23 ...	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	No P.Ts.
		iL	6 21 18	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	6 25 36	...	...	200	...	...	
		F	6 55 48	...	...	...	...	...	
35	27 ...	eP	18 15 36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	18 24 54	...	...	...	...	...	
36	29 ...	eP	11 11 54	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	11 19 00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	11 24 36	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	11 34 06	...	...	...	...	...	
37	June 1 ...	eP	7 05 48	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	7 07 18	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	7 08 18	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	7 16 30	...	...	...	...	...	
38	1 ...	eP	15 06 12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	15 07 48	...	...	...	...	...	
39	7 ...	eP	14 19 12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	14 20 42	...	...	...	...	...	
40	7 ...	eP	14 59 06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	15 00 24	...	...	...	...	...	
41	7 ...	i	15 08 00	...	...	30	...	...	Earthquake of intensity IV heard and felt. Line displaced towards east.
42	10 ...	eP	21 14 24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	21 16 24	...	...	...	...	...	
43	13 ...	eP	12 20 48	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	12 23 48	...	...	...	...	...	
44	13 ...	eP	18 48 30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	18 51 12	...	...	...	...	...	
45	20 ...	eP	14 02 48		...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	14 04 00	...	...	...	...	...	
46	20 ...	eP	17 40 12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	17 41 42	...	...	...	...	...	
47	20 ...	eP	18 17 12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	18 19 00	...	...	...	...	...	
48	26 ...	eP	17 39 54	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	17 46 48	...	...	...	...	...	
49	28 ...	eP	5 13 54	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	5 15 54	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	5 18 00	...	...	30	...	...	
		F	5 27 42	...	...	...	...	...	
50	28 ...	eP	10 44 48	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	10 46 18	...	...	...	...	...	
51	30 ...	eP	0 43 48	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	0 54 36	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	0 56 42	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	1 17 12	...	...	...	...	...	
52	30 ...	eP	5 53 48	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	5 55 42	...	...	...	...	...	
53	30 ...	eP	7 40 48	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	7 47 54	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	7 52 36	...	...	450	...	...	
		F	8 20 18	...	...	...	...	...	
									Air tremors during high wind were frequent during the month.
54	July 4 ...	eP	13 01 24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	13 03 36	...	...	...	...	...	
55	4 ...	eP	13 51 36	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	13 52 54	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	13 55 48	...	...	100	...	...	
		F	14 03 00	...	...	...	...	...	
56	8 ...	eP	21 14 36	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	21 29 00		...	...	...	...	
		M	21 34 06	...	...	1000	...	...	The boom touched the box at 21^h $36^m.7$ and did not oscillate afterwards. Hence the end is not recorded.
		F	?	...	...	...	...	...	
57	14 ...	eP	14 36 12	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	14 39 18	...	...		...	...	
		M	14 40 18	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	14 51 06	...	...	...	...	...	

No.	Date.		Phase.	Time G.M.T. H.	M.	S.	Period. (Sec.).	Amplitude (μ). An.	Ae.	Az.	Distance Δ (Km.).	Remarks.
	1919.											
58	July	24 ...	eP	2	14	18	...	...	...	.	...	
			iL	2	18	24	...	...	..	...	...	
			M	2	19	24	...	...	680	...	...	
			F		?		...	...	..	...	...	Instrument examined at 2h 45m. Air tremors due to high wind (35 miles an hour) were frequently recorded from 27th to 31st.
59	August	3 ...	eP	3	32	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	3	36	06		...		...	...	
60		14 ...	eP	17	46	24	...	...	...	...	..	* Widening of line.
			F	17	53	06		...	...	...	...	
61		25 ...	eP	20	17	00	..	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	20	21	36	...	...	...	...	...	
62		27 ...	eP	5	58	42	...	...		...	...	Widening of line.
			F	6	14	06	...	..	...	...	...	
63		28 ...	eP	20	02	48	...	...	..		...	Widening of line.
			F	20	07	24	...	...	...	...	...	
64		29 ...	eP	5	55	30	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	6	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	6	18	30	...	...	320	...	...	
			F	7	25	24	..	...	...	...	...	
65		29 ...	eP	8	40	42	...	...	..	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	8	42	48	...	...	...	...	...	
66		31 ...	eP	17	38	12	.	...	...	...	...	
			iL	17	44	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			M_1	17	47	54	...	...	230	...	...	
			M_2	18	22	36	...	...	180	..	.	
			F	18	55	36	...	...	..	...	...	
67	September	1 ...	eP	20	34	36	...	...	..	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	20	37	06	...	...	...	...	...	
68		12 ...	eP	7	03	18	..	...	...	...	...	
			eL	7	11	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	7	14	06	...	...	40	...	...	
			F	7	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	
69		13 ...	P		..		...	...	...	...	...	No P.Ts.
			iL	12	50	42	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	12	51	00	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	13	06	24	...	...	...	...	..	
70		13 ...	eP	13	42	18	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	13	43	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	13	47	24	...	...	60	...	...	
			F	14	02	48	...	..	...	.	...	
71		26 ...	eP	9	15	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	9	30	12	...	...	...	..	...	
			M	9	32	48	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	9	49	00	...	...	...	...	...	
72		26 ...	eP	19	49	42	...	...	...	...	..	
			iL	19	54	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	20	14	24	...	...	150	...	...	
			F	20	50	48	...	..	...	...	...	
73		26 ...	eP	21	55	54	...	...		...	...	Widening of line.
			F	21	58	30	...	...	...	...	...	
74		26 ...	eP	22	07	12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	22	11	30	...	...	...	...	...	
75		27 ...	eP	23	19	30	...	...	...		..	Widening of line.
			F	23	26	42	...	...	...	...	...	
76	October	3 ...	eP	10	37	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	10	40	30	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	10	41	18	...	...	70	...	...	
			F	11	00	48	...	...	...	...	...	
77		4 ...	eP	6	25	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	6	26	06	..	...	...	...	...	
78		4 ...	P		...		...	...	..	...	...	No P.Ts.
			iL	17	55	12	...	...			...	
			M	17	57	42	..	...	210	...	...	
			F	18	20	48	...	...	...	..	...	
79		4 ...	eP	19	44	00	...	...	...	...	..	Widening of line.
			F	19	53	00	...	...	..	...	...	
80		9 ...	P		...		...	...	...	..	...	No P.Ts.
			eL	7	06	06		...	...	...	...	
			M	7	09	42	...	...	60	...	...	
			F	7	18	24	...	...	.	...	...	
81		10 ...	eP	2	10	18	...	...	..	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	2	22	30	...	...		.	...	
82		12 ...	eP	21	54	30	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	21	59	12	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	22	07	00	...	...	260	..	...	
			F	22	43	48	...	...	...	...	...	

* No record from 18th 4h to 19th 4h 14m as the lamp did not burn.

No.	Date.		Phase.	Time G.M.T.			Period. (Sec.).	Amplitude (μ).			Distance Δ (Km.).	Remarks.
								An.	Ae.	Az.		
	1919.			H.	M.	S.						
83	October	24 ...	eP	20	47	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	20	50	00	...	...	...	...	...	
84		31 .	eP	16	18	42	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	16	22	18	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	16	25	24	...	...	70	...	...	
			F	16	43	48	...	...	...	...	...	
85	November	15 ...	eP	6	20	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	6	24	00	...	...	...	...	...	
86		18 ...	eP	22	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	22	27	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	22	35	18	...	...	90	...	...	
			F	22	55	36	...	...	...	...	...	
87		20 ...	eP	14	34	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	15	06	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	15	08	48	...	...	40	...	...	
			F	15	25	30	...	...	...	...	...	
88	December	14 ...	eP	2	06	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	2	10	42	...		...	...	...	
			M	2	16	12	...	...	60	...	...	
			F	2	35	06	...	...	...	...	...	
89		20 ...	eP	19	58	42	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	20	02	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	20	08	00	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	20	25	24	...	...	...	...	...	
90		20 ...	eP	20	45	54		...	...	...	...	
			iL	20	52	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	21	05	54		...	150	...	...	
			F	22	23	18	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX II.

Latitude 10° 13′ 50″ N.

Longitude 5ʰ 9ᵐ 52ˢ E.

Height of Barometer cistern above mean sea level 7688 feet.

MEAN Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Kodaikanal Observatory in 1919.

Month.	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily Range.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Mean.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Max.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Min.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Range.	Wet Bulb. Mean.	Wet Bulb. Min.	Tension of Vapour. By Simpson's Tables.	Relative Humidity. By Simpson's Tables.	Sun Max. in Vac.	Min. on Grass.	Wind. Daily Velocity	Wind. Mean Direction.	Wind. Mean Direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Clear Sky.	Bright Sunshine.
	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	Cents.	°	°	Miles.	Points.	Points.	Inches.	No.	Cents.	Hours.
January	22·872	0·062	56·0	64·2	47·8	16·4	49·3	43·1	0·293	67	122·2	35·3	241	6	E.N.E.	5·24	6	63	259·6
February	·882	·060	57·6	67·4	47·9	19·5	48·3	41·0	·253	54	124·5	39·2	252	4	N.E.	0·33	1	69	260·2
March	·882	·066	59·4	69·1	49·8	19·3	49·1	43·1	·242	50	133·1	36·9	279	5	N.E. by E.	1·01	3	79	313·9
April	·847	·065	62·4	70·9	53·9	17·0	54·5	48·9	·353	64	134·4	45·1	234	6	E.N.E.	4·87	7	48	250·6
May	·807	·064	61·5	69·2	53·7	15·5	55·9	51·2	·398	76	132·5	47·2	215	17	S. by E.	7·02	10	42	215·1
June	·753	·053	59·4	65·1	53·6	11·5	54·8	50·8	·395	82	122·3	49·6	408	24	W.	2·53	7	22	157·7
July	·751	·056	58·1	63·7	52·5	11·2	54·4	50·5	·397	85	122·2	48·2	345	24	W.	4·48	12	18	138·0
August	·789	·057	58·7	64·8	52·5	12·3	54·3	49·6	·390	82	124·7	47·8	309	24	W.	6·77	10	24	153·9
September	·796	·070	58·0	63·9	52·1	11·8	55·0	50·7	·411	87	120·7	47·2	184	19	S.W. by S.	11·68	17	18	118·0
October	·827	·065	58·1	64·4	51·7	12·7	54·3	49·9	·393	84	121·7	46·6	219	28	N.W.	8·44	15	32	164·6
November	·791	·067	55·5	61·5	49·5	12·0	51·6	47·3	·354	82	114·6	43·8	273	30	N.N.W.	8·30	13	32	145·9
December	·827	·062	55·2	61·9	48·5	13·4	50·9	45·3	·339	79	116·3	40·9	261	7	E. by N.	4·39	11	40	187·4
Annual	22·819	0·062	58·3	65·5	51·2	14·4	52·7	47·6	0·351	74	124·1	44·0	268	26	W.N.W.	65·06	112	41	2364·9

EXTREME Monthly Meteorological Records at the Kodaikanal Observatory in 1919.

Month.	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Highest.		Dry Bulb Thermometer. Lowest.		Wet Bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun Th. in Vacuo. Highest.		Grass Therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest Fall.	
	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	°	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Cents.	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Inches.	Day.
January	22·958	6	22·773	17	0·185	69·6	1	**42·4**	**17**	**33·2**	**3**	9	3	133·7	20	**27·1**	**17**	436	5	146	29	2·06	28
February	**·972**	**5**	·786	22	·186	70·9	28	43·9	23	33·6	24	14	3	136·7	5	34·1	5	317	12	174	19	0·31	21
March	·952	20	·825	9 & 27	·127	72·6	30	42·8	10	33·5	10	**7**	**10**	144·4	19	29·0	10	473	26	122	20	0·41	17
April	·939	22	·753	13	·186	**75·7**	**6**	50·3	6	43·0	4	21	3	148·9	16	38·8	1	367	3	160	9	1·18	20
May	·879	6	·715	28 & 29	·164	72·4	2	51·8	19	46·1	31	35	31	145·7	17	42·3	2	394	31	134	26	1·92	7
June	·832	23	·646	5	·186	69·3	1	51·8	19	46·6	9	52	16	134·0	10	46·1	9	590	7	227	4	0·45	24
July	·834	14	**·643**	**30**	·191	68·2	24	51·2	3 & 4	42·6	29	55	9	144·5	22	44·0	13 & 21	**800**	**28 & 29**	110	16	0·83	20
August	·866	20	·694	1	·172	68·8	17	49·2	25	40·6	16	46	15	**149·5**	**17**	41·1	16	500	1	133	28	1·68	29
September	·906	11	·708	24	·198	66·5	27	49·2	2	44·9	2	59	1	138·9	15	37·7	2	335	9	**92**	**24**	2·17	19
October	·894	1	·770	18	·124	68·0	2	48·3	8	37·8	7	35	7	140·3	3	38·5	8	381	5 & 27	111	17	1·81	30
November	·900	24	·665	2	·235	67·2	27	44·6	17	36·4	17	26	15	136·1	22	32·9	17	578	3	109	21	**2·31**	**30**
December	·926	19	·742	14	·184	67·5	13	42·8	11	33·4	21	22	21	128·0	15	27·9	11	535	6	159	14	0·78	2

APPENDIX III.

KODAIKANAL mean hourly wind velocity for the year 1919.

Month.	Hours.																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
January	11	11	11	11	9	9	9	10	11	12	12	12	12	11	9	9	8	7	8	9	9	10	10	11
February	12	12	12	12	12	10	12	12	12	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	7	8	9	10	11	11
March	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	14	18	17	16	14	12	11	10	8	7	7	7	7	8	11	12
April	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	11	12	11	11	11	11	10	10	9	9	10	9	9	9	9
May	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	9	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	8	8	9	9	9
June	20	18	19	18	19	18	17	17	16	14	14	16	15	13	15	16	16	17	18	18	18	18	19	19
July	15	15	15	16	14	14	14	15	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15
August	16	15	15	15	14	14	13	13	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	12	13	14	14	14	15	16
September	8	7	9	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	7	8
October	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
November	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	10	9	9	9	10	11	13	12	12	12	12
December	11	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	12	13	12	11	11	10	9	8	9	10	10	11	12	12	12
Mean	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	12	11	12	12	12	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	12

APPENDIX IV.

KODAIKANAL mean hourly bright sunshine for the year 1919.

Month.	Hours.											
	6–7	7–8	8–9	9–10	10–11	11–12	12–13	13–14	14–15	15–16	16–17	17–18
January	0·23	0·80	0·81	0·88	0·92	0·89	0·84	0·82	0·79	0·69	0·61	0·72
February	·51	·95	·93	·94	·97	·97	·92	·79	·72	·73	·60	·25
March	·63	·88	·92	·96	·97	·95	·91	·90	·86	·82	·80	·53
April	·44	·82	·88	·91	·94	·89	·84	·75	·64	·63	·41	·20
May	·29	·68	·81	·88	·85	·78	·71	·61	·46	·39	·35	·13
June	·12	·40	·51	·66	·70	·61	·59	·53	·39	·35	·30	·08
July	·13	·47	·57	·56	·56	·49	·46	·37	·33	·28	·17	·06
August	·14	·53	·73	·64	·59	·61	·52	·38	·34	·30	·13	·04
September	·14	·42	·51	·62	·56	·45	·36	·39	·23	·14	·08	·04
October	·28	·47	·55	·69	·65	·62	·48	·45	·36	·38	·22	·05
November	·18	·50	·57	·58	·57	·50	·48	·44	·38	·37	·22	·06
December	·09	·53	·64	·68	·77	·68	·61	·55	·55	·48	·40	·03
Mean	0·26	0·62	0·70	0·75	0·75	0·70	0·64	0·58	0·50	0·46	0·36	0·18

APPENDIX V.

NUMBER of days in each month on which the Nilgiris were visible in 1919.

Month.	Very clear.	Visible.	Just visible.	Tops only visible.	Total.
January	...	8	2	2	12
February	...	14	2	1	17
March	2	8	...	2	12
April	...	...	...	1	1
May	...	8	...	1	9
June	1	4	...	...	5
July	...	11	...	...	11
August	...	8	4	...	12
September	2	9	1	1	13
October	1	11	...	...	12
November	3	10	...	...	13
December	...	11	1	1	13
Total	9	102	10	9	130

APPENDIX VI.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Abnormals from monthly means for the year 1919.

Abnormals of	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	+ 0·001	+ 0·017	+ 0·036	+ 0·003	+ 0·012	− 0·034	+ 0·075	− 0·004	+ 0·018	+ 0·016	− 0·065	− 0·028	− 0·003
Temperature of air	+ 3·2	+ 3·0	+ 0·5	+ 1·3	+ 1·6	+ 1·0	− 0·2	+ 2·7	+ 0·2	+ 1·1	+ 2·0	+ 1·7	+ 1·5
Do. of evaporation	+ 4·2	+ 2·8	+ 0·6	+ 1·5	+ 0·8	+ 0·4	+ 1·5	+ 1·3	+ 2·2	+ 1·9	+ 3·1	+ 2·3	+ 1·4
Percentage of humidity	+ 5	+ 1	normal	+ 1	− 2	− 8	+ 8	− 4	+ 8	+ 4	+ 5	+ 3	+ 2
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	+ 12·2	+ 14·7	+ 12·6	+ 13·5	+ 14·5	+ 4·2	+ 4·5	+ 10·0	+ 9·5	+ 12·9	+ 7·8	+ 5·3	+ 10·1
Maximum in shade	+ 0·7	+ 1·1	− 0·3	+ 0·7	+ 1·5	+ 0·5	− 1·3	+ 2·8	− 1·4	+ 0·2	+ 1·2	− 0·2	+ 0·4
Minimum in shade	+ 4·6	+ 3·4	− 0·1	+ 1·5	+ 0·5	+ 0·5	+ 0·3	+ 1·7	− 0·2	+ 1·1	+ 2·1	+ 2·5	+ 1·4
Do. on grass	+ 6·1	+ 4·6	+ 1·0	+ 2·2	+ 1·1	+ 1·2	+ 0·3	+ 1·6	+ 0·3	+ 1·9	+ 3·2	+ 4·1	+ 2·4
Rainfall in inches	− 0·52	− 0·28	+ 1·57	− 0·62	− 2·09	+ 0·38	+ 2·29	− 1·44	+ 2·09	− 0·20	− 0·38	+ 0·96	...
Do. since January 1st	...	− 0·80	+ 0·77	+ 0·15	− 1·94	− 1·56	+ 0·73	− 0·71	+ 1·38	+ 1·18	+ 0·80	+ 1·76	+ 1·76
General direction of wind	1 point E.	2 points S.	normal	normal	normal	2 points W.	1 point S.	2 points W.	4 points E.	4 points N.	2 points E.	normal	normal
Daily velocity in miles	− 57	− 31	− 35	− 18	− 71	− 45	− 52	− 28	− 72	− 60	− 79	− 42	− 49
Percentage of cloudy sky	− 1	+ 4	− 11	− 1	− 5	+ 7	− 8	− 1	− 13	− 2	+ 2	+ 12	− 2
Do. of bright sunshine	− 4·4	− 5·7	− 3·7	− 0·1	− 3·4	− 12·3	+ 4·9	− 1·9	+ 6·5	− 8·7	− 5·9	− 12·3	− 8·4

+ means *above* normal : − means *below* normal.

APPENDIX VII.

ABSTRACT of the Mean Meteorological Condition of Madras in the year 1919 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1919.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·861	0·003 below.	29·864
Temperature of air	82·6	1·5 above.	81·1
Do. of evaporation	75·9	1·4 above.	74·5
Percentage of humidity	74	2 above.	72
Greatest solar heat in *vacuo*	149·8	10·1 „	139·7
Maximum in shade	91·2	0·4 „	90·8
Minimum in shade	76·1	1·4 „	74·7
Do. on grass	74·3	2·4 „	71·9
Rainfall since January 1st on 90 days	50·78	1·76 „	49·02
General direction of wind	S.E.	Nil.	S.E.
Daily velocity in miles	122	49 below.	171
Percentage of cloudy sky	47	2 „	49
Do. of bright sunshine	50·0	8·4 „	58·4

DURATION and quantity of the wind from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North.	195	1054	East.	108	518	South.	146	759	West.	235	1893
N. by E.	334	1845	E. by S.	301	1274	S. by W.	218	1103	W. by N.	170	1160
N.N.E.	229	1454	E.S.E.	256	1205	S.S.W.	156	797	W.N.W.	142	880
N.E. by N.	281	1969	S.E. by E.	717	3543	S.W. by S.	188	1032	N.W. by W.	105	724
N.E.	155	977	S.E.	557	3276	S.W.	217	1159	N.W.	58	332
N.E. by E.	133	827	S.E. by S.	901	5907	S.W. by W.	215	1241	N.W. by N.	56	200
E.N.E.	76	431	S.S.E.	318	2395	W.S.W.	199	1334	N.N.W.	37	196
E. by N.	144	691	S. by E.	290	1678	W. by S.	310	2074	N. by W.	139	653

There were 1174 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. by S. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 29 miles.

APPENDIX VIII.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Number of hours of wind from each point in the year 1919.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	13	27	29	104	69	48	22	36	27	40	22	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224
February	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	21	37	104	141	190	18	19	3	3	...	2	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
March	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	15	2	1	15	175	196	185	19	34	7	10	7	2	2	2	2	2	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	4	54
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	93	308	109	29	13	18	9	10	1	1	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	5	37
May	1	3	...	1	1	...	2	7	5	11	7	48	132	186	40	43	29	26	20	10	27	25	12	12	20	19	16	12	1	4	2	3	19
June	14	8	1	5	4	3	2	5	3	11	9	10	14	19	23	27	9	22	39	31	53	42	59	98	66	48	42	25	7	5	1	4	11
July	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	6	12	32	18	84	53	39	12	33	24	48	53	39	58	67	54	23	18	15	23	8	4	...	12
August	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	9	23	13	11	10	37	30	40	33	50	44	63	45	87	70	43	41	39	18	11	...	1	17
September	1	2	1	3	4	16	3	5	5	44	22	51	62	72	42	40	9	35	19	24	20	22	11	18	7	14	2	3	...	4	4	2	153
October	12	53	23	35	17	19	10	18	4	19	16	18	3	1	9	26	37	28	3	12	13	16	10	20	18	20	3	4	2	17	9	29	220
November	64	56	49	29	18	23	16	30	23	24	3	9	8	16	10	12	...	4	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	2	18	5	6	6	15	59	209
December	86	183	124	102	40	20	20	4	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	94
Annual total	195	334	229	281	155	133	76	144	108	301	256	717	557	901	318	290	146	218	156	188	217	215	199	310	235	170	142	105	58	56	37	139	1174

APPENDIX IX.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Number of miles of wind from each point in the year 1919.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.
January	94	141	136	648	346	310	118	165	151	146	74	353		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	.	..	2682
February	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	91	152	471	628	909	106	86	19	24	...	13	8	5	13	13	...	...	..	..	...	...		.	...	...	2546
March	9	12		...	...	5	...	48	26	4	55	803	974	1057	168	185	48	66	42	19	12	12	16	7	...	4	...	7	4	4	7	35	3629
April		.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	387	605	2397	984	270	112	168	86	103	9	7	...	14	...		20	...	...	...	2	25	5189
May	8	18	...	11	8	..	13	58	41	87	52	315	945	1259	318	230	150	133	117	73	129	154	85	86	162	146	88	81	9	22	19	14	4831
June	64	38	14	32	30	11	20	40	18	57	61	81	97	135	188	205	70	118	184	180	286	338	468	807	705	420	284	175	59	21	8	23	5237
July	9	5	...	5	6	...	5	16	15	44	66	161	132	480	374	250	72	153	117	280	366	244	380	388	412	139	127	104	132	29	14	...	4525
August	6	..	10	10	6	8	..	10	...	9	69	172	92	56	79	252	168	217	157	198	230	323	293	606	516	302	288	315	97	45	...	5	4539
September	7	10	9	6	14	35	20	29	17	159	106	243	254	379	211	171	44	123	64	125	78	87	60	62	52	62	13	21	.	26	27	8	2522
October	29	243	108	141	86	58	37	74	6	61	75	57	8	5	35	68	95	105	18	49	34	61	27	104	46	82	13	5	6	42	53	109	1940
November	268	339	332	174	153	190	85	148	92	119	19	62	63	53	19	23	...	7	4		2	2	5	..	...	5	47	16	25	11	66	248	2577
December	560	1039	845	942	328	202	133	12	...	117	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	4364
Annual	1054	1845	1454	1969	977	827	431	691	518	1274	1205	3548	3276	5907	2395	1678	759	1108	797	1032	1159	1241	1334	2074	1898	1160	880	724	332	200	196	653	44581

APPENDIX A.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Number of inches of rain from each point in the year 1919.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	0·01	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	0·01	0·03	...	...	...	0·78	...		0·77	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	0·13	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	0·75	0·05	...	0·61	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·01	0·33	0·06	0·24	...	...	0·10	0·06	0·01	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...
July	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·23	0·04	0·02	0·35	0·53	1·69	0·75	1·16	0·15	0·68	0·15	...	0·12	0·06	0·06	...	0·04	...	0·05
August	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·56	...	...	0·38	0·11	0·01	0·03	0·04	0·08	0·02	0·13	0·88	0·45	0·11	0·03	...	0·18	0·06	...	...	...
September	...	...	...	0·04	0·23	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·06	0·05	1·54	0·06	...	0·03	...	0·47	1·13	0·47	0·48	0·76	0·29	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	0·14	...	0·31
October	0·27	1·70	0·10	1·33	0·06	0·12	0·05	0·15	...	...	1·03	...	1·02	...	...	0·26	0·12	0·59	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·01	0·35	...	0·42	...	0·10	0·10	1·20	1·78
November	2·38	1·27	0·41	0·50	1·38	1·37	0·24	...	0·94	0·22	0·09	0·63	0·01	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	...	...	...	0·56	1·59
December	0·41	0·68	0·94	0·79	0·96	0·56	0·39	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·86	0·20
Annual	3·83	3·81	1·45	3·27	2·64	2·83	0·68	0·17	1·83	0·67	1·56	0·96	3·13	0·14	0·23	0·85	0·33	1·44	2·02	2·26	1·59	1·94	0·57	1·82	0·67	0·47	0·15	1·67	0·24	0·60	0·28	2·75	3·93

APPENDIX XI.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Wind, cloud and bright sunshine, 1919.

Month.	Wind resultant.		Cloud (0—10).					Bright sunshine.	
	Velocity.	Direction.	8 H.	10 H.	16 H.	20 H.	Mean.	Average per day.	Greatest number of hours in a day.
	MILES.	POINTS.						HOURS.	HOURS.
January	71	N.E. by E.	3·5	4·9	3·5	2·4	3·6	7·3	8·8
February	85	E.S.E.	2·6	4·5	2·7	1·2	2·8	8·4	10·3
March	108	S.E.	1·3	2·4	0·7	0·8	1·3	8·4	10·0
April	161	S.E. by S.	4·4	3·3	1·8	1·3	2·7	8·6	10·1
May	100	S.S.E.	3·6	3·2	4·0	2·4	3·3	7·2	9·4
June	106	W.S.W.	6·0	5·6	9·2	7·6	7·1	3·5	7·7
July	81	S.W. by S.	7·1	5·8	6·2	6·1	6·3	4·6	8·8
August	92	W.S.W.	6·8	5·6	7·6	6·2	6·6	4·6	9·1
September	49	S.S.E.	5·5	5·4	5·4	3·4	4·9	5·8	9·9
October	12	N.N.E.	5·4	6·1	6·6	4·6	5·7	4·9	9·7
November	58	N.E. by N.	6·3	7·2	6·3	4·4	6·1	4·8	9·1
December	125	N.N.E.	6·5	6·7	6·7	5·6	6·4	4·6	8·3
Annual	29	S.E. by S.	4·9	5·1	5·1	3·8	4·7	6·1	...

APPENDIX XII.

MEAN Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Madras Observatory in 1919.

Month.	Barometer.		Dry Bulb Thermometer.				Wet Bulb.		Tension of Vapour.	Relative Humidity.	Sun Max. in Vac.	Min. on Grass.	Wind.			Rain.		Cloudy sky.	Bright Sun-shine.
	Reduced to 32°.	Daily Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Min.	By Simpson's Tables.				Daily Velo-city.	Mean Direction.		Amount.	Days.		
	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	Cents.	°	°	Miles.	Points	Points.	Inches.	No.	Cents.	Hours.
January	29·998	0·117	78·3	85·3	72·1	13·2	73·4	70·6	0·758	78	150·6	69·2	87	6	E.N.E.	0·37	1	36	225·0
February	·981	·116	79·7	87·7	71·4	16·3	73·6	70·3	·746	74	154·4	68·4	91	10	E.S.E.	..	..	28	233·9
March	·941	·130	80·5	88·9	72·0	16·9	74·5	70·9	·771	74	153·1	69·6	117	12	S.E.	1·96	2	13	261·0
April	·829	·133	85·3	93·6	78·7	14·9	79·1	76·8	·908	75	155·2	76·9	173	13	S.E. by S.	...	...	27	258·3
May	·747	·114	88·3	99·3	81·3	18·0	79·1	76·3	·869	65	157·5	80·0	156	15	S. by E.	0·03	2	33	224·4
June	·669	·116	87·4	98·8	80·8	18·0	77·0	74·0	·784	61	144·7	79·8	175	21	S.W. by W.	2·49	12	71	105·3
July	·709	·123	84·3	94·3	78·2	16·1	77·4	74·3	·846	73	143·2	76·9	146	19	S.W. by S.	6·16	12	63	143·1
August	·746	·125	86·0	96·5	79·0	17·5	77·3	73·8	·816	66	150·0	77·0	146	21	S.W. by W.	3·12	8	66	143·8
September	·795	·132	83·2	91·8	76·9	14·9	78·5	75·7	·906	80	150·8	75·3	84	14	S.S.E.	6·78	10	49	174·3
October	·857	·119	81·7	89·2	76·3	12·9	77·5	74·5	·884	82	152·0	74·7	63	3	N.E. by N.	10·80	16	57	151·1
November	·859	·107	79·5	86·2	74·4	11·8	73·4	76·0	·850	84	145·2	72·7	86	4	N.E.	12·83	14	61	143·8
December	·950	·108	77·2	83·4	72·3	11·1	70·3	72·9	·749	80	141·1	70·5	141	3	N.E. by N.	6·24	13	64	142·3
Annual	29·840	0·119	82·6	91·2	76·1	15·1	75·9	73·8	0·824	74	149·8	74·3	122	12	S.E.	50·78	90	47	2206·3

EXTREME Monthly Meteorological Records at the Madras Observatory in 1919.

Month.	Barometer.					Dry Bulb Thermometer.				Wet Bulb.		Humidity.		Sun Th. in Vacuo.		Grass Therm.		Wind.				Rain.	
	Highest.		Lowest.		Range.	Highest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Greatest Fall.	
	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	°	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Cents.	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Inches.	Day.
January	**30·130**	**6, 15**	29·872	25	0·258	87·4	30	**64·5**	**2**	**63·5**	**2**	57	1	155·6	19	**61·2**	**2**	182	6	34	30	0·37	4
February	·121	5	·820	18	·301	93·5	18	68·4	23	67·4	23	54	24	162·8	12	65·2	23	126	18	43	1	...	...
March	·061	20	·761	31	·300	94·9	31	66·4	10	64·6	10	48	9	159·2	2	69·6	10	196	18	65	8	1·72	20
April	29·962	21	·796	13	·166	98·3	23	73·7	5	72·7	5	43	23	163·6	23	71·3	5	248	24	111	5	...	...
May	·885	3	·579	31	·306	**108·2**	**21**	76·5	9	72·4	19	29	22	165·6	20	75·2	9	205	5	124	13	0·02	8
June	·792	23	·523	30	·269	105·0	18	70·2	3	69·7	3	**25**	**18**	159·1	2	70·5	3	245	14	50	4	0·91	3
July	·846	14	**·519**	**30**	·327	102·2	3	73·5	11	72·3	2	35	1	154·3	4	72·9	11	200	4	86	20	1·25	9
August	·858	6	·602	1	·256	101·1	14	74·0	22	71·3	24	34	13, 14	162·0	29	73·2	5	201	14	97	20	0·97	18
September	·961	11	·606	1	**·355**	99·0	1, 2	73·3	15	72·9	15	38	1	**164·5**	**12**	72·2	5	140	6	32	24	**3·18**	**28**
October	·963	14	·721	6	·241	96·2	8	73·1	23	71·6	23	57	15	163·0	19	67·9	20	96	22	**24**	**14**	2·62	31
November	30·023	24	·699	13	·324	90·6	17	70·5	26	69·8	26	62	18, 25	158·4	13	67·3	26	200	30	**24**	**19**	3·08	5
December	·110	19	·795	14	·315	86·3	17	67·4	11	64·8	21	54	11	157·4	16	64·1	11	**320**	**30**	**24**	**14**	1·76	31

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS

OBSERVATORIES

FOR 1920

MADRAS:
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1921.

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920.

CONTENTS.

I.—KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY.

II.—MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

I.—REPORT OF THE KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1920.

Staff.—The staff of the Observatory on December 31, 1920, as reorganised by the Government of India, was as follows:—

Director	J. Evershed, F.R.S.
Assistant Director	T. Royds, D.Sc.
Assistants	A. A. Narayana Ayyar, B.A. P. R. Chidambara Ayyar, B.A. S. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar, B.A. S. Balasundaram Ayyar.
Recorders	L. N. Krishnaswami Ayyar. R. Krishna Ayyar. S. N. Krishna Ayyar.
Temporary Recorder	K. R. Viswanatha Ayyar.

The subordinate staff consists of a book-binder, an assistant book-binder, a mechanic, six peons, one boy peon for the dark room and two lascars.

The Director was absent on combined leave from 26th May to 15th December 1920, Dr. Royds acting as Director and Mr. A. A. Narayana Ayyar as Assistant Director.

2. *Buildings and grounds.*—The Magnetic Observatory and the two domes in the main building were painted during the year and the Department of Public Works was engaged at the end of the year in extending the motor house in order to make it suitable for a new pump. Repairs to the wire fencing of the Observatory compound referred to in the last report have not yet been completed.

3. *Instruments.*—The 15-inch lens borrowed from the Nizamiah Observatory has been in constant use during the year for spectrographic research work. A 30° reflecting prism of 4-inch effective aperture has been received from Messrs. Hilger, Limited. It is intended to use this prism in combination with two 45° prisms for the Hα spectroheliograph, replacing the Michelson grating at present in use. Some preliminary tests of the performance of the combination encourage the hope of getting improved results with much shorter exposures.

4. *Weather conditions.*—The rainfall for the year was again in excess of the average, and the conditions in some months were very unfavourable for astronomical work. This applies especially to the month of November when there were twelve consecutive days when no solar observations were possible. The mean definition in the north dome before 10 a.m. was 2·9 on a scale in which 1 is the worst and 5 the best. There were thirty-four days only when the morning definition was estimated as 4 or over.

5. *Photoheliograph.*—Photographs on a scale of 8 inches to the Sun's diameter were taken on 321 days, using the 6-inch visual achromatic object glass and a green colour screen.

6. *Spectroheliographs.*—Monochromatic images of the Sun's disc in K light were obtained on 331 days, prominence plates on 286 days and Hα disc plates on 273 days.

7. *Six-inch Cooke equatorial and spectroscope.*—Work with this instrument has been continued on the same lines as formerly for visual observations of solar phenomena which cannot be readily photographed.

8. *Grating spectrograph.*—Photographs of sunlight and iron arc spectra were obtained during every month of the year, and spectra of sunlight reflected by Venus were photographed on fifty mornings during January, February and March, and on eight evenings in December. Spectrum photographs were also obtained of sections of the Sun's disc including sunspots when the definition was good and other conditions favourable.

Measures of the sunlight and Fe arc spectra by Mr. Narayana Ayyar, indicate a rather large range of variation in the shifts of the solar lines, and his mean values for the year are in excess of those for 1919 by about 0·002 A. Measures of the Venus spectra taken early in the year when the angle Venus-Sun-Earth exceeded 90° give mean shifts about 0·005 A. smaller than those measured in the control plates of direct sunlight. The December plates so far as they have been measured give nearly normal values, the angle at the Sun being then about 70°.

Trials of the effect of altitude gave negative results, the wave-lengths measured when the planet was at a mean altitude of 20° being the same as those observed at a mean altitude of 40°.

By the use of Barnet "Ultra Rapid" plates hypersensitised with ammonia it has been possible to photograph Venus spectra with a very narrow slit, and these are the finest plates hitherto obtained. They give no evidence of an inclination of the lines due to a rotation of the planet when the terminator is placed normal to the slit.

A special ultra-violet spectrograph was erected temporarily, using a parabolic grating and a quartz collimating lens. Spectra were obtained of the east and west limbs of the Sun in the region of the ammonia band at λ 3360, and it was demonstrated by the displacements due to the solar rotation that this band is of solar and not telluric origin.

Some comparison spectra of Venus, and of sunlight reflected from white paper, have been obtained with the prism spectrograph and parabolic mirror, to get evidence on the absorbing effect of Venus' atmosphere.

Measures of the displacements, Sun — arc, of some of the cyanogen bands in the first head near λ 3883 have been completed and published in Kodaikanal Observatory Bulletin No. 64.

Summary of sunspot and prominence observations.

9. *Sunspots.*—The following table shows the monthly numbers of new groups observed at Kodaikanal, and their distribution between the northern and southern hemispheres. The mean daily numbers of spots visible are also given :—

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
New groups	11	19	13	10	18	12	9	9	9	12	7	12	141
North	6	9	6	5	12	6	4	5	4	7	4	4	72
South	5	10	7	5	6	6	5	4	5	5	3	8	69
Daily numbers ...	2·9	4·4	2·9	1·4	2·7	2·7	2·3	1·8	2·0	3·5	1·9	2·8	2·6

Compared with the year 1919 there was a decrease of 40 per cent in the case of new groups. The decrease is much greater in the southern hemisphere than in the northern.

The approximate mean latitude of the spots was 11°·1 in both hemispheres.

An extensive group of spots, which during its first apparition crossed the central meridian on January 1–2, returned no less than five times,

and finally disappeared in May. It is noteworthy that the meridian passsages were on all occasions associated with magnetic storms. The very great storm of March 22nd and 23rd was one of these and occurred during the fourth meridian passage of the group.

The number of bright reversals of the Hα line in the neighbourhood of spots was 298 whilst the number of displacements of this line observed near spots was 169. There were 129 dark reversals of D_3 observed, whilst only 57 were seen in 1919. The increase is probably connected with the increase in number and area of the Hα absorption markings, indicating increased density in the prominences both of hydrogen and helium.

10. *Prominences.*—The mean daily areas in square minutes of arc, derived from the photographic records are as follows :—

	North.	South.	Total.
1920—January to June	1·99	2·34	4·33
July to December ...	2·10	2·17	4·27

These figures show a slight increase over those of the previous year. The mean numbers increase from 13·2 for the first half year to 15·9 for the second.

The general distribution in latitude has remained essentially the same as in 1919 notwithstanding some fluctuations in the different zones of activity, and between the northern and southern hemispheres. No large prominences have been observed in the polar regions above latitude 60°.

Metallic prominences were fairly numerous in the sunspot zones, and displacements of the hydrogen lines were also frequent. The displacements towards red again slightly exceed those towards violet at the limb, and on the disc near spots 73 per cent of the whole number were towards red.

Prominences photographed on the disc as absorption markings show an increase in area of 38 per cent compared with 1919 ; their distribution in latitude was identical with that of the limb prominences.

A striking change has occurred in the distribution between east and west. In previous years up to 1919 there has always been an excess of absorption markings on the eastern hemisphere of the Sun, but in 1919 this excess was negligibly small and in 1920 there is a marked excess west of the meridian, the areas of those on the east side being only 47·5 per cent of the whole. About the same western preponderance is shown also by the prominences at the limb, and the western prominences were also about 14 per cent brighter than those on the east limb.

A great eruptive prominence was photographed on December 31, on the west limb. It bore a striking resemblance to the prominence of 1919 May 29 and occupied the same region of latitude, extending from $+ 5°$ to $- 42°$ as an immense arch. Between 8^h and 10^h I.S.T. the prominence reared up to a great height and rapidly faded, the highest parts ascending to 16′ above the limb.

In a detailed study of the Hα plates Dr. Royds has brought out several new features regarding the absorption markings (see Kodaikanal Observatory Bulletin, No. 63) and in studying the prominence data for the interval 1913—1920 for periodicities he finds that periods of 13 and 7½ months are the principal features of the periodogram, as was the case also during the interval 1905—1912.

11. *Magnetic observations.*—Continuous magnetograph records are obtained of declination, vertical force, and horizontal force. Absolute observations for dip are made daily excepting Sundays, declination and horizontal force on three days per week alternately. All the records are

made over to the Magnetic Survey Office, Dehra Dun, and the results are published by the Survey annually.

Twenty-eight "Great" and 126 "Moderate" magnetic storms were registered during the year. The storm commencing March 22, 9^h 14^m was one of the greatest recorded at Kodaikanal, and during the more violent fluctuations there was considerable disturbance of the Indian Telegraph service. This storm occurred during the meridian passage of a great spot group, and, as mentioned on page 3, magnetic storms were recorded at every meridian passage of the group, that is, during five solar rotations from January 1st to April 18th, at 27 day intervals. Subsequent records show that while the spot disturbance had subsided in May, magnetic storms continued to recur at 27 day intervals during 7 more solar rotations. The storms of April 18th and May 14th were recorded as "Great," those of June 11th, July 8th, August 4th and August 30th as "Moderate," September 27th as "Great," October 24th and November 21st as "Moderate."

12. *Pyrheliometer.*—Measures of the solar radiation were made by Dr. Royds with the Angstrom pyrheliometer No. 73 on cloudless days whenever opportunity offered, and the results are given in the following table. In this E is the solar constant, or the amount of heat which would be received outside the earth's atmosphere, in calories per square centimeter per minute and a is the transmissive power of the earth's atmosphere. The instrumental constant supplied by the makers has been used to determine E but the values require to be multiplied by an undetermined factor in order to compensate for the absorptive power of the pyrheliometer being less than its assumed value.

Date.	E.	a.	Remarks.	Date.	E.	a.	Remarks.
1920.				1920.			
January 21 ...	1·820	0·878	Forenoon.	February 16 ...	1·732	0·884	
" 21 ...	1·902	0·867	Afternoon.	" 17 ...	1·710	0·878	
" 27 ...	1·856	0·848		" 23 ...	1·749	0·901	
" 28 ...	1·766	0·863		" 24 ...	1·778	0·900	
February 4 ...	1·692	0·909		" 25 ...	1·783	0·903	
" 9 ...	1·778	0·865		March 1 ...	1·738	0·908	
" 11 ...	1·830	0·881		" 8 ...	1·740	0·869	

13. *Time.*—The error of the standard clock is usually determined by reference to the 16 hour signal from the Madras Observatory. This is rendered possible by the courtesy of the Telegraph Department which permits the Madras wire to be joined through to this Observatory. The signal is received with accuracy on most days and all failures are at once reported to the Postmaster-General, Madras.

14. *Meteorology.*—Eye observations are made at 8^h, 10^h and 16^h local mean time as in former years. The Richard thermograph (wet and dry bulb) and barograph, the Beckley anemograph, and the sunshine recorder also continue in use. Cloud observations with the Nephoscope are made three times daily. The meteorological means for 21 years have been worked out and are printed as appendix VI with this report. There is little change in the adopted mean values excepting rainfall which is now 61·89 inches instead of 59·55, and the mean temperature has increased from $56^{\circ}\!\cdot\!3$ to $57^{\circ}\!\cdot\!0$. In the following paragraphs "mean" values refer to the new 21 year averages.

Pressure.—The mean pressure for the year was normal. The monthly means show that it was below normal in January, March, April and November and above normal in February, May, June and July. The highest pressure recorded was 22·946 inches on January 8, and the lowest 22·671 on October 5.

Temperature.—The monthly mean temperature in the shade was above normal in all months except January. The highest temperature

recorded during the year was 75°·5 on May 8, and the lowest was 39°·6 on December 23. The maximum temperature in the sun was below normal by 16° in September and November. In the remaining months it was not far from normal. The lowest minimum on grass was 24°·1 on December 28.

Humidity.—The mean humidity for the year was 1 cent below normal. The driest days in the year were January 18 and March 25 when the humidity was 7 cents only.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall was 65·46 inches or 3·57 inches above normal. There was an excess of 5·89, 5·58 and 7·71 inches in January, September and November, respectively. The greatest defect was 4·68 and 4·02 inches in the months of October and December respectively. The driest month was March with only 0·10 inch.

Wind.—The wind directions were nearly normal in all months except May, October, November and December. The air movement was below normal in January, and from April to September inclusive and in December. It was above normal in February.

Transparency of the atmosphere.—The transparency of the lower atmosphere as judged by the visibility of the Nilgiris about 100 miles distant was much below the average.

Cloud and sunshine.—The percentage of clear sky was above normal in February and December, and below normal in April and November. During the other months it was normal. The total number of hours of bright sunshine was 2258 which is 5 per cent above normal. The total number of hours of sunshine in November was 59·2 only, the average being 132·8.

15. *Seismology.*—The Milne horizontal pendulum recorded eighty-five earthquakes, as against ninety during the previous year. Details of the records are given in Appendix I.

16. *Library.*—Eighty volumes were bound during the year.

17. *Publications.*—Four bulletins with the following titles were published during the year:—

No. LXII. Summary of prominence observations for the second half of the year 1919, by J. Evershed, F.R.S.

No. LXIII. Some features of Hα dark markings on the sun, by T. Royds, D.Sc.

No. LXIV. On the displacements of the triplet bands near λ 3883 in the solar spectrum, by J. Evershed, F.R.S.

No. LXV. Summary of prominence observations for the first half of the year 1920, by T. Royds, D.Sc.

In addition the Director has contributed an article with the following title " The displacement of the lines in the solar spectrum and Einstein's prediction "—Observatory 43, 153.

KODAIKANAL,
1*st February* 1921.

J. EVERSHED,
Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories.

II.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1920.

Staff.—The staff of the Observatory during the year 1920 was as follows :—

Deputy Director	Edward Barnes (January 1 to April 30) C. Chengalvaraya Mudaliyar (May 1 to June 30). Edward Barnes (July 1 to December 31).
Time Assistant	S. Solomon Pillai (January 1 to October 24).
Observers	C. Chengalvaraya Mudaliyar (January 1 to July 2). P. Jayaram Mudaliyar (January 1 to December 31). S. S. Ranga Acharya (July 3 to December 31).

A revised scale of pay was sanctioned by the Government of India for the non-gazetted staff of the Madras Observatory with effect from 1st July 1920 and the designations "Computer" and "Assistants" were changed to "Time Assistant" and "Observers", respectively.

Mr. S. Solomon Pillai was absent on privilege leave from 1st to 27th May and on leave on private affairs from 28th May to 30th June. He retired from service on the evening of 24th October.

Mr. C. Chengalvaraya Mudaliyar was transferred to the Meteorological office as Weather Assistant on July 2. Mr. S. S. Ranga Acharya was transferred from Kodaikanal to Madras and took up his duties as Observer on July 3.

2. *Time service.*—The time gun at Fort St. George failed on 27 occasions out of 732 giving a percentage of success of 96·3. Although most of the failures were due to faults outside the Observatory, yet it would appear to be desirable that the apparatus and instruments both at the Observatory and at the Fort be completely renewed. These have been in use for many years and have become much worn. The gun was fired at 8 hrs and 11 hrs instead of at 12 hrs on November 11 on account of the anniversary of the armistice. The time ball at the Harbour failed altogether on one day. On four other days it failed at 13 hrs but dropped correctly at 14 hrs. The 16 hr roll of signals was sent to the Central Telegraph Office on every day.

3. *Meteorological observations.*—Eye observations were made daily at 8 hrs, 10 hrs, 16 hrs and 20 hrs local mean time as in former years, and the records of self-registering instruments were maintained as usual. Extra observations were taken for storm warning purposes and telegrams were sent to Calcutta on 36 occasions and to Simla on three occasions.

4. *Buildings.*—The usual annual repairs to the office and quarters were carried out during the year.

5. *Instruments.*—The following is a list of instruments at the Observatory on 31st December 1920 :—

(a) Astronomical.

Eight-inch Equatorial Telescope—Troughton and Simms.
Sidereal clock—Haswall.
Do. Dent, No. 1408.
Do. S. Riefler, No. 61.
Mean Time clock—J. H. Agar Baugh, No. 105.
Do. with galvanometer—Shepherd & Sons.

Meridian circle—Troughton and Simms.
Portable transit instrument—Dollond.
Tape chronograph—R. Fuess.
Relay for use with the chronograph—Siemens.

(*b*) *Meteorological.*

Richard's barograph—No. 10, L. Casella.
Do. thermograph—No. 29637, L. Casella.
Peander's self-recording rain-gauge—No. 116, Lawrence and Mayo.
Beckley's anemograph—Adie.
Sunshine recorder—No. 149, L. Casella.
Nephoscope—Mons Jules Daboseq and Ph. Pellin.
Barometer, Fortin's—No. 1771, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 725, L. Casella (spare).
Do. do. No. 1420, L. Casella (spare).
Dry bulb thermometer—No. 94221, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 38037, Negretti and Zambra (spare).
Wet bulb thermometer—No. 94219, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 38037, Negretti and Zambra (spare).
Dry maximum thermometer—No. 8581, Negretti and Zambra.
Dry minimum do. No. 69017, L. Casella.
Wet do. do. No. 91753, Negretti and Zambra.
Sun maximum do. No. 127618, Negretti and Zambra.
Grass minimum do. No. 3377, Negretti and Zambra.
Rain-gauge (8″ diameter)—No. 1042, Negretti and Zambra.
Measure glass for above.
Rain-gauge (5″ diameter).
Measure glass for above.
Stop watch—No. A 3.

The level error of the Transit Circle at the beginning of the year was $0^{s}{\cdot}23$. It changed gradually till it reached its maximum negative value $-10^{s}{\cdot}19$ in the third week of October. As a result of continued and heavy rain during the remainder of the month it went through a rapid change in the reverse direction. This change continued during November, by the end of which a value of $-2^{s}{\cdot}18$ had been attained. After a slight rise, it remained fairly steady at about $-2^{s}{\cdot}56$ during December. The rate of the Riefler clock has varied considerably during the year. This may be due partly to the somewhat abnormal meteorological conditions, but this would not appear to entirely account for the behaviour.

6. *Weather summary.*—The following is a summary of the meteorological conditions at Madras during 1920 :—

Pressure.—The mean monthly pressure was normal in February, April, May and October, above normal in August and below normal during the other months. The greatest excess was 0·013 inch in August while the greatest deficiency was 0·048 inch in November. The highest pressure recorded was 30·116 inches on January 8.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the air was normal in April, May and December and above normal throughout the remainder of the year. The maximum shade temperature was normal in January, March, April, October and November and above normal during the other months. The highest temperature recorded was 108·7 on the 6th May. The minimum in shade was normal in April and May, below normal in December and above normal during the other months. The lowest temperature recorded was 62°·8 on December 4. The highest sun maximum was 166°·7 on April 19 and the lowest on grass 58°·8 on December 4.

Humidity.—The percentage of humidity was about normal throughout the year. The driest day in the year was June 23.

Wind.—The wind velocity was above the average in November, but it was in defect in all other months. The wind direction was almost normal during the year.

Cloud.—The amount of cloud was above normal in April and November, below normal in February, June and December and about normal during the other months.

Sunshine.—The percentage of sunshine was normal in August, above normal in February, June, September and December and below normal during the other months. The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the year was 2362·2.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was above the average in January, October and November and below in the remaining months. The greatest excess was 16·87 inches in November and the greatest defect 5·27 in December. The total fall for the year was 63·89 inches on 78 days compared with an average of 49·02 inches. The monsoon rainfall from 15th October to the end of the year was 50·22 inches. The heaviest rainfall on one day was 7·61 inches on October 27.

Storm.—A storm passed over the extreme south of the Presidency during the first few days in January and caused heavy rain on the Coromandel Coast. During the year several disturbances approached the Circars Coast but passed away to the north. Towards the end of October a shallow depression formed in the south of the Bay and caused very heavy rain over the south of the Presidency. During the third week of November, conditions were very disturbed in the south-west of the Bay and the exceptionally heavy rains received in the south of the Carnatic caused serious floods and interrupted railway and telegraphic communication with Ceylon and the extreme south for several days. Negapatam received as much as 32·85 inches of rain in 10 days at this period.

THE OBSERVATORY,
MADRAS, 14*th January* 1921.

EDWARD BARNES,
Offg. Deputy Director.

APPENDIX I.

STATION—KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY.

SEISMIC RECORDS.

$\phi = 10° 13' 50''$ $\lambda = 77° 28' 00''$ $h = 2343$ metres. *Subsoil*—Rock.

Apparatus—Milne's Horizontal Pendulum Seismograph.

1920.	T_o	$\frac{\tau}{T_o^2}$	1920.	T_o	$\frac{\tau}{T_o^2}$
January	17·8	2·8	July	18·0	2·6
February	17·9	2·8	August	18·1	2·6
March	18·0	2·6	September	18·3	2·5
April	18·0	2·7	October	18·0	2·5
May	18·2	2·6	November	17·6	2·8
June	18·3	2·5	December	17·7	2·6

No.	Date.	Phase.	Time G.M.T. H.	M.	S.	Period. (Sec.).	Amplitude (μ). AN.	AE.	AZ.	Distance Δ (Km.).	Remarks
	1920.										
1	January 8 ...	eP	9	04	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	9	07	06	...	...	...	...	...	
2	9 ...	eP	4	39	12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	4	43	06	...	...	...	...	...	
3	12 ...	eP	14	17	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	14	21	30	...	...	...	...	...	
4	22 ...	eP	16	44	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	16	52	18	...	...	...	...	...	
5	February 2 ...	eP	11	34	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	11	45	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	12	17	30	...	...	1310	...	...	
		F	15	45	30	...	...	...	...	...	
6	8 ...	eP	5	49	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	5	55	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	5	57	24	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	6	08	12	...	...	...	...	...	
7	10 ...	eP	10	03	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	10	06	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	10	08	36	...	...	40	...	...	
		F	10	20	48	...	...	...	...	...	
8	10 ...	eP	23	10	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	23	31	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	23	33	12	...	...	60	...	...	
		F	23	58	18	...	...	...	...	...	
9	27 ...	iP	3	57	24	...	...	...	...	...	Instrument examined at 4^h 3^m. G.M.T.
		L		?		...	...	...	...	...	
		M		?		...	...	...	...	...	
		F		?		...	...	...	...	...	
10	March 11 ...	eP	12	30	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	12	36	00	...	...	...	...	...	
11	12 ...	eP	16	00	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	16	03	18	...	...	...	...	...	
12	15 ...	eP	10	21	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	10	23	36	...	...	...	...	...	
13	15 ...	eP	10	42	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	12	49	18	...	...	...	...	...	
14	17 ...	eP	18	45	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	18	47	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	18	50	12	...	...	150	...	...	
		F	19	08	36	...	...	...	...	...	
15	19 ...	eP	10	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	10	12	00	...	...	...	...	...	
16	20 ...	eP	19	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	19	53	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	20	07	06	...	...	100	...	...	
		F	20	41	54	...	...	...	...	...	
17	22 ...	eP	21	02	48	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	21	14	06	...	...	...	...	...	
18	30 ...	eP	23	42	18	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	23	44	36	...	...	...	...	...	
19	31 ...	eP	8	39	12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	8	41	48	...	...	...	...	...	
20	April 2 ...	eP	1	57	42	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	2	01	48	...	...	...	...	...	

No.	Date.	Phase.	Time G.M.T. H.	M.	S.	Period. (Sec.).	Amplitude (u). An.	Ae.	Az.	Distance Δ (Km.).	Remarks.
	1920.										
21	April 6 ...	eP	19	48	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	19	50	30	...	...	...	...	..	
22	May 2 ...	eP	8	38	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	8	41	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	8	43	48	...	...	100	...	...	
		F	9	11	00	...	...	...	...	...	
23	2 ...	eP	14	57	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	15	00	12	...	..	...	...	...	
		M	15	02	48	...	...	80	...	...	
		F	15	28	00	...	...	...	...	...	
24	7 ...	eP	5	42	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	6	11	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	6	14	42	...	...	340	...	..	
		F	6	55	00	...	...	...	...	...	
25	7-8 ...	eP	21	53	54	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	22	19	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	22	23	24	...	...	200	...	...	
		F	0	10	00	...	...	...	...	...	
26	10 ...	eP	18	58	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	19	21	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	19	23	00	...	...	80	...	...	
		F	19	56	06	...	...	...	...	...	
27	13 ...	eP	2	08	00	...	...	...	..	...	
		eL	2	31	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	2	34	06	..	...	80	...	...	
		F	3	12	06	...	...	...		...	
28	19 ...	eP	13	10	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	13	24	24	...	...	..	...	...	
29	20 ...	eP	8	15	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	8	27	24	...	...		...	...	
		M	8	30	00	...	..	100	...	...	
		F	8	52	36	...	...	...	...	...	
30	27 ...	eP	6	03	18	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	6	08	12	...	...	...	...	...	
31	June 5 ...	eP	4	31	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	4	26	54	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	4	52	36	...	...	1250	...	...	
		F	7	21	18	...	...	...	...	...	
32	5 ...	eP	12	18	18	.	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	12	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	
33	5 ...	eP	18	31	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	18	34	06	..	.	...	.	...	
34	5 ...	eP	18	41	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	19	08	48	...	...	...		..	
35	8 ...	eP	14	09	48	...	...	...	...	..	Widening of line.
		F	14	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	
36	9 ...	eP	11	44	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	11	55	36	...	...		...	...	
		M	12	01	48	...	...	200	...	...	
		F	12	36	12	...	...	...		...	
37	10 ...	P		?		...	...	...	...	...	Instrument examined at 2h 47m.
		eL	2	56	54	...		...	...	..	
		M	2	58	42	...	...	60	...	...	
		F	3	07	24	...	...	...	...	...	
											Air tremors during high wind were frequent during the month of June.
38	July 1 ...	eP	2	32	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	2	34	06	...	...	...	...	...	
39	1 ...	eP	3	19	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	3	21	18	...		...	...	...	
40	1 ...	eP	3	41	18	...	...	..	..	...	Widening of line.
		F	3	43	18	...	...	...	...	...	
41	1 ...	eP	14	15	06	...	...	..	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	14	18	42	...	...	...	...	...	
42	1 ...	eP	18	16	12	...	...	..	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	18	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	
43	2 ...	eP	2	58	00	...	...	...	..	...	
		eL	3	13	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	3	16	00	...	...	100	...	...	
		F	3	44	12	...	...	...	...	...	
44	4 ...	eP	9	15	06		...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	9	21	12	...	...	...	...	..	
45	6 ...	eP	3	59	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	4	05	30	...	...	...	...	...	

No.	Date.		Phase.	Time G.M.T.			Period. (Sec.).	Amplitude (u).			Distance Δ (Km.).	Remarks.
				H.	M.	S.		An.	Ae.	Az.		
	1920.											
46	July	6 ...	eP	15	51	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	15	54	36	...	...	...	...		
47		7 ...	eP	19	43	18	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	19	47	24	...	...	...	...	...	
48		8 ...	eP	5	04	18	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	5	06	54	...	...	...	...	...	
49		10 ...	eP	10	19	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	10	21	06	...	...	...	...	...	
50		10 ...	eP	16	02	42	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	16	09	18	...	...	...	...		
			M	16	11	54	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	16	17	00	...	...	...	...	...	
51	August	2 ...	eP	6	36	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	6	38	42	...	...	...	...	...	
52		2 ...	eP	7	00	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	7	01	48	...	...	...	...	...	
53		15 ...	eP	7	12	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	7	16	30	...	...	...	...	...	
54		15 ...	eP	8	34	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	8	39	42	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	8	41	00	...	...	90	...	...	
			F	9	45	18	...	...	...	...	...	
55		20 ...	eP	17	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	17	35	36		...	...	...	...	
			M	17	38	54	...	...	170	...	...	
			F	18	26	42	...	...	...	...	...	
56		26-27 ...	eP	23	54	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	23	59	00	...	...		...	...	
			M	0	01	18	...	...	40	...	...	
			F	0	18	00	...	...	...	...	...	
57	September	4 ...	eP	14	47	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	14	51	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	14	56	36	...	...	130	...	...	
			F	15	41	30	...	...	...	...	...	
58		6 ...	eP	21	35	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	21	39	12	...	...		...	...	
59		8 ...	eP	2	05	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	2	11	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	2	15	36	...	...	150	...	...	
			F	3	10	00	...	...	...	...	...	
60		9 ...	eP	19	13	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	19	53	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	19	59	12	...	...	140	...	...	
			F	20	23	18		...	...	...	...	
61		20 ...	eP	14	52	36	...	...		...	...	
			iL	14	58	42	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	15	41	18	...	...	1020		...	
			F	18	32	06	...	...	...	...	...	
62		20 ...	eP	23	52	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	23	54	36	...	...	...	...	...	
63		21 ...	eP	3	31	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	3	35	06	...	...	...	...	...	
64		23 ...	eP	6	19	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	6	21	06	...	...	...	...	...	
65		24 ...	eP	6	23	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	6	26	42	...	...	...	...	...	
66	October	12 ...	eP	7	07	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	7	17	30	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	7	21	06	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	7	25	12	...	...	...	...	...	
67		18 ...	eP	8	25	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	8	31	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	8	33	36	...	...	160	...	...	
			F	9	56	42	...	...	...	...	...	
68		20 ...	eP	10	21	18	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	10	29	30	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	10	30	30	...	...	50	...	...	Hour signal at 10^h 30^m.
			F	10	55	36	...	...	...	...	...	
69		22 ...	eP	12	30	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	13	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	13	32	36	...	...	90	...	...	
			F	14	05	06	...	...	...	...	...	Hour signals at 12^h 30^m and 13^h 30^m.
70		28 ...	eP	8	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	8	25	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	8	30	48	...	...	40	...	...	
			F	8	33	06	...	...	...	...	...	

No.	Date.	Phase.	Time G.M.T.			Period. (Sec.).	Amplitude (u).			Distance Δ (Km.).	Remarks.
			H.	M.	S.		An.	Ae.	Az.		
	1920.										
71	October 28 ..	eP	13	10	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	13	23	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	13	26	24	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	...		?	...	...	...	...	...	Overlapping.
72	28 ...	eP	...		?	...	...	.	...	...	
		eL	14	09	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	14	20	18	...	...	120	...	...	
		F	14	58	42	...	...	...	...	...	
73	November 3 ...	eP	15	55	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	16	07	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	16	08	48	...	...	40	...	...	
		F	16	17	00	...	...	...	...	...	
74	13 ...	eP	19	34	06	...	...	...		...	Widening of line.
		F	19	37	12	...	...	...	...	...	
75	26 ...	eP	9	26	54	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	9	29	00	...	...	...	...	...	
76	December 4 ...	eP	5	25	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	5	32	06	...	...	...	...	...	
77	4 ...	eP	23	38	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	23	46	18	...	...	...	...	...	
78	5 ...	eP	10	50	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	10	51	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	10	56	00	...	...	60	...	...	
		F	11	18	00	...	...	...	...	...	
79	7 ...	eP	21	38	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	21	46	12		...	...	...	...	
80	10 ...	eP	5	15	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	5	38	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	5	45	54	...	...	310	...	...	
		F	6	50	06	...	...	...	...	...	
81	16 ...	eP	12	13	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	12	16	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	12	34	06	...	...	1500	...	...	The boom struck the stops.
		F	16	25	24	...	...	...	...	...	
82	17 .	eP	20	16	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	20	19	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	20	21	18	...	...	40	...	...	
		F	20	51	30	...	...	...	...	...	
83	18 ...	eP	10	34	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	10	45	18	...	...	...	...	...	
84	19 ...	eP	20	50	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	20	59	24	...	...	...	...	...	
85	25 ...	eP	11	29	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	11	45	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	11	59	18	...	...	140	...	...	
		F	13	02	12	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX II.

Latitude 10° 13′ 50″ N.

Longitude 5^h 9^m 52^s E.

Height of Barometer cistern above mean sea level 7688 feet.

MEAN Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Kodaikanal Observatory in 1920.

Month.	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily Range.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Mean.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Max.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Min.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Range.	Wet Bulb. Mean.	Wet Bulb. Min.	Tension of Vapour. By Simpson's Tables.	Relative Humidity. By Simpson's Tables.	Sun Max. in Vac.	Min. on Grass.	Wind. Daily Velocity	Wind. Mean Direction.	Wind. Mean Direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Clear sky.	Bright sunshine.
	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	Cents.	°	°	Miles.	Points	Points.	Inches.	No.	Cents.	Hours.
January	22·837	0·067	53·8	61·6	45·9	15·7	48·2	42·3	0·288	71	116·0	35·0	289	4	N.E.	8·77	6	59	230·1
February	·871	·062	56·8	67·8	45·8	22·0	48·1	40·9	·255	56	129·0	34·7	290	5	N.E. by E.	0·38	2	81	288·0
March	·846	·062	61·4	72·9	49·8	23·1	49·3	42·0	·237	45	135·8	38·8	292	4	N.E.	0·10	0	68	299·9
April	·823	·066	61·0	70·0	52·0	18·0	53·6	47·7	·348	68	133·8	43·9	244	9	E. by E.	6·35	10	42	217·5
May	·821	·059	62·2	70·0	54·5	15·5	55·2	50·1	·375	70	131·6	46·5	197	17	S. by W.	3·68	7	43	217·2
June	·766	·054	59·7	65·9	53·5	12·4	54·8	50·6	·393	80	123·3	48·1	300	22	W.S.W.	2·70	10	22	139·6
July	·771	·047	58·3	64·0	52·5	11·5	53·9	49·5	·381	81	119·1	47·8	364	24	W.	3·23	9	17	125·3
August	·791	·056	57·2	63·1	51·4	11·7	53·4	48·9	·379	83	121·8	46·0	255	25	W. by N.	6·52	11	22	121·4
September	·785	·068	57·9	63·7	52·1	11·6	54·7	50·5	·406	88	110·0	47·5	217	23	W. by S.	12·39	17	25	130·8
October	·815	·071	57·7	64·3	51·2	13·1	53·8	49·6	·385	83	121·7	45·3	255	18	S.S.W.	5·24	12	31	163·8
November	·803	·069	55·2	59·4	51·1	8·3	53·3	50·1	·398	94	99·7	47·7	273	17	S. by W.	15·52	22	10	59·2
December	·829	·059	56·0	65·0	47·1	17·9	46·6	39·2	·230	52	120·7	34·9	196	15	S. by E.	0·58	3	68	264·7
Annual	22·813	0·062	58·1	65·6	50·6	15·1	52·1	46·8	0·340	73	121·9	43·0	264	18	S.S.W.	65·46	109	41	2257·5

EXTREME Monthly Meteorological Records at the Kodaikanal Observatory in 1920.

Month.	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Highest.		Dry Bulb Thermometer. Lowest.		Wet Bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun Th. in Vacuo. Highest.		Grass Therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest Fall.	
	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	°	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Cents.	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Inches.	Day.
January	**22·946**	**8**	22·755	1	0·191	67·7	26	40·3	23	33·4	31	**7**	**18**	135·0	25	24·7	31	**722**	**3**	123	18	**3·03**	**2**
February	·936	19	·788	28	·148	73·2	29	42·1	27	32·0	27	8	28	136·2	16	28·7	28	489	25	120	3	0·22	3
March	·937	6	·759	27	·178	75·3	31	44·2	1	34·9	1	**7**	**25**	147·1	10	29·1	1	427	16	169	22	0·08	16
April	·891	4	·747	27	·144	74·7	7	48·7	3	39·4	7	23	7	**148·9**	**4**	34·3	3	400	15	154	10	1·40	18
May	·907	9, 17	·711	1	·196	**75·5**	**8**	50·2	27	45·2	5	29	6	142·9	8	42·0	12	370	3	121	16	1·59	27
June	·842	28	·697	12, 20	·145	72·4	7, 10	50·6	30	47·2	9	52	6	141·0	7	42·4	14	469	30	140	27	0·80	28
July	·840	19	·677	23	·163	68·1	21	50·3	22	43·9	11	52	22	146·9	5	43·2	6	481	24	178	28	0·60	28
August	·862	31	·708	25	·154	66·4	27	49·6	13, 27	44·2	28	58	27	135·1	21	40·5	28	506	23	130	29	1·82	11
September	·864	18, 21	·711	7	·153	66·6	26	48·8	9	46·0	9	70	25, 29	133·5	25	43·8	10	490	7	102	15	2·12	16
October	·920	13	**·671**	**5**	·249	69·0	23	48·1	23	44·9	17	41	11, 12	142·0	23	38·3	17	435	27	117	31	0·97	3
November	·892	9	·695	22	·197	66·4	7	49·1	19	42·2	7	51	7	131·9	8	42·4	6	495	22	105	9	1·95	18
December	·906	19	·752	8	·154	70·3	10	**39·6**	**23**	**31·5**	**4**	8	4	129·7	19	**24·1**	**28**	370	11	**75**	**24**	0·28	18

APPENDIX III.

KODAIKANAL mean hourly wind velocity for the year 1920.

Month.	Hours.																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
January	13	13	13	12	12	13	13	12	13	14	14	13	12	11	11	11	10	10	10	11	12	12	12	12
February	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	17	15	14	12	11	9	8	7	7	7	8	9	11	13	15
March	11	12	13	13	14	13	13	14	15	18	16	16	16	13	12	10	9	8	7	8	8	9	7	11
April	10	10	10	9	10	10	12	11	12	13	13	11	11	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	9	10	11
May	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	8	9	10	9	9	8	9	8	8	7	8	8	9	9	9	9
June	14	14	14	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	11	10	10	11	11	12	13	13	14	14	13	14	13
July	17	17	17	17	16	17	16	14	14	14	13	13	13	12	13	14	14	14	16	17	16	17	17	16
August	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	10	9	8	9	10	8	8	9	8	8	9	11	11	12	11	13	12
September	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	8	8	8	9	9	10	9	10
October	12	12	13	12	13	12	12	11	12	11	11	11	10	10	9	8	8	8	9	10	9	10	11	11
November	11	10	11	12	10	11	12	13	13	12	12	12	11	13	11	10	10	9	12	12	11	12	13	10
December	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	9	10	10	10	9	9	8	7	7	5	6	6	7	7	8	9	9
Mean	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	11	11	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	12

APPENDIX IV.

KODAIKANAL mean hourly bright sunshine for the year 1920.

Month.	Hours.											
	6–7	7–8	8–9	9–10	10–11	11–12	12–13	13–14	14–15	15–16	16–17	17–18
January	0·42	0·85	0·94	0·92	0·85	0·86	0·71	0·75	0·66	0·72	0·61	0·16
February	·39	·97	1·00	1·00	·99	·95	·90	·85	·79	·78	·77	·54
March	·80	·91	0·95	0·98	1·00	·99	·92	·76	·63	·63	·64	·47
April	·28	·66	·81	·93	0·93	·86	·68	·60	·49	·52	·36	·14
May	·23	·81	·91	·94	·91	·77	·66	·56	·47	·35	·29	·09
June	·17	·46	·63	·68	·62	·63	·59	·50	·35	·28	·18	·07
July	·08	·37	·46	·57	·50	·55	·52	·37	·30	·29	·15	·03
August	·10	·41	·57	·63	·61	·47	·37	·31	·24	·16	·14	·04
September	·08	·53	·70	·77	·70	·57	·47	·33	·22	·19	·10	·02
October	·19	·54	·68	·74	·61	·57	·59	·46	·43	·31	·26	·08
November	·04	·33	·54	·61	·53	·49	·28	·31	·21	·08	·07	·00
December	·24	·79	·86	·91	·91	·89	·88	·87	·81	·77	·59	·01
Mean	0·25	0·64	0·75	0·81	0·76	0·72	0·63	0·56	0·47	0·42	0·35	0·14

APPENDIX V.

NUMBER of days in each month on which the Nilgiris were visible in 1920.

Month.	Very clear.	Visible.	Just visible.	Tops only visible.	Total.
January	1	10	...	1	12
February	...	7	...	...	7
March		3	...	1	4
April	6	1	...	1	8
May	1	2	2	...	5
June	1	8	1	...	10
July	...	...	...	...	...
August	4	2	...	...	6
September	1	8	...	1	10
October	3	6	...	3	12
November	1	3	...	...	4
December	16	7	1	...	24
Total	34	57	4	7	102

APPENDIX VI.

METEOROLOGICAL Means, Kodaikanal.

Month.	Barometer. Reduced to 32°	Barometer. Range.	Dry bulb. Mean.	Dry bulb. Max.	Dry bulb. Min.	Dry bulb. Range.	Wet Bulb. Mean.	Wet Bulb. Min.	Vapour tension.	Humidity.	Sun Max.	Grass Min.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Direction.	Rain.	Rain.	Clear sky.	Bright sunshine.
	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	Cents.	°	°	Miles.	Points.	Inches.	Days.	Cents.	Hours.
January	22·848	0·067	54·3	63·7	46·9	16·8	47·0	40 3	0·257	62	119·1	37·5	305	5	2·88	4	63	239·4
February	·855	·067	55·8	66·3	47 5	18 8	47·9	41·2	·263	59	126·5	37·9	278	4	1·41	2	67	237·6
March	·857	·067	58·7	69·2	50·5	18·7	49·6	43·0	·269	55	132·5	41·0	294	6	2·03	3	69	261·5
April	·837	·066	60·7	70·2	53·5	16·7	53·5	47·6	·343	66	134·7	45·3	256	6	4·30	7	56	229·1
May	·811	·066	60·9	69·3	54·6	14·7	55·2	50·2	·382	72	133·1	48·2	247	5	5·95	11	46	209·3
June	·763	·058	58·4	65·1	53·6	11·5	54·2	50·0	·383	79	126·3	49·0	364	25	4·01	10	27	130·4
July	·756	·055	57·0	63·1	52·5	10·6	53·6	49·7	·382	83	123·2	48·7	395	25	4·96	12	23	114·9
August	·773	·062	57·0	63·6	52 3	11·2	53·8	49·5	·387	84	124·8	48·0	313	26	7·01	13	27	133·0
September	·787	·070	57·1	63·8	52·2	11·6	54·0	49·6	·390	84	126·1	47·8	271	25	7·01	13	29	128·5
October	·811	·073	56·2	62·8	51·3	11·5	53·3	49·0	·357	85	122·0	46·4	251	30	9·92	16	30	138·7
November	·820	·069	54·5	61·3	49·3	12·0	51·7	47·0	·361	85	115·8	44·8	268	1	7·81	12	34	132·8
December	·831	·067	54·0	62·3	47·7	14·7	48·4	42·3	·289	70	115·5	42·5	293	5	4·60	7	50	197·2
Annual	22·812	0·066	√ 57·0	65·1	51·0	14·1	51·8	46·6	0·330	74	125·0	44·8	295	N	61·89	110	43	2152·4
Period of means.	1900 January to 1920 December.		1899 May to 1920 April.				1900 January to 1920 December.				1899 May to 1920 April.	1900 January to 1920 December.	1899 May to 1920 April.	1903 January to 1920 December.	1899 May to 1920 April.			1900 January to 1920 December.

APPENDIX VII.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Abnormals from monthly means for the year 1920.

Abnormals of	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	− 0·012	− 0·003	− 0·017	+ 0·006	+ 0·002	− 0·014	− 0·011	+ 0·013	− 0·020	− 0·008	− 0·048	− 0·014	− 0·010
Temperature of air	+ 1·7	+ 2·5	+ 1·9	+ 0·6	+ 0·8	+ 1·6	+ 3·1	+ 1·7	+ 2·4	+ 1·2	+ 1·1	+ 0·3	+ 1·6
Do. of evaporation	+ 2·5	+ 2·4	+ 1·5	+ 0·6	+ 0·7	+ 0·9	+ 1·1	+ 0·2	+ 0·8	+ 1·3	+ 2·1	− 1·2	+ 1·1
Percentage of humidity	+ 4	Normal	− 1	Normal	+ 1	− 1	− 5	− 5	− 5	+ 1	+ 5	− 6	− 1
Greatest solar heat in *vacuo*	+ 7·5	+ 12·2	+ 12·7	+ 13·1	+ 8·3	+ 5·8	+ 8·9	+ 7·7	+ 14·1	+ 0·6	− 4·4	+ 12·2	+ 8·2
Maximum in shade	− 0·4	+ 1·4	+ 0·7	+ 0·1	+ 1·6	+ 1·9	+ 3·9	+ 1·6	+ 2·5	+ 0·5	− 0·5	+ 1·0	+ 1·2
Minimum in shade	+ 2·4	+ 2·9	+ 1·6	+ 0·5	+ 0·1	+ 1·1	+ 2·1	+ 1·2	+ 1·7	+ 1·3	+ 1·9	− 1·5	+ 1·2
Do. on grass	+ 4·3	+ 3·8	+ 2·2	+ 0·7	+ 0·6	+ 1·2	+ 3·0	+ 1·7	+ 2·4	+ 2·5	+ 3·5	− 1·4	+ 2·1
Rainfall in inches	+ 4·77	− 0·28	− 0·39	− 0·56	0·87	− 1·50	− 1·68	− 2·47	− 4·22	+ 10·47	+ 16·87	− 5·27	...
Do. since January 1st	+ 4·77	+ 4·49	+ 4·10	+ 3·54	+ 2·67	+ 1·17	− 0·51	− 2·98	− 7·20	+ 3·27	+ 20·14	+ 14·86	+ 14·86
General direction of wind	1 point N.	3 points S.	1 point S.	Normal	Normal	1 point S.	1 point W.	1 point W.	Normal	3 points S.	3 points E.	2 points E.	1 point S.
Daily velocity in miles	− 39	− 46	− 56	− 95	− 92	− 78	− 55	− 60	− 72	− 49	+ 67	− 105	− 68
Percentage of cloudy sky	+ 2	− 46	− 3	+ 10	− 1	− 17	+ 4	− 55	− 1	+ 3	+ 11	− 25	− 3
Do. of bright sunshine	− 8·3	+ 3·6	− 1·5	− 6·1	− 5·5	+ 11·1	− 6·7	+ 0·9	+ 2·4	− 4·6	− 15·5	+ 16·0	− 4·9

+ means *above* normal ; − means *below* normal.

APPENDIX VIII.

ABSTRACT of the Mean Meteorological Condition of Madras in the year 1920 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1920.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·854	0·010 below.	29·864
Temperature of air	82·7	1·6 above.	81·1
Do. of evaporation	75·6	1·1 "	74·5
Percentage of humidity	71	1 below.	72
Greatest solar heat in *vacuo*	147·9	8·2 above.	139·7
Maximum in shade	92·0	1·2 "	90·8
Minimum in shade	75·9	1·2 "	74·7
Do. on grass	74·0	2·1 "	71·9
Rainfall since January 1st on 78 days	63·89	14·87 "	49·02
General direction of wind	S.E. by S.	1 point S.	S.E.
Daily velocity in miles	103	68 below.	171
Percentage of cloudy sky	46	3 "	49
Do. of bright sunshine	53·5	4·9 "	58·4

DURATION and quantity of the wind from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North.	54	215	East.	77	387	South.	179	1149	West.	190	1380
N. by E.	265	1549	E. by S.	190	760	S. by W.	198	808	W. by N.	185	1261
N.N.E.	360	1774	E.S.E.	151	668	S.S.W.	188	747	W.N.W.	157	1037
N.E. by N.	341	2250	S.E. by E.	483	2454	S.W. by S.	148	600	N.W. by W.	86	513
N.E.	175	1154	S.E.	524	3036	S.W.	139	740	N.W.	35	176
N.E. by E.	215	1280	S.E. by S.	641	4126	S.W. by W.	193	889	N.W. by N.	41	171
E.N.E.	183	862	S.S.E.	314	1911	W.S.W.	324	1748	N.N.W.	58	279
E. by N.	110	531	S. by E.	182	964	W. by S.	304	1900	N. by W.	100	586

There were 1994 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 19 miles.

APPENDIX IX.

Madras Observatory.—Number of hours of wind from each point in the year 1920.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	41	18	37	137	95	101	56	28	22	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
February	...	1	3	10	22	10	21	13	9	40	20	52	39	82	52	20	16	8	16	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	254
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	22	80	118	138	22	21	47	16	14	7	6	2	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	15	33	131	134	85	41	14	15	15	8	15	3	6	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	194
May	3	...	4	1	2	...	11	5	2	9	9	38	87	192	68	45	29	38	26	19	12	5	11	13	12	17	8	4	4	4	4	1	61
June	..	...	1	..	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	33	80	72	51	22	28	19	12	15	55	46	42	52	71	38	8	4	6	1	2	...	56
July	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	6	10	3	6	23	22	19	17	17	24	30	54	173	133	72	41	29	6	...	4	...	...	47
August	...	4	3	1	1	..	2	1	3	14	17	57	16	31	34	16	7	40	54	31	13	40	51	59	21	52	57	34	8	8	5	4	60
September	4	8	5	1	1	5	7	8	5	15	18	41	18	23	9	7	9	21	32	20	13	28	28	31	11	33	45	35	12	14	17	14	182
October	2	54	43	45	11	25	13	13	5	20	12	39	25	10	6	14	8	21	9	14	4	8	11	13	2	4	9	3	5	10	30	21	235
November	3	96	115	72	16	47	62	21	7	22	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	60	185
December	...	84	149	74	27	26	10	19	20	14	5	1	4	1	8	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	297
Annual total	54	265	360	341	175	215	183	110	77	190	151	483	524	641	314	182	179	198	188	148	139	193	324	304	190	185	157	86	35	41	58	100	1994

APPENDIX X.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Number of miles of wind from each point in the year 1920.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.
January	125	260	186	808	711	589	256	183	113	24	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3255
February	...	5	8	56	113	49	117	43	46	166	66	217	136	439	356	101	94	50	90	19	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2194
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	91	396	684	823	104	113	430	96	93	19	35	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2970
April	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	57	156	649	894	577	152	60	88	68	44	62	10	29	21	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2885
May	36	...	12	8	12	...	27	29	16	47	51	187	537	1378	467	294	168	182	128	77	58	29	45	71	84	128	43	19	18	15	15	4	4185
June	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	3	9	10	15	234	506	565	400	122	161	75	46	66	341	228	256	366	486	250	58	13	26	3	11	...	4262
July	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	20	22	65	23	43	128	101	97	55	59	105	151	308	1023	1003	605	348	183	47	...	21	...	...	4423
August	...	19	10	5	6	...	14	6	20	106	106	320	81	145	230	86	45	142	177	108	63	169	227	267	156	327	369	180	49	39	28	27	3527
September	20	25	10	7	3	28	28	36	16	53	68	200	82	107	30	28	27	79	74	81	51	84	131	144	43	190	355	245	73	65	73	74	2530
October	8	240	175	280	73	166	74	75	33	52	60	183	88	41	28	57	36	57	36	60	16	26	36	40	5	18	28	9	10	28	152	112	2302
November	21	555	646	437	101	269	293	82	46	94	17	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	369	2951
December	...	445	721	649	135	173	48	69	78	54	16	2	5	1	16	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2421
Annual	215	1549	1774	2250	1154	1280	862	531	387	760	668	2454	3036	4126	1911	964	1149	808	747	600	740	889	1748	1900	1380	1261	1037	513	176	171	279	586	37905

APPENDIX XI.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Number of inches of rain from each point in the year 1920.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	0·02	...	...	...	2·10	0·72	0·09	2·19	0·10	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.		...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	0·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·09	0·02	...	0·06	...	0·05	...	...	0·15	...	0·01	0·02	...	...	0·02	0·10	...	0·06
July	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·21	0·17	0·47	0·14	0·05	0·23	0·02	0·05	0·32	...	0·13	...	...	0·19	...	...	0·03
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·17	0·10	0·48	0·25	0·18	0·14	0·38	0·12	0·02	0·03	0·17	0·04		...	...
September	...	0·11	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·14	0·02	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12
October	...	3·57	0·75	1·27	0·02	0·51	...	2·24	0·09	0·50	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·01	0·01	...	...	0·21	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	1·70	3·52	3·24	3·12
November	0·46	4·24	8·11	2·10	0·77	1·40	7·15	1·06	0·86	1·71	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	0·81
December	...		...		.	...		...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual	1·32	7·92	8·87	3·37	2·89	2·63	7·24	5·49	1·06	2·65	0·73	0·06	...	...	0·39	0·09	0·23	0·30	0·71	0·32	0·58	0·62	0·43	0·87	0·70	0·21	0·17	0·03	0·28	1·95	3·62	4·02	4·14

APPENDIX XII.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Wind, cloud and bright sunshine, 1920.

Month.	Wind resultant.		Cloud (0—10).					Bright sunshine.	
	Velocity.	Direction.	8 H.	10 H.	16 H.	20 H.	Mean.	Average per day.	Greatest number of hours in a day.
	MILES.	POINTS.						HOURS.	HOURS.
January	98	N.E.	4·1	4·6	4·3	2·5	3·9	6·8	9·5
February	56	S.E.	1·4	2·9	0·5	0·5	1·3	9·4	10·7
March	87	S.E. by S.	2·1	3·6	1·6	1·0	2·1	8·7	10·5
April	87	S.E.	4·7	4·7	3·6	2·3	3·8	7·9	11·1
May	97	E.S.E.	3·2	3·3	3·9	4·4	3·7	7·0	9·5
June	78	S.S.W.	4·1	4·2	5·1	5·3	4·7	6·5	9·6
July	115	W.S.W.	6·5	6·5	8·5	8·5	7·5	4·1	8·6
August	47	S.W.	6·6	5·7	6·9	5·7	6·2	5·0	9·7
September	28	W. by S.	6·1	6·3	6·6	5·1	6·1	5·3	9·9
October	29	N.E.	6·8	7·1	5·5	5·2	6·2	5·4	10·5
November	86	N.E. by N.	7·4	8·0	6·8	5·5	7·0	3·7	10·0
December	68	N.E. by N.	2·9	4·2	1·9	1·6	2·7	7·8	9·3
Annual	19	S.E.	4·7	5·1	4·6	4·0	4·6	6·5	...

APPENDIX XIII.

Mean Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Madras Observatory in 1920.

Month.	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily Range.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Mean.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Max.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Min.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Range.	Wet Bulb. Mean.	Wet Bulb. Min.	Tension of Vapour. By Simpson's Tables.	Relative Humidity. By Simpson's Tables.	Sun Max. in Vac.	Min. on Grass.	Wind. Daily Velocity.	Wind. Mean Direction.	Wind. Mean Direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.
	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	Cents.	°	°	Miles.	Points	Points.	Inches.	No.	Cents.	Hours.
January	29·985	0·109	76·8	84·2	69·9	14·3	71·7	68·5	0·711	77	145·9	67·4	105	4	N.E.	5·66	6	39	211·4
February	·961	·127	79·2	88·0	70·9	17·1	73·2	69·7	·734	73	151·9	67·6	76	11	S.E. by E.	...	.	13	273·2
March	·886	·125	81·9	89·9	73·7	16·2	75·4	72·4	·793	73	153·2	70·8	96	13	S.E. by S.	...	..	21	269·2
April	·832	·124	84·6	93·0	77·7	15·3	78·2	75·8	·876	74	154·8	75·4	96	13	S.E. by S.	0·06	1	38	236·0
May	·737	·111	87·5	99·4	80·9	18·5	79·0	76·2	·875	68	151·3	79·5	135	15	S. by E.	1·25	3	37	216·1
June	·689	·117	88·0	100·2	81·4	18·8	77·5	74·4	·798	61	146·3	79·8	142	18	S.S.W.	0·61	6	47	195·6
July	·710	·134	87·6	99·5	80·6	18·9	77·0	74·2	·785	60	147·6	79·6	143	21	S.W. by W.	2·19	14	75	127·7
August	·762	·128	85·0	95·3	78·5	16·8	76·2	73·7	·781	65	147·7	77·1	114	20	S.W.	2·09	9	62	154·8
September	·759	·134	85·4	95·7	78·8	16·9	77·1	74·2	·817	67	155·4	77·4	84	18	S.S.W.	0·47	5	61	159·3
October	·839	·131	81·8	89·5	76·5	13·0	76·9	74·5	·858	79	139·7	75·3	74	10	E.S.E.	21·47	16	62	166·2
November	·877	·118	78·6	84·5	74·2	10·3	75·0	72·8	·821	84	133·0	73·0	98	5	N.E. by E.	30·08	17	70	110·9
December	·964	·108	75·8	84·6	68·3	16·3	69·4	66·2	·633	71	148·0	65·0	78	4	N.E.	0·01	1	27	241·8
Annual	29·833	0·122	82·7	92·0	75·9	16·0	75·6	72·7	0·790	71	147·9	74·0	103	13	S.E. by S.	63·89	78	46	2362·2

Extreme Monthly Meteorological Records at the Madras Observatory in 1920.

Month.	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Highest.		Dry Bulb Thermometer. Lowest.		Wet Bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun Th. in Vacuo. Highest.		Grass Therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest Fall.	
	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	°	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Cents.	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Inches.	Day.
January	**30·116**	**8**	29·876	23	0·240	86·4	29	65·2	18	63·7	22	41	30	155·5	24	61·8	30	**252**	**1**	29	10	2·89	2
February	·110	25	·812	15	·298	91·8	29	66·6	24	65·7	24	38	29	159·7	8	62·4	24	165	16	26	21	...	...
March	·017	6	·712	30	·305	92·1	30	69·7	21	68·2	21	54	19 & 20	156·6	9	66·9	21	167	31	47	25	...	...
April	29·948	3	·611	30	·337	97·8	24	74·3	15	72·3	15	51	9	**167·7**	**19**	71·9	15	148	25	44	29	0·06	19
May	·885	18	·565	3 & 4	·320	**108·7**	**6**	74·2	26	71·6	16	31	14	160·4	13	73·1	16	207	9 & 10	51	1	0·84	26
June	·817	29	**·525**	**21**	·292	106·1	6	75·1	28 & 29	71·9	6 & 7	**28**	**23**	155·6	23	73·1	28	219	21	28	23	0·22	28
July	·834	31	·528	23	·306	103·5	19	76·2	13	71·8	2	33	19 & 21	161·5	11	74·8	13	217	10	81	9	0·39	12
August	·875	3	·619	25	·256	101·1	28	74·6	2	71·4	27	29	26	166·6	31	73·1	1	161	27	36	15	1·15	1
September	·900	18 & 21	·590	7	·310	102·9	30	73·7	21	71·0	10	31	9	164·7	30	72·7	21	155	8	21	19	0·23	21
October	30·019	24 & 25	·629	5	**·390**	97·8	11	73·4	27	70·9	14	46	18	160·7	1	71·7	17	156	28	**7**	**6**	**7·61**	**27**
November	·007	13	·760	27	·247	92·3	9	69·4	30	68·3	30	57	7	158·6	11	67·2	30	184	25	24	3 & 8	5·95	13
December	·068	29	·864	8	·204	86·4	29	**62·8**	**4**	**60·5**	**4**	45	2	154·5	18	**58·8**	**4**	150	14	8	4	0·01	24

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR
KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES

FOR 1921

MADRAS
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1922

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1921.

CONTENTS.

I.—KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY.

II.—MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

KODAIKANAL AND MADRAS OBSERVATORIES

I.—REPORT OF THE KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1921.

Staff.—The staff of the Observatory on December 31, 1921, was as follows :—

Director	J. Evershed, F.R.S.
Assistant Director	T. Royds, D.Sc.
Assistants	A. A. Narayana Ayyar, B.A. P. R. Chidambara Ayyar, B.A. S. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar, B.A. S. Balasundaram Ayyar.
Recorders	L. N. Krishnaswami Ayyar. R. Krishna Ayyar. S. N. Krishna Ayyar.
Temporary Recorder	K. R. Viswanatha Ayyar.

The subordinate staff consists of a book-binder, an assistant book-binder, a mechanic, six peons, one boy peon for the dark room and two lascars.

Dr. Royds was granted combined leave for one year and was absent from the Observatory from February 25, 1921.

The head peon who also acted as engine and dynamo attendant died on August 29, 1921, from pneumonia. The accommodation for such cases at the Kodaikanal Municipal Hospital is quite inadequate, and it is considered that the life of this valuable and efficient servant might have been saved with reasonably up-to-date arrangements and nursing.

2. *Buildings and grounds.*—The main building containing the office requires outside painting, but is otherwise in good repair. There has been great delay in installing a new pump by the Public Works Department and much difficulty is experienced in carting water for photographic purposes. Repairs to the long line of wire fencing have been satisfactorily completed and the Observatory grounds have been maintained in good order.

3. *Instruments.*—With the exception of a new and very powerful prism spectrograph installed during the year in the spectroheliograph building the equipment remains essentially as in previous years. In December, the 12-inch photovisual lens was taken down and replaced by a 9-inch "skew Cassegrain" reflector for the spectroheliograph work, the lens being required for photographing star fields in preparation for the eclipse of September 1922.

The 30° reflecting prism mentioned in the last report has been thoroughly tested, alone and in combination with two 45° prisms of 6-inch aperture. Owing to want of homogeneity in the glass none of these large prisms can be used for the Hα spectroheliograph.

4. *Weather conditions.*—Notwithstanding the very heavy rainfall in certain months of the year, the general conditions for solar work, as judged by the quality of the "seeing" and the number of days in which observations were possible, were on the whole more favourable than in the previous year. The mean definition in the north dome before 10 a.m. was 3·1 on a scale in which 1 is the worst and 5 the best, while the number of days in which the definition was 4 or over was 66. The

month of November, in which the observing conditions are usually very unfavourable, had the best mean definition, viz., 3·5, with a definition of 4 on fourteen days.

5. *Photoheliograph.*—Photographs on a scale of 8 inches to the Sun's diameter were taken on 339 days, using the 6-inch visual achromatic object glass and a green colour screen.

6. *Spectroheliographs.*—Monochromatic images of the Sun's disc in K light were obtained on 335 days, prominence plates on 279 days and Hα disc plates on 285 days.

7. *Six-inch Cooke equatorial and spectroscope.*—Work with this instrument has been continued on the same lines as formerly for visual observations of solar phenomena which cannot be readily photographed.

8. *Grating spectrograph.*—Photographs of solar spectra with iron arc comparison have been obtained in the following spectral regions:—

3870—3980	... ...	28 plates.
4325—4500	... ...	33 „
6136—6252	... ...	22 „

In each region the plates include spectra of the polar and equatorial limbs and the centre of the disc, and in the 4325—4500 region they include seven plates of general sunlight.

The results of the measures indicate a systematic difference in the sun – arc displacement between the north and south limbs, and this increases with the wave-length as is shown in the table following :—

Region.	Number of lines.	Mean shift sun – arc in angstroms.		
		North limb.	South limb.	S – N.
3870—3980	24	+ ·0092	+ ·0102	+ ·0010
4325—4500	15	+ ·0075	+ ·0100	+ ·0025
6136—6252	5	+ ·0139	+ ·0176	+ ·0037

The east and west limb measures show a closer agreement with the south limb shifts than with the north.

These results confirm the difference found in measuring the cyanogen bands in plates obtained in 1918, which gave a difference S – N of + ·0023 A (Kodaikanal Observatory Bulletin LXIV, 301). No instrumental cause can be assigned to account for these differences.

In order to determine the shifts at a comparatively high level in the reversing layer twenty-four plates of the D region were obtained, including as before the polar and equatorial limbs and the centre of the disc; the comparison spectrum being that of a carbon arc giving very narrow sodium absorption lines. The general results show that the D lines give extremely small displacements both at the centre and at the limbs, the Sun – arc displacement of D_1 averaging – 0·001 A at the limbs and – 0·004 A at the centre, and D_2 giving + 0·002 A at the limbs and the same at the centre. The differences south limb – north limb for the mean of D_1 and D_2 is + 0·0013 A.

The difference of shift for D_1 and D_2 shows that the separation of these lines in Sun and arc in air is different, the interval D_1 — D_2 being about 0·004 A larger in the arc than in the Sun. This is probably a pressure effect and appears to indicate a nearly zero pressure at the D level of absorption in the Sun, since according to the measures of the D lines in the *vacuum* arc by Datta the interval D_1 — D_2 is practically the same as in the Sun.

The absence of appreciable shift at the centre or limbs is difficult to reconcile with the Einstein hypothesis, unless it can be shown that

the D lines in the arc in air are subject to a pressure shift which for 3/4 atmosphere (the air pressure at Kodaikanal) almost compensates the Einstein shift of + 0·0125 A. According to Perot the magnesium lines also indicate a zero pressure in the Sun, and when the known pressure shifts of these lines are added to the Sun – arc shifts the sum closely approximates to the Einstein shift.

Solar wave-lengths have been determined on the international system for 15 iron lines in the region 4337—4494 in light from the centre of the Sun's disc, the limbs, and in general sunlight ; also for 23 iron lines in the region 3885—3977 for the centre of the disc and the limbs. The results have been communicated to the President of Commission 14 of the International Astronomical Union.

The work on general sunlight has been in continuous operation during four successive years with the same equipment, and reveals apparent changes in wave-length in the annual means for some solar lines (not subject to pole effect in the arc) amounting to 0·004 A at the most. Other lines are shown to remain constant within 0·0005 A.

Mr. Narayana Ayyar has taken an active part in this work.

9. *Venus spectra.*—Fifteen plates were obtained during the first three months of the year when Venus was an evening star, the angle Venus-Sun-Earth diminishing from 67° to 27°. The measures of 13 plates taken in 1920 December and 1921 January with a mean angle at the Sun of 71° give slightly smaller wave-lengths than the plates of direct sunlight in 14 out of 17 lines measured, the mean difference being 0·0017 A. The plates taken later when the angle at the Sun was small show no appreciable difference, and the values for individual lines are in close agreement with the normal values of the Sun – arc shifts.

With the planet a morning star 5 plates were obtained in June and July, the mean angle Venus-Sun-Earth being 43°, and in September 5 more plates when the angle had increased to 95°. In neither of these series do the mean wave-lengths differ from the normal by more than 0·001 A.

To photograph the planet's spectrum when the angle Venus-Sun-Earth had become large and the exposure time short an entirely new scheme was adopted. An autocollimating prism spectrograph of 8 feet focal length was built giving the same dispersion as the grating at 4466, with much greater economy in light. An enlarged image of Venus is thrown on the slit from an 18-inch parabolic mirror combined with a convex mirror arranged in the "skew Cassegrain" form advocated by Common in 1895. This gives an image 0·8 mm. in diameter when the planet subtends 10″ only, there is therefore no uncertainty about the proper illumination of the slit while exposing, the planet covering from 25 to 30 times the slit width.

With this equipment 13 excellent spectra were photographed in November and December, the angle Venus-Sun-Earth increasing from 134° on November 21 to 148° on December 15. A preliminary discussion of the measures of these plates indicates only a small difference of wave-length in the Venus spectra compared with direct sunlight, the mean shift Sun – arc of 30 lines measured being + 0·0036 A in direct sunlight and + 0·0024 A in Venus.

A detailed discussion of the results will be published when the whole series of control plates has been measured.

10. *Rotation of Venus.*—Two attempts have been made to detect rotation by the shift of the lines. According to Rodés a direct rotation will produce a residual shift towards violet when the planet is east of the Sun, and towards red when west, assuming that the definition is imperfect and the image of the planet cannot be maintained in a definite position on the slit during the exposure. Our measures during the 5 years 1917—1921 show distinct evidence of such an effect, but the residuals

are towards violet when the planet is west of the Sun, indicating therefore a retrograde rotation : the difference of wave-length between east and west apparitions increases from 0·0018 A near elongations to 0·0025 A when the angle Sun-Venus-Earth has diminished and lies between 71° and 34°.

According to the observations of Pickering the planet rotates on an axis which lies nearly in the orbit plane and in longitude 47° approximately, the period being 68 hours. If this is correct the poles would be seen on the limb of the planet on or about 1921 September 14, and the equator would lie nearly parallel to the terminator. Spectrum photographs on a scale of 2 angstroms to the mm. were obtained on September 8, 14, 18, 19, 20 and 25 with the slit approximately parallel to the terminator. No appreciable inclination of the lines is found on any of the plates, but this would amount to 7′ only at the greatest. The rotation speed on the equator would be 0·125 Km/sec. only, and the difference of wave-length between the two edges of the spectrum would be 0·004 A or 0·002 mm. on these plates. Unfortunately the definition of the planet was extremely bad throughout the month and the edges of the spectra are indefinite. It is not, therefore, considered that the plates could reveal this difference although the spectrum lines are perfectly defined.

Summary of sunspot and prominence observations.

11. *Sunspots.*—The following table shows the monthly numbers of new groups observed at Kodaikanal, and their distribution between the northern and the southern hemispheres. The mean daily numbers of spots visible are also given :—

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
New groups	8	14	14	11	6	13	12	11	5	6	3	9	112
North	3	3	9	6	3	7	5	5	2	4	2	5	54
South ...	5	11	5	5	2	6	7	6	3	1	1	4	56
Equator	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Daily numbers ...	2·1	2·2	2·3	2·5	1·1	2·0	2·4	1·6	1·2	1·3	1·3	1·5	1·8

There was again a decrease, amounting to about 20 per cent in the case of new groups, the decrease being slightly more marked in the northern hemisphere. The visible disc was free from spots on 47 days during the year.

The approximate mean latitude of the spots was 9°·8 in the northern hemisphere and 10°·3 in the southern.

A large group of spots, situated on the equator crossed the central meridian on May 14–15. Its spectrum was characterised by very violent disturbances throughout the period it was visible. In addition to the hydrogen and helium lines, the lines of sodium, magnesium and the enhanced lines of iron were seen to be brightly reversed over the umbra of the spot on May 19. The meridian passage of the group synchronised with the occurrence of a magnetic storm of very great intensity and unprecedented duration.

The number of bright reversals of the H*α* line in the vicinity of spots was 263, whilst the number of displacements observed near spots was 177, of which 137 were towards red. D_3 was observed as a dark line on 129 occasions.

12. *Prominences.*—The mean daily areas in square minutes of arc, derived from the photographic records are as follows :—

	North.	South.	Total.
1921—January to June	1·92	2·70	4·62
July to December	1·76	1·79	3·55

The mean numbers decreased from 14·7 in the first half of the year to 13·6 in the second.

The general distribution in latitude is similar in the two periods of six months, and differs somewhat from that obtaining in the previous year. Well marked zones of activity are shown at about 40° in the northern hemisphere and at about 25° and 55° in the south. The polar regions remained quiescent.

Metallic prominences were very much less frequent than in 1920 and all were in low latitudes in the sunspot zones.

Four hundred and eighty displacements of the hydrogen lines were observed, of which 260 were towards the red.

Prominences projected on the disc as absorption markings showed a large decrease compared with the previous year.

There was an excess of prominence area on the east limb during the second quarter of the year and on the west limb during other months, whilst H*α* absorption markings have reverted to an eastern excess for the whole year, the proportion east being 52·5 per cent of the whole in the case of areas and 51·6 per cent for numbers.

Mr. Chidambara Ayyar has brought out an interesting relationship between the heliographic latitude of the earth and prominence numbers east and west of the Sun's axis during the years 1904—1920. The results are published in Bulletin No. LXVII.

A special study of the distribution in longitude of H*α* markings for the years 1915—1920 was made by Mr. Narayana Ayyar to see if the progressive change in area of sunspots during their progress across the disc as found by Mrs. Maunder in the years 1889—1901 was indicated by the markings also. It is found that the maximum area occurs in longitudes 40° to 60° east and west of the meridian with a great reduction near the limbs. In the northern hemisphere which alone gives a marked excess of east over west there is a progressive change in the eastern excess which is greatest near the limb and least between 30° and 40° from the meridian. In the central zone between 30° and 0° there is practical equality or very slight western excess.

The monthly mean areas of the prominences have been worked out for the eight-year periods 1905—1912 and 1913—1920. The curve of mean area for the year is strikingly alike in both periods, showing a maximum in March with a secondary maximum in August and a minimum in September. The curve bears some resemblance to the curve of monthly frequencies of magnetic storms recorded at Kodaikanal during the years 1903—1921, which shows maxima in the same months and a marked depression in the curve in September.

13. *Magnetic observations.*—Continuous magnetograph records are obtained of declination, vertical force and horizontal force. Absolute observations for dip are made daily excepting Sundays, declination and horizontal force on three days per week alternately. All the records are made over to the Magnetic Survey office, Dehra Dun, and the results are published by the Survey annually.

Sixteen "Great" and 85 "Moderate" magnetic storms were registered during the year. The storm of May 13—22 was of longer duration than

any previously recorded, and there was considerable disturbance to the Indian telegraph service on May 14 and 15. This storm may be regarded as composed of several distinct storms, and that of May 14—15 appears to have formed one of a sequence recurring at 27 day intervals for 7 synodic rotations of the sun, beginning March 21 and ending September 29.

14. *Time.*—The error of the standard clock is usually determined by reference to the 16 hour signal from the Madras Observatory. This is rendered possible by the courtesy of the Telegraph Department which permits the Madras wire to be joined through to this Observatory. The signal is received with accuracy on most days, and all failures are at once reported to the Postmaster-General, Madras.

15. *Meteorology.*—Eye observations are made at 8^h, 10^h and 16^h local mean time as in former years. The Richard thermograph (wet and dry bulb) and barograph, the Beckley anemograph and the sunshine recorder also continue in use. Cloud observations with the Nephoscope are made three times daily. Under instructions from the Director-General of Observatories, the preparation of normals of all meteorological data at Kodaikanal up to the end of 1920, was undertaken and was in progress at the end of the year.

Pressure.—The mean pressure for the year was 0·005 inches below normal. The monthly means show that it was below normal from January to March and from May to July, and above normal in September and November, the greatest defect being 0·024 inches in February and the greatest excess 0·034 inches in November. The highest pressure recorded was 22·920 inches on March 16 and the lowest 22·657 inches on July 6.

Temperature.—The mean temperature for the year was normal, and the mean maximum and mean minimum (dry and wet bulb) were not far from normal. The highest temperature recorded was 76°·5 on May 9 and the lowest was 40°·3 on February 26. The lowest minimum on grass was 27°·2 on December 8.

Humidity.—The mean humidity for the year was 3 cents below normal. The greatest deviations were a defect of 16 cents in March and 15 in December. The driest day in the year was February 28 when the humidity fell to 3 cents.

Rainfall.—The distribution of rainfall was uneven throughout the year. The total rainfall was 77·52 inches or 15·63 inches above normal. The total rainfall in January was 13·58 inches against an average of 2·88 inches, whilst the month of November had a deficit of 4·11 inches. The heaviest rainfall recorded on any one day was 6·91 inches on January 14, which is also the heaviest ever recorded at the Observatory.

Wind.—The mean wind direction for the year differed from the normal by 10 points to the west. The air movement was below normal in April, May, July, August, October and November.

Transparency of the atmosphere.—The transparency of the lower atmosphere as judged by the visibility of the Nilgiris about 100 miles distant was much below the average.

Cloud and sunshine.—The percentage of clear sky was above normal in February, March and November, and below normal in January, April, July and October. During the other months it was normal. The total number of hours of bright sunshine was 2236 as against an average of 2152.

16. *Seismology.*—The Milne horizontal pendulum recorded 105 earthquakes as against 85 during the previous year. Details of the records are given in appendix I.

17. *Library.*—Seventy-six volumes were bound during the year.

18. *Publications.*—The annual report for the year 1920, and bulletin Nos. LXVI to LXVIII were published and distributed during the year. Their titles are given below :—

No. LXVI. Summary of prominence observations for the second half of the year 1920, by T. Royds, D.Sc.

No. LXVII. An apparent influence of the earth on solar prominences, by J. Evershed, F.R.S., and P. R. Chidambara Ayyar, B.A.

No. LXVIII. Summary of prominence observations for the first half of the year 1921, by J. Evershed, F.R.S.

In addition the Director has contributed the following paper : "The Relativity shift in the solar spectrum"—Observatory 44, 243.

KODAIKANAL,
24th January 1922.

J. EVERSHED,
Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories.

II.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY FOR THE YEAR 1921.

Staff.—The staff of the Observatory during the year 1921 was as follows :—

Deputy Director	Edward Barnes, B.Sc. (January 1 to May 4). S. R. U. Savoor, B.A., D.Sc. (May 5 to December 31).
Time Assistant	C. P. Venkatarama Ayyar, M.A. (March 18 to December 31).
Observers	P. Jayaram Mudaliyar (January 1 to December 31). S. S. Ranga Acharya (January 1 to October 31). K. Viswanathan (November 1 to December 31).

Since Mr. Solomon Pillai, the Time Assistant, retired from service on the 25th October 1920, the Observatory had to work understaffed till 18th March 1921, when Mr. C. P. Venkatarama Ayyar was appointed in the place. Mr. P. Jayaram Mudaliyar was absent on privilege leave from 20th May to 1st July and again from 1st November to 16th November. Mr. S. S. Ranga Acharya, having been deputed as Observer to the Humidification Expert to the Government of India, for one year from 1st November, Mr. K. Viswanathan was appointed acting Observer from that date.

2. *Time-service.*—The time gun at Fort St. George failed on 14 occasions out of 731, giving a percentage of success of 98. Most of the failures were due either to faults in the firing instrument at the Fort, which, owing to long use, has become much worn out, or to the mistakes on the line. The main line and the connections to the instrument therefrom require renewal. The gun was fired at 8 hrs. and 11 hrs. instead of at 12 hrs. on November 11, on account of the anniversary of the armistice. The time ball at the Harbour failed at 13 hrs. on one day, owing to the Observatory not being connected to the Signal Station till after 1–15 p.m., but it dropped correctly at 14 hrs. The 16 hr. roll of signals was sent as usual to the Central Telegraph Office.

The 7 p.m. Radio Signals were received for a few days now and then till the end of September when they ceased to arrive except on very rare occasions. The arrangement of receiving the signals over the Telephone seems to be quite unsatisfactory and arrangements are being made to supply this Observatory with a simple wireless receiving set. It is hoped that after the installation of this set, signals will be received satisfactorily so as to enable comparisons between Calcutta and Madras clocks to be made accurately.

3. *Meteorological observations.*—Eye observations were made daily at 8 hrs., 10 hrs., 16 hrs. and 20 hrs. local mean time as in former years and the records of self-registering instruments maintained as usual. Observations with Kata thermometer for the determination of the cooling power of air have been made since the beginning of this year. Extra observations were taken for storm warning purposes and telegrams sent to Calcutta on 17 occasions and to Simla on 11 occasions.

4. *Buildings.*—Though the usual annual repairs to the office and some special repairs to the quarters were carried out during the year, still there is much left to be done in this connection. The terraced roof of the

quarters, and the dome in which the equatorial is fitted up are still leaking badly and but for the scarcity of rain in November and December, it would have been extremely difficult to reside in the quarters.

5. *Instruments.*—The following is a list of instruments at the Observatory on 31st December 1921:—

(*a*) *Astronomical.*

Eight-inch Equatorial Telescope—Troughton and Simms.
Sidereal clock—Haswall.
Do. Dent, No. 1468.
Do. S. Riefler, No. 61.
Mean Time clock—J. H. Agar Baugh, No. 105.
Do. with galvanometer—Shepherd & Sons.
Meridian circle—Troughton and Simms.
Portable transit instrument—Dollond.
Tape chronograph—R. Fuess.
Relay for use with the chronograph—Siemens.

(*b*) *Meteorological.*

Richard's barograph—No. 10, L. Casella.
Do. thermograph—No. 29637, L. Casella.
Peander's self-recording rain-gauge—No. 116, Lawrence and Mayo.
Beckley's anemograph—Adie.
Sunshine recorder—No. 149, L. Casella.
Nephoscope—Mons Jules Daboseq and Ph. Pellin.
Barometer, Fortin's—No. 1771, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 725, L. Casella (spare).
Do. do. No. 1520, L. Casella (spare).
Dry bulb thermometer—No. 94221, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 38037, Negretti and Zambra (spare).
Wet bulb do. No. 94219, L. Casella.
Do. do. No. 38037, Negretti and Zambra (spare).
Dry maximum thermometer—No. 8581, Negretti and Zambra.
Dry minimum do. No. 54182, Casella.
Wet do. do. No. 91753, Negretti and Zambra.
Sun maximum do. No. 127618, Negretti and Zambra.
Grass minimum do. No. 3377, Negretti and Zambra.
Rain-gauge (8″ diameter)—No. 1042, Negretti and Zambra.
Measure glass for above.
Rain-gauge (5″ diameter).
Measure glass for above.
Stop watch—No. A-3.
Kata thermometer No. 273, J. Hicks & Co.

The Riefler clock, Kullberg's chronometer No. 5394 and Beckley's anemograph were all cleaned early this year, while during the visit of the Director from Kodaikanal in December, the Dent and the A.B. clocks were completely overhauled and cleaned. The level error of the Transit Circle at the beginning of the year was $-2^{s}\cdot67$. It changed gradually till it reached a maximum value of $-11^{s}\cdot36$ about the end of second week of October. As a result of continued heavy rains it went through a rapid change in the reverse direction. This continued till the end of first week of November when it remained fairly steady at about $-3^{s}\cdot60$ till the middle of December after which it again showed a slight rise.

The rate of the Riefler clock was not quite so steady as might be expected.

6. *Weather summary.*—The following is a summary of the meteorological conditions at Madras during 1921:—

Pressure.—The mean monthly pressure was normal in April, August and September, above normal in October, November and December and below normal in the remaining months, the greatest excess being 0·060 inch in November and the greatest defect 0·075 inch in May. The highest pressure recorded was 30·124 inches on the 11th of December.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the air was normal in February and April, below normal in July, October and November and above normal in the remaining months. The highest temperature recorded was 111°·2 on the 25th May. The minimum in shade was normal in March, August, September and October, below normal in February, July, November and December and above normal in the other months. The lowest temperature recorded was 63°·6 on the 10th November. The highest sun maximum was 168°·3 on the 9th of June and the lowest on grass was 59°·4 on the 10th of November.

Humidity.—The percentage of humidity was about normal throughout the year. The driest day in the year was the 26th May and the wettest the 16th of October.

Wind.—The wind velocity was in defect throughout the year. The wind direction was normal in January, June, September and December and very abnormal during October.

Cloud.—The amount of cloud was above normal in January, April, July and October and below normal in the other months. During November and the first half of December the sky was quite unusually less cloudy.

Sunshine.—The percentage of sunshine was normal in March and September, above normal in February, August and November and below normal in the other months. The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the year was 2189·5.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was above the average in January, April, July, August and October and below in the remaining months. The greatest excess was 13·27 inches in October and the greatest defect 11·37 inches in November. The total fall for the year was 54·43 inches on 96 days compared with an average of 49·02 inches. The monsoon rainfall from the 15th October to the end of the year was 20·81 inches. The heaviest rainfall on one day was 3·28 inches on 13th October.

Storm.—A severe storm formed in the Bay near Port Blair about the 5th of October giving very heavy rain there. It then gradually moved towards the east coast and then north west giving heavy rains on the north Madras coast. It filled up near Nellore about the 8th and then passed across the Peninsula into the Arabian Sea about the 9th. Another storm from near Port Blair moved south west to Ceylon about the 24th of the same month and then north, practically covering the whole of the east coast on the 25th and finally disappeared.

MADRAS,
14th January 1922.

S. R. U. SAVOOR,
Deputy Director, Madras Observatory.

APPENDIX I.

STATION—KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY.

SEISMIC RECORDS.

$\phi = 10° 13' 50''$ $\lambda = 77° 28' 00''$ $h = 2343$ metres. *Subsoil*—Rock.

Apparatus—Milne's Horizontal Pendulum Seismograph.

1921.	T_o	$\frac{T}{T_o^2}$	1921.	T_o	$\frac{T}{T_o^2}$
January	17·3	2·7	July	17·3	2·8
February	17·6	2·6	August	17·5	2·8
March	17·1	2·5	September	17·3	2·9
April	17·2	3·0	October	17·4	2·8
May	17·6	2·8	November	17·2	2·9
June	17·3	2·9	December	17·5	2·6

No.	Date.	Phase.	Time G.M.T. H.	M.	S.	Period (Sec.).	Amplitude (μ). An.	Ae.	Az.	Distance Δ (Km.).	Remarks.
	1921.										
1	January 3 ...	eP	21	58	12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	22	06	24	...	...	...	...	...	
2	6 ...	eP	2	35	54	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	2	41	18	...	...	...	...	...	
3	6 ...	eP	4	09	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	4	11	54	...	...	...	...	...	
4	6 ...	eP	4	31	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	4	36	42	...	...	...	...	...	
5	6 ...	eP	23	30	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line. In continuation of hour mark.
		F	23	41	18	...	...	...	...	...	
6	7 ...	eP	1	55	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	2	04	54	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	2	09	00	...	...	60	...	...	
		F	2	23	18	...	...	...	...	...	
7	7 ...	eP	3	14	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	3	26	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	3	36	12	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	4	04	18	...	...	...	...	...	
8	9 ...	eP	14	11	54	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	14	18	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	14	25	54	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	15	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	
9	19 ...	eP	15	43	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	15	46	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	15	48	30	...	...	40	...	...	
		F	16	06	54	...	...	...	...	...	
10	24 ...	eP	11	26	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	11	31	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	11	32	36	...	...	60	...	...	
		F	11	43	48	...	...	...	...	...	
11	February 4 ...	eP	8	50	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	8	59	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	9	00	24	...	...	50	...	...	
		F		?		...	...	...	...	...	} Overlapping.
12	4 ...	P		?		...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	9	55	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	9	59	42	...	...	60	...	...	
		F	10	41	48	...	...	...	...	...	
13	6 ...	eP	4	49	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	4	51	30	...	...	...	...	...	
14	6 ..	eP	7	14	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	7	24	54	...	...	...	...	...	
15	13 ...	eP	21	51	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	21	57	42	...	...	...	...	...	
16	14 ...	eP	1	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	1	37	12	...	...	...	...	...	
17	19 ...	eP	14	51	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	15	13	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	15	14	36	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	15	28	36	...	...	...	...	...	

No.	Date.	Phase.	Time G.M.T. H.	M.	S.	Period (Sec.).	Amplitude (μ). An.	Ae.	Az.	Distance Δ (Km.).	Remarks.
	1921.										
18	February 19 ...	eP	18	25	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	18	37	24	...	...	...	...	...	
		M_1	18	39	30	...	...	70	...	...	
		M_2	18	53	18	...	...	80	...	...	
		F	20	14	06	...	...	...	...	...	
19	21 ...	P		...		...	...	...	...	...	No P.Ts.
		iL	2	08	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	2	10	30	...	...	60	...	...	
		F	2	23	18	...	...	...	...	...	
20	28 ...	eP	18	42	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	18	52	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	18	53	48	...	...	140	...	...	
		F		?		...	...	...	...	...	Overlapping.
21	28 ...	P		?		...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	19	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	19	40	18	...	...	260	...	...	
		F	21	27	24	...	...	...	...	...	
22	March 3 ...	eP	3	42	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	3	45	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	3	48	24	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	3	55	48	...	...	...	...	...	
23	3 ...	eP	8	33	54	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	8	35	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	8	44	12	...	...	210	...	...	
		F	9	17	24	...	...	...	...	...	
24	5 ...	P		...		...	...	...	...	...	No P.Ts.
		iL	6	32	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	6	35	36	...	...	640	...	...	
		F	7	23	06	...	...	...	...	...	
25	19 ...	eP	8	32	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	8	42	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	8	45	06	...	...	30	...	...	
		F	9	01	24	...	...	...	...	...	
26	21 ...	eP	5	38	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	5	46	00	...	...	...	...	...	
27	23 ...	eP	22	57	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	23	14	00	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	23	20	06	...	...	70	...	...	
		F	23	38	06	...	...	...	...	...	
28	24 ...	eP	1	50	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	1	55	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	1	58	00	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	2	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	
29	24 ...	eP	10	15	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	10	20	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	10	25	24	...	...	130	...	...	
		F	11	10	42	...	...	...	...	...	
30	24 ...	iP	15	04	42	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	15	28	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	15	44	48	...	...	60	...	...	
		F	16	06	36	...	...	...	...	...	
31	26 ...	P		...		...	...	...	...	...	No P.Ts.
		iL	2	28	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	2	31	00	...	...	130	...	...	
		F	2	43	18	...	...	...	...	...	
32	28 ...	eP	8	12	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	8	28	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	8	31	30?	...	...	50?	...	...	M falls on the hour mark.
		F		?							Overlapping.
33	28 ...	P		?		...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	9	13	06	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	9	52	12	...	...	70	...	...	
		F	10	13	48	...	...	...	...	...	
34	29 ...	eP	23	00	48	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	23	24	54	...	...	...	...	...	
35	30 ...	eP	10	32	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	10	38	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	10	47	12	...	...	30	...	...	
		F	10	56	24	...	...	...	...	...	
36	30 ...	eP	15	10	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	15	21	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	15	44	12	...	...	80	...	...	
		F	16	04	18	...	...	...	...	...	
37	April 1 ...	iP	4	11	30	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	4	15	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		M	4	19	12	...	...	380	...	...	
		F	5	56	42	...	...	...	...	...	

No.	Date.		Phase.	Time G.M.T.			Period (Sec.).	Amplitude (μ).			Distance △ (Km.).	Remarks.
								An.	Ae.	Az.		
	1921.			H.	M.	S.						
38	April	2 ...	eP	9	51	30	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	10	02	18	...	...		...	...	
			M	10	14	24	...	...	120	...	...	
			F	11	04	06	...	...	...	...	...	
39		17 ...	eP	22	28	12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line. Falls on the hour mark.
			F	22	34	54	...	...	...	...	...	
40		25 ...	eP	18	34	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	18	37	42	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	18	44	24	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	18	49	30	...	...	...	...	...	
41		27 ...	eP	9	49	48	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	9	56	42	...	...	...	...	...	
42	May	1 ...	eP	6	52	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	7	07	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	7	10	54	...	...	40	...	...	
			F	7	50	06	...	...	...	...	...	
43		12 ...	eP	4	34	18	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	4	57	36	...	...	...	...	...	
44		13 ...	eP	20	26	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	20	31	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	20	32	06	...	...	30	...	...	
			F	20	42	54	...	...	...	...	...	
45		13 ...	eP	21	32	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	21	35	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	21	41	36	...	...	40	...	...	
			F	21	48	00	...	...	...	...	...	
46		14 ...	eP	11	15	42	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	11	43	42	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	11	46	00	...	...	140	...	...	
			F	12	11	06	...	...	...	...	...	
47		14 ...	eP	13	28	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL		?		...	...	...	...	...	
			M	13	32	36	...	...	40	...	...	
			F	13	41	36	...	...	...	...	...	
48		14 ...	eP	21	20	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	21	29	00	...	...	...		...	
			M	21	31	48	...	...	80	...	...	
			F	21	48	12	...	...	...	...	...	
49		16 ...	eP	16	11	54	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	16	24	42	...	...	...	...	...	
50		20 ...	eP	0	53	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	0	54	12	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	0	55	12	...	...	130	...	...	
			F	1	18	06	...	...	...	...	...	
51		21 ...	iP	8	56	06	...	...	...	...	...	Times approximate as there is no hour mark on the sheet.
			iL	9	11	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	9	13	54	...	...	160	...	...	
			F	9	48	54	...	...	...	...	...	
52		21 ...	eP	22	41	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	23	05	00		...	...	...	...	
			M	23	10	24	...	...	90	...	...	
			F	24	06	48	...	...	...	...	...	
53	June	2 ...	eP	7	17	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	7	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	7	21	30	...	...	60	...	...	
			F	7	43	30	...	...	...	...	...	
54		18 ...	eP	15	31	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	15	34	06	...	...	...	...	...	
55		20 ...	eP	2	09	48	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	2	16	36	...	...	...	...	...	
56		21 ...	eP	10	34	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	10	40	54	...	...	...	...	...	
57		21 ...	eP	12	56	54	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	12	59	00	...	...	...	...	...	
58		21 ...	eP	13	09	18	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	13	14	30	...	...	...	...	...	
59		25 ...	eP	12	05	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	12	08	06	...	...	...		...	
60		28 ...	eP	14	24	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	15	00	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	15	06	54	...	...	40	...	...	
			F	15	13	06	...	...	...	...	...	
61	July	7 ...	eP	11	43	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	12	05	54	...	...	...	...	...	
62		8 ...	eP	13	36	12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	13	45	30	...		...	...	...	
63		13 ...	eP	2	11	24	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	2	13	54	...	...	...	...	...	

No	Date.		Phase.	Time G.M.T.			Period (Sec.).	Amplitude (μ).			Distance Δ (Km.).	Remarks.
								An.	Ae.	Az.		
	1921.			H.	M.	S.						
64	July	25 ...	eP	19	55	30	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	20	02	12	...	...	...	...	...	
65	August	5 ...	eP	2	19	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line. Hour mark overlaps.
			F	2	30	00?	...	...	...	...	...	
66		13 ...	eP	13	23	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	13	27	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	13	28	42	...	...	40	...	...	
			F	13	41	18	...	...	...	...	...	
67		14 ...	iP	13	28	30	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	13	35	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	13	36	54	...	...	120	...	...	
			F	14	01	36	...	...	...	...	...	
68		15 ...	eP	14	13	42	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	14	23	18		...	...	...	...	
69		23 ...	eP	13	56	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	13	59	12	...	...	...	...	...	
70		23 ...	eP	21	01	18	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	21	10	18	...	...		...	...	
			M	21	12	36	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	21	21	18	...		...	...	...	
71	September	1 ...	eP	10	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	10	25	24	...	...	...	...	...	
72		2 ...	eP	5	21	18	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	5	27	24	...	...	...	...	...	
73		3 ...	eP	1	33	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	1	36	12	...	...		...	...	
74		5 ...	eP	20	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	20	36	12	...	...		...	...	
			M	20	45	06	...	...	110	...	...	
			F	21	22	18	...	...	...	...	...	
75		11 ...	P		...		...	...	...	...	...	No P.Ts.
			iL	4	09	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	4	27	42	...	...	1350	...	...	
			F	7	29	48	...	...	...	...	...	
76		13 ...	eP	3	02	06	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	3	32	36	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	3	39	18	...	...	410	...	...	
			F	4	20	42	...	...	...	...	...	
77		21 ...	iP	11	15	18	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	11	22	30	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	11	23	48	...	...	140	...	...	
			F	11	47	30	...	...	...	...	...	
78		22 ...	eP	6	43	48	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	6	49	30	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	6	51	00	.	...	90	...	...	
			F	7	04	54	...	...	...	...	...	
79	October	9 ...	eP	0	25	18	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	0	27	30	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	0	32	24	...	...	170	...	...	
			F	1	29	00	...	...	...	...	...	
80		9 ...	eP	5	07	18	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	5	11	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	5	13	12	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	5	19	42	...	..	...	...	...	
81		10 ...	eP	2	18	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	2	28	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	2	32	48	...	...	80	...	...	
			F		?		...	...	...	...	...	} Overlapping.
82		10 ...	P		?		...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	2	39	00	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	2	42	42	...	...	80	...	...	
			F	3	06	30	...	...	...	...	...	
83		12 ...	eP	8	59	18	...	...	...	..	...	Widening of line.
			F	9	07	30	...	...	...	...	...	
84		15 ...	eP	5	10	24	...	...	...	...	...	
			iL	5	55	12	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	5	59	48	...	...	410	...	...	
			F	7	33	06	...	...	...	...	...	
85		15 ...	eP	10	16	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	10	18	36	...	...	...	...	...	
86		18 ...	eP	1	25	00	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	1	30	18	...	...	...	...	...	
87		18 ...	eP	12	54	12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
			F	13	01	24	...	...	...	...	...	
88		20 ...	eP	6	25	54	...	...	...	...	...	
			eL	6	39	42	...	...	...	...	...	
			M	6	40	48	...	...	50	...	...	
			F	7	44	24	...	...	...	...	...	

No.	Date.	Phase.	Time G.M.T.			Period (Sec.).	Amplitude (μ). AN.	AE.	AZ.	Distance Δ (Km.).	Remarks.
	1921.		H.	M.	S.						
89	October 26 ...	eP	7	12	30	...	...	.	..	...	Widening of line.
		F	7	21	12	...	...	...	...	...	
90	26 ...	eP	23	09	42	..	...	..	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	23	19	00	...	..	...	...	...	
91	November 2 .	eP	9	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	9	28	24	...	.	...	...	...	
92	2 ...	eP	9	45	30	...	...	...	...		Widening of line.
		F	10	08	48	..	...	...	...	...	
93	7 ..	eP	16	08	36	...	...	..	...	...	
		eL	16	15	18	...	..		...	...	
		M	16	32	06	...	...	160	...	..	
		F	17	07	36	...	..	..	...	...	
94	11 ...	P		..		...	...	...	...	...	No P.Ts.
		iL	18	45	30	..	...		..	...	
		M	19	09	06	...	...	1200	...	...	
		F	21	49	36	...	...	...	...	...	
95	14 ..	eP	7	50	36	..	..	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	8	01	54	...	...	..	..		
96	15 ...	eP	20	42	24	..	...		...	..	
		iL	20	45	24	..	...	...	...	...	
		M	20	51	36	...	...	900	...	...	
		F	21	59	42	...	...	...	..	...	
97	16 ...	eP	15	41	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	15	46	12	...	...	...		...	
98	17 ...	eP	8	18	06	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	8	27	24	...	...	...	...		
99	18 ...	eP	3	03	54	...	..	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	3	10	00	.	...	...	...	...	
100	December 7 ...	eP	17	37	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	17	57	24	...	..	...		...	
		M	18	00	18	...	...	60	...	...	
		F	18	12	48	...	...		..	...	
101	8 ..	eP	13	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	
		eL	13	12	36	...	...	...	...	..	
		M	13	15	24	...	...	40	...	...	
		F	13	23	06	...		...	...	..	
102	12 ...	eP	2	22	36	...	...	...	...	...	Widening of line.
		F		?		...	...	...	..	...	F merged in the hour mark at 2h 30m.
103	18 ...	eP	15	48	12	...	...	...	...	...	
		iL	16	01	48	...			..	...	
		M	16	02	18	...	...	50		...	
		F		?			..	...	...	...	} Overlapping.
104	18 ...	P		?		...	...		...	...	
		eL	17	00	00	...	...	..	...	...	
		M	17	08	42	...	...	50	...	...	
		F	17	36	42?	..	...	...	...	...	
105	18 ...	eP	23	41	00	...		.	...	...	Widening of line.
		F	23	45	24	..	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX II.

Latitude 10° 13′ 50″ N.

Longitude 5^h 9^m 52^s E.

Height of Barometer cistern above mean sea level 7688 feet.

MEAN Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Kodaikanal Observatory in 1921.

Month.	Barometer.		Dry Bulb Thermometer.				Wet Bulb.		Tension of Vapour.	Relative Humidity.	Sun Max. in Vac.	Min. on Grass.	Wind.			Rain		Clear sky.	Bright sunshine.
	Reduced to 32°.	Daily Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Min.	By Simpson's Tables.				Daily Velocity	Mean Direction.		Amount.	Days.		
	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	Cents.	°	°	Miles.	Points	Points.	Inches.	No.	Cents.	Hours.
January	22·839	0·064	55·4	62·4	48·3	14·1	49·7	44·1	0·307	71	114·2	42·1	316	7	E. by N.	13·58	11	41	196·6
February	·831	·064	55·7	66·1	45·3	20·8	45·9	40·1	·213	50	126·4	36·8	285	19	S.W. by S.	...	...	77	285·4
March	·838	·060	60·7	71·5	49·9	21·6	47·7	40·0	·204	39	133·8	38·9	303	6	E.N.E.	...	..	85	323·1
April	·838	·066	59·1	69·1	52·4	16·7	54·0	48·7	·360	72	131·4	45·4	236	12	S.E.	9·86	11	41	207·4
May	·792	·062	62·0	72·8	55·2	17·6	55·4	49·8	·370	66	133·4	46·8	194	1	N. by E.	4·36	8	45	211·3
June	·745	·057	58·3	66·4	53·4	13·0	54·8	50·7	·393	81	126·0	48·1	252	23	W. by S.	4·11	10	27	126·2
July	·743	·052	55·3	63·2	52·7	10·5	54·2	50·8	·397	88	114·0	48·6	313	25	W. by N.	7·53	17	12	77·9
August	·773	·062	56·9	64·8	52·3	12·5	54·3	50·6	·349	89	122·1	48·1	238	23	W. by S.	11·72	16	26	136·2
September	·794	·062	56·0	63·7	51·1	12·6	52·5	47·8	·359	80	121·7	46·9	276	23	W by S.	4·25	11	27	160·6
October	·809	·068	55·7	63·3	51·0	12·3	53·6	49·4	·390	88	118·1	47·1	207	30	N.N.W.	12·59	19	18	123·9
November	·854	·055	54·7	63·0	48·0	15·0	51·3	45·4	·344	80	116·2	42·2	199	18	S.S.W.	3·70	6	43	172·7
December	·833	·057	54·8	65·7	47·1	18·6	46·3	39·6	·231	55	116·3	38·4	301	9	E. by S.	5·82	5	49	214·6
Annual	22·807	0·061	57·1	66·0	50·6	15·4	51·6	46·4	0·326	72	122·8	44·1	260	22	W.S.W.	77·52	114	41	2235·9

EXTREME Monthly Meteorological Records at the Kodaikanal Observatory in 1921.

Month.	Barometer.					Dry Bulb Thermometer.				Wet Bulb.		Humidity.		Sun Th. in Vacuo.		Grass Therm.		Wind.				Rain.	
	Highest.		Lowest.		Range.	Highest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Greatest Fall.	
	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	°	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Cents.	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Inches.	Day.
January	22·896	3, 5	22·760	12	0·136	69·7	1	42·0	27	34·6	29, 30	15	6, 30	132·9	1	30·3	29	546	9	144	24	**6·91**	**14**
February	·902	25	·764	6	·138	72·4	27	**40·3**	**26**	33·1	27	**3**	**28**	134·9	15	29·4	6	470	17	165	8	...	...
March	**·920**	**16**	·735	3	·185	74·6	24	45·6	5	33·2	5	7	14	136·9	10	32·5	14	463	5	175	31	...	...
April	·902	19	·753	6	·149	73·5	5	49·4	3	43·3	26	34	26	**141·9**	**12**	39·6	3	370	30	114	17	2·58	14
May	·881	1	·701	13	·180	**76·5**	**9**	50·3	1	40·7	1	29	6	**141·9**	**17**	41·7	1	300	12	125	15, 23	1·32	25
June	·821	4	·668	19	·153	72·2	2	51·2	30	47·1	16	52	1	135·9	11	42·5	30	515	21	108	28	0·94	7
July	·834	19	**·657**	**6**	·177	66·7	1	51·2	8	46·3	8	61	2	126·3	20	43·2	2	516	30	100	2	0·90	11
August	·835	1	·702	20	·133	68·2	28	50·7	21	48·2	18	58	9	138·9	24	44·0	15	432	1	120	25	1·37	1
September	·873	26	·696	2	·177	66·3	22	49·4	4, 30	40·6	15	34	15	136·1	22	43·5	15	565	3	111	9	0·64	10
October	·889	19	·705	8	·184	65·7	13	44·2	23	37·6	23	44	23	132·8	6	37·2	23	334	27	133	8	1·29	29
November	·918	29	·773	6	·145	68·3	30	41·4	21	**32·7**	**21**	15	15	129·6	13	30·4	15	376	20	118	12	1·76	1
December	·918	5	·755	29	·163	72·8	2	40·8	25	34·2	22	9	25	131·4	12	**27·2**	**8**	**610**	**30**	**89**	**26**	2·62	30

APPENDIX III.

KODAIKANAL mean hourly wind velocity for the year 1921.

Month.	Hours.																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
January	13	13	14	14	13	14	15	14	15	16	15	14	14	12	12	11	11	11	12	12	13	12	12	14
February	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	12	13	14	13	13	12	11	9	8	7	7	8	10	11	12	14	15
March	13	14	13	13	13	13	13	15	16	17	17	16	15	13	12	10	9	7	7	9	10	12	13	13
April	10	10	10	10	12	11	11	11	12	11	11	11	11	10	9	8	8	7	7	8	9	9	10	10
May	10	10	9	10	9	9	8	7	7	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	9
June	11	12	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	11	11	11	11	11	12
July	14	15	14	15	16	15	13	15	13	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	12	12	13	14	13	14	13	14
August	12	12	11	11	12	11	11	9	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	10	10	12	13
September	12	12	13	14	14	14	13	13	12	11	11	11	11	9	9	9	9	10	11	11	12	11	12	12
October	9	9	9	10	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	7	8	9	9	9	9
November	8	8	10	9	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	8	8	7	6	6	6	4	8	8	8	9
December	14	13	13	13	12	12	13	12	13	16	15	14	13	13	12	10	9	10	11	12	13	13	13	12
Mean	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	12	12	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	10	11	11	11	12

APPENDIX IV.

KODAIKANAL mean hourly bright sunshine for the year 1921.

Month.	Hours.											
	6–7	7–8	8–9	9–10	10–11	11–12	12–13	13–14	14–15	15–16	16–17	17–18
January	0·15	0·52	0·61	0·69	0·76	0·68	0·68	0·66	0·59	0·54	0·38	0·07
February	·43	·99	·95	·97	·97	·97	·98	·95	·91	·86	·79	·41
March	·61	1·00	·99	1·00	1·00	·96	·93	·90	·89	·83	·79	·53
April	·32	0·70	·81	0·86	0·82	·82	·73	·63	·51	·38	·24	·12
May	·23	·69	·87	·90	·95	·88	·68	·59	·46	·29	·18	·09
June	·12	·41	·54	·60	·56	·43	·35	·38	·36	·30	·13	·03
July	·06	·23	·40	·43	·41	·41	·29	·14	·08	·04	·03	...
August	·16	·51	·68	·69	·60	·53	·48	·28	·21	·12	·12	·01
September	·15	·55	·66	·72	·70	·68	·56	·47	·36	·25	·19	·07
October	·12	·33	·42	·57	·60	·48	·42	·36	·37	·22	·09	·02
November	·14	·57	·66	·72	·71	·64	·60	·58	·42	·41	·30	·01
December	·09	·65	·74	·77	·77	·75	·72	·74	·67	·57	·46	...
Mean	0·22	0·60	0·69	0·74	0·74	0·69	0·62	0·56	0·49	0·40	0·31	0·11

APPENDIX V.

NUMBER of days in each month on which the Nilgiris were visible in 1921.

Month.	Very clear.	Visible.	Just visible.	Tops only visible.	Total.
January	1	11	1	...	13
February	..	3	1	...	4
March	1	1	1	...	3
April	...	1	2	1	4
May	...	1	...	...	1
June	3	5	2	...	10
July	2	3	...	...	5
August	1	1	2	...	4
September	3	2	3	...	8
October	6	4	1	1	12
November	2	6	1	1	10
December	1	17	...	3	21
Total	20	55	14	6	95

APPENDIX VI.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Abnormals from monthly means for the year 1921.

Abnormals of	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	− 0·033	− 0·030	− 0·043	+ 0·003	− 0·075	− 0·044	− 0·021	− 0·008	+ 0·005	+ 0·021	+ 0·060	+ 0·015	− 0·012
Temperature of air	+ 2·3	Normal	+ 0·8	Normal	+ 3·1	+ 2·1	− 0·6	+ 0·4	+ 0·3	− 0·9	− 0·3	+ 0·4	+ 0·6
Do. of evaporation	+ 3·3	− 1·1	+ 0·6	+ 0·3	+ 0·2	+ 0·2	+ 1·5	+ 1·5	+ 0·2	+ 0·7	− 1·3	− 0·1	− 2·5
Percentage of humidity	+ 5	− 5	− 1	+ 1	− 8	− 5	+ 10	+ 5	Normal	+ 7	− 4	− 2	Normal
Greatest solar heat in *vacuo*	+ 6·5	+10·6	+10·7	+10·7	+12·2	+10·1	+ 2·1	+ 7·7	+ 8·8	+ 0·3	+12·2	+ 8·6	+ 8·4
Maximum in shade	− 0·2	− 0·3	+ 0·9	− 0·5	+ 6·8	+ 2·2	− 2·4	− 0·1	− 0·1	− 3·1	+ 0·1	+ 0·6	+ 0·3
Minimum in shade	+ 4·1	− 0·6	+ 0·2	+ 0·8	+ 2·0	+ 1·9	− 0·6	+ 0·2	− 0·1	− 0·3	− 2·2	− 0·4	+ 0·4
Do. on grass	+ 6·0	− 0·1	+ 0·3	+ 1·3	+ 2·3	+ 2·2	− 0·3	+ 0·3	Normal	+ 0·8	− 2·9	− 0·2	+ 0·9
Rainfall in inches	+ 4·57	− 0·28	− 0·39	+ 1·37	− 2·12	− 1·46	+ 4·47	+ 2·73	− 2·14	+13·27	−11·37	− 3·24	−
Do. since January 1st	+ 4·57	+ 4·29	+ 3·90	+ 5·27	+ 3·15	+ 1·69	+ 6·16	+ 8·89	+ 6·75	+20·02	+ 8·65	+ 5·41	+ 5·41
General direction of wind	Normal	2 points S.	2 points S.	2 points S.	2 points W.	Normal	1 point S.	2 points S.	Normal	8 points S.	3 points W.	Normal	3 points S.
Daily velocity of wind in miles	− 38	− 75	− 69	− 65	− 55	− 49	− 49	− 36	− 26	− 12	− 29	− 18	−44
Percentage of cloudy sky	+ 16	− 6	− 12	+ 11	− 13	− 5	+ 4	− 7	− 5	+ 15	− 22	+ 2	− 2
Do. of bright sunshine	− 14·3	+ 3·2	+ 0·5	− 3·3	− 6·5	− 2·7	− 11	+ 4	+ 1·0	− 21·1	+ 14	− 10·7	− 8·8

+ means *above* normal ; — means *below* normal.

APPENDIX VII.

ABSTRACT of the Mean Meteorological Condition of Madras in the year 1921 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1921.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·852	0·012 below.	29·864
Temperature of air	81·7	0·6 above.	81·1
Do. of evaporation	72·0	2·5 below.	74·5
Percentage of humidity	72	Normal	72
Greatest solar heat in *vacuo*	148·1	8·4 above.	139·7
Maximum in shade	91·1	0·3 „	90·8
Minimum in shade	75·1	0·4 „	74·7
Do. on grass	72·8	0·9 „	71·9
Rainfall in inches on 96 days	54·43	5·41 „	49·02
General direction of wind	S. by E.	3 points S.	S.E.
Daily velocity in miles	127	44 below.	171
Percentage of cloudy sky	47	2 „	49
Do. of bright sunshine	49·6	8·8 „	58·4

DURATION and quantity of the wind from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North.	193	914	East.	79	413	South.	176	1181	West.	111	758
N. by E.	343	2457	E. by S.	240	1257	S. by W.	295	1755	W. by N.	112	746
N.N.E.	604	3823	E.S.E.	282	1390	S.S.W.	361	2284	W.N.W.	124	704
N.E. by N.	191	1398	S.E. by E.	243	1224	S.W. by S.	290	1871	N.W. by W.	67	411
N.E.	73	557	S.E.	166	970	S.W.	190	1182	N.W.	54	298
N.E. by E.	148	918	S.E. by S.	378	2026	S.W. by W.	312	2073	N.W. by N.	73	443
E.N.E.	99	563	S.S.E.	532	2917	W.S.W.	420	2834	N.N.W.	159	963
E. by N.	104	639	S. by E.	391	2713	W. by S.	220	1456	N. by W.	590	3433

There were 1120 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.S.E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 9·4 miles.

APPENDIX VIII.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Number of hours of wind from each point during the year 1921.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm.
January	...	46	86	74	17	97	36	48	18	46	25	7	...	...	3	13	1	10	3	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
February	...	...	6	4	12	25	10	17	18	57	34	37	14	43	35	4	11	3	7	2	1	2	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	326
March	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	5	56	20	163	83	41	6	40	33	23	1	7	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	266
April	3	6	8	3	1	1	5	4	5	10	2	52	50	62	137	40	25	35	51	21	9	11	8	..	..	1	2	3	3	8	10	5	139
May	1	...	...	1	5	...	2	2	3	2	8	18	22	57	92	100	62	53	60	45	28	44	49	15	13	13	16	4	3	2	1		23
June	6	...	2	..	1	2	7	1	11	22	27	15	16	18	53	66	10	18	19	41	19	56	105	60	22	33	17	4	10	25	9	3	22
July	2	1	...	..	3	...	3	10	4	27	29	3	9	10	36	32	23	12	46	94	58	86	91	35	23	13	14	19	11	20	3	8	19
August	...	...	1	2	2	2	2	5	3	31	52	11	2	19	49	51	27	55	103	31	29	57	82	41	22	14	17	8	3	1	1	1	...
September	24	...	1	10	5	13	3	8	12	38	31	16	2	3	29	31	7	13	37	25	34	44	71	67	30	32	41	20	10	16	17	14	16
October	59	40	80	12	5	3	18	4	2	7	69	28	31	3	15	13	4	56	2	8	11	5	10	2	1	6	17	9	14	1	118	44	47
November	96	36	41	8	1	..	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	23
December	2	214	379	77	21	5	13	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...			...	...	25
Annual	193	343	604	191	73	148	99	104	79	240	282	243	166	378	532	391	176	295	361	290	190	312	420	220	111	112	124	67	54	73	159	590	1120

APPENDIX IX.

Madras Observatory.—Number of miles of wind from each point during the year 1921.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total
January	...	273	577	584	117	659	253	303	77	204	93	35	...	...	6	30	6	55	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3293
February	...	...	17	19	105	112	40	64	66	222	119	96	35	159	121	12	48	14	28	4	5	5	11	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	1302
March		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	234	100	726	435	281	47	309	226	131	11	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2563
April	12	45	105	45	8	2	29	29	35	50	11	288	278	364	697	295	192	312	457	181	72	36	24	...	...	7	8	22	16	64	61	25	3770
May	5	...	...	6	25	...	7	6	5	16	54	155	182	364	668	873	441	384	444	309	190	306	415	111	104	115	125	28	17	9	5	...	5369
June	46	.	26	.	5	18	43	8	73	163	215	118	133	124	349	470	88	130	129	284	121	507	756	383	159	260	115	23	94	185	89	20	5134
July	15	8	...	...	19	...	21	71	29	128	160	18	46	89	247	221	122	68	239	543	372	588	629	202	110	76	59	70	46	79	18	19	4312
August	...	...	3	16	12	13	14	35	21	192	287	56	6	113	248	283	162	287	560	194	161	341	532	318	155	71	90	59	19	7	4	8	4267
September	93	...	6	63	39	40	19	53	68	264	96	67	8	65	102	151	47	67	155	139	201	228	425	426	221	185	252	141	59	95	81	54	3910
October	318	252	326	23	17	24	63	28	16	18	331	157	182	22	44	97	28	129	25	86	49	23	42	16	9	32	55	68	47	4	706	203	3440
November	399	207	283	83	14	...	...	...		.	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3104	4090
December	26	1672	2480	559	196	50	74	42	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5122
Annual	914	2457	3823	1398	557	918	563	639	413	1257	1390	1224	970	2026	2917	2713	1181	1755	2284	1871	1182	2073	2834	1456	758	746	704	411	298	443	964	3433	46572

APPENDIX X.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Number of inches of rain from each point during the year 1921.

Month.	N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	S.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	W.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Calm
January	...	...	0·49	0·59	0·34	0·63	1·60	1·21	0·04	0·09	0·14	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	0·29	0·05	...	0·15	0·09	...	0·10	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·21
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·04	0·05	...	...	0·01	0·04	...	0·47	..	...
July	0·40	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·44	...	0·07	1·19	0·38	...	0·14	0·99	0·42	0·79	...	1·06	0·47	1·51	0·02	...	0·10	0·12	0·02	...	...	0·19
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·03	1·49	0·01	0·51	0·24	...	1·07	0·13	1·24	0·83	0·40	...	0·50	...	0·64	...	0·10	...	...
September	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·03	...	0·06	0·04	...	...	0·33	0·24	0·12	0·02	0·07	0·01	0·01	0·05	0·15	0·26	0·29	0·39	0·02	0·04	0·13	...	...	...	...	...
October	4·74	0·53	0·67	0·06	0·24	...	0·68		...	0·68	0·10	...	0·72	0·30	...	0·06	0·42	0·84	0·19	0·14	0·99	0·95	0·37	0·01	...	1·14	0·91	0·59	0·08	...	7·79	1·06	0·01
November	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	...
December	...	0·05	1·49	.	0·24	...	0·21	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual	6·53	0·58	2·94	0·70	0·82	0·78	2·60	1·24	0·19	0·86	0·41	0·48	0·72	0·70	1·46	2·05	0·45	1·69	1·43	1·52	2·94	1·25	2·93	1·64	2·35	1·18	1·49	0·83	0·88	0·02	8·42	1·78	0·57

APPENDIX XI.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.—Wind, cloud and bright sunshine, 1921.

Month.	Wind resultant.		Clouds (0—10).					Bright sunshine.	
	Velocity.	Direction.	8 H.	10 H.	16 H.	20 H.	Mean.	Average per day.	Greatest number of hours in a day.
	MILES.	POINTS.						HOURS.	HOURS.
January	91	N.E.	5·3	7·2	4·6	4·1	5·3	6·1	9·5
February	34	S.S.E.	1·6	2·6	2·4	0·6	1·8	9·4	10·9
March	74	E. by S.	1·1	3·0	0·5	0·2	1·2	8·9	10·6
April	82	S.S.E.	4·5	4·1	3·6	3·2	3·9	8·2	10·7
May	126	S. by W.	3·2	2·8	2·4	1·4	2·5	6·9	9·4
June	84	S.W.	6·1	5·4	6·8	5·0	5·9	4·8	8·4
July	87	S.W. by S.	8·0	7·8	8·1	6·0	7·5	2·5	8·2
August	82	S.S.W.	6·3	6·0	5·9	5·8	6·0	5·5	10·4
September	52	W.S.W.	5·7	5·3	7·1	4·5	5·7	4·9	10·1
October	20	E.N.E.	7·8	8·4	6·6	6·8	7·4	3·4	9·8
November	14	N.N.E.	4·0	4·7	4·0	1·8	3·7	7·1	9·6
December	161	N.N.E.	3·1	5·2	5·0	3·4	4·2	4·8	8·1
Annual	9	S.S.E.	4·7	5·2	4·8	3·6	4·6	6·0	...

APPENDIX XII.

MEAN Monthly and Annual Meteorological Results at the Madras Observatory in 1921.

Month.	Barometer. Reduced to 32°.	Barometer. Daily Range.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Mean.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Max.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Min.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Range.	Wet Bulb. Mean.	Wet Bulb. Min.	Tension of Vapour. By Simpson's Tables.	Relative Humidity. By Simpson's Tables.	Sun Max. in Vac.	Min. on Grass.	Wind. Daily Velocity.	Wind.	Wind. Mean Direction.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Days.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.
	Inches.	Inches.							Inches.	Cents.			Miles.	Points	Points.	Inches.	No.	Cents.	Hours.
January	29·964	0·108	77·4	84·4	71·6	12·8	72·5	69·8	0·734	78	144·9	69·1	106	3	N.E. by E.	5·46	8	53	190·1
February	·935	·124	76·7	86·3	67·4	18·9	69·7	65·9	·632	68	150·3	63·7	47	10	E.S.E.	...	.	18	262·8
March	·862	·139	80·8	90·1	72·3	17·8	74·5	70·8	·767	73	151·2	68·9	83	14	S.S.E.	...	.	12	277·1
April	·828	·127	84·0	92·4	78·0	14·4	77·9	76·0	·871	75	152·4	76·0	126	15	S. by E.	1·99	6	39	246·2
May	·660	·123	89·8	104·6	82·8	21·8	78·5	75·8	·821	59	155·2	81·2	172	17	S. by W.	..	...	25	213·9
June	·662	·109	88·5	100·5	82·2	18·3	76·8	74·6	·762	57	150·6	80·8	171	19	S.W. by S.	0·65	5	59	142·4
July	·699	·112	83·9	93·2	77·9	15·3	77·4	73·9	·850	75	140·8	76·3	139	19	S.W. by S.	8·34	18	75	78·8
August	·741	·126	83·7	93·6	77·5	16·1	77·5	74·3	·856	75	147·7	75·7	138	17	S. by W.	7·29	14	60	164·8
September	·783	·129	83·3	93·1	77·0	16·1	76·5	73·5	·820	72	150·1	75·0	130	18	S.S.W.	2·55	14	57	146·8
October	·862	·122	79·7	85·9	74·9	11·0	76·3	73·8	·859	85	139·4	73·6	111	15	S. by E.	24·27	22	74	106·0
November	·983	·114	77·2	85·1	70·1	15·0	71·6	68·5	·699	75	149·6	66·6	136	31	N. by W.	1·84	2	37	212·6
December	·993	·110	75·9	84·2	69·4	14·8	70·5	67·4	·672	75	144·4	66·2	165	2	N.N.E.	2·04	7	54	148·0
Annual	29·831	0·120	81·7	91·1	75·1	15·2	75·0	72·0	0·779	72	148·1	72·8	127	15	S. by E.	54·43	96	47	2189·5

EXTREME Monthly Meteorological Records at the Madras Observatory in 1921.

Month.	Barometer. Highest.		Barometer. Lowest.		Barometer. Range.	Dry Bulb Thermometer. Highest.		Dry Bulb Thermometer. Lowest.		Wet Bulb. Lowest.		Humidity. Lowest.		Sun Th. in Vacuo. Highest.		Grass Therm. Lowest.		Wind. Highest.		Wind. Lowest.		Rain. Greatest Fall.	
	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	Day.	Inches.	°	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Cents.	Day.	°	Day.	°	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Miles.	Day.	Inches.	Day.
January	30·079	5	29·854	21	0·225	87·6	2	65·8	31	64·4	31	53	6	154·0	6	62·1	6	210	9	**15**	**31**	3·13	12
February	·075	25	·834	1	·241	93·7	28	64·6	27	62·8	18	32	28	154·3	10	60·5	20&27	125	17	21	14	...	...
March	·025	6	·699	3	·326	94·5	2	68·2	1 & 5	66·1	5	46	1	155·3	5	63·5	1	167	8	33	5	...	...
April	29·995	15	·697	9	·298	95·9	22&23	73·5	15 & 16	71·3	16		5 & 26	158·4	15& 17	72·3	5	231	7	53	16	0·91	16
May	·883	1	**·512**	**13**	**·371**	**111·2**	**25**	76·2	1	71·5	14& 17	**21**	**26**	168·0	25	73·9	1	246	18	107	12	..	...
June	·760	4	·518	18	·242	106·7	1	78·2	13	72·3	2	28	22	**168·3**	**9**	76·6	13	286	21	92	12	0·47	11
July	·869	19	·569	6	·300	102·6	2	72·4	19	70·5	1	38	2	155·2	3	71·4	20	219	2	68	13	2·66	19
August	·845	4	·613	23	·232	98·2	23	72·6	25	70·7	25	40	17	159·4	28	73·2	3 & 4	167	10	91	31	1·62	1
September	·906	11	·615	5	·291	98·7	23	73·4	11	70·6	11	39	5	165·0	24	72·0	11	192	4	87	14	0·47	1
October	30·028	18	·682	7	·346	92·6	6	72·4	8	70·7	8	59	16	162·1	12	70·2	23	**290**	**8**	39	14	**3·28**	**13**
November	·116	29	·828	6	·288	86·8	18	**63·6**	**10**	**62·5**	**10**	42	9	155·5	12	**59·4**	**10**	235	27	49	2	1·19	1
December	**·124**	**11**	·889	29&31	·235	86·3	2	63·9	22	63·0	22	49	2	154·0	21	59·5	22	264	27	83	21	0·81	29